



**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY

FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6

PART: 1 OF 6



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DUE TO THE AGE
AND CONDITION OF
THE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS THESE
ARE THE BEST COPIES
OBTAINABLE

MARCUS GARVEY

part 1 of 6 parts

total pages = 1407

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ. FILE

SUBJECT ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

FILE NO.

VOLUME NO.

SERIALS

SEE REFS

WFO-13

October 23, 1921.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Box 841, City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

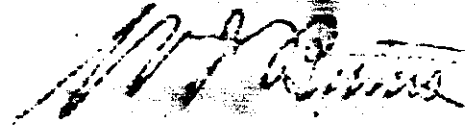
Dear Sir:

In connection with HARRY CARVER, it is understood he has been served a summons in a criminal case by STEVE BRIGGS, because of an article which was in the "Negro World" that Briggs is a white man. The act for holding on Thursday morning in the East, 12th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and first in the afternoon, was directed at the man who is handling Carver. I am firmly convinced that there is a good chance that Carver, however, will indicate that Carver will have influence to bear and there is a possibility that a conviction might be made.

Should the prosecution be pushed strenuously to completion it is very probable that the action would serve Carver and his organization, which has been so active in the country for a long time past.

It is desired that you ascertain the name of the local assistant district attorney who is handling this case and attempt to ascertain the nature of Carver's activities and the influence attached to the name of Carver. You should consider after inquiry what action is advisable.

Very truly yours,



Director.

190-1781-6

All are cordially invited to hear

DR. MARCUS GARVEY.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL OF THE

Universal Negro Improvement Association

who will speak at

THE O STREET ARMORY

DECEMBER, 5TH AND 6TH, 1921, AT 3:00 P. M.

Special Program - Good Music

Admission

:

35 CENTS

100-1781-6

INDEXED 100-43700-115. ON 10/17

J. Brennan

SPACE MADE AT	DATE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REP
New York	10-17	10-17	D. Anderson

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: JAMES JEWEL
Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Referring to Bureau letter referenced above, inasmuch as the name of the Assistant District Attorney to be ascertained, who is handling the above entitled case, and to communicate with him confidentially the nature of Jarvey's activities and the importance attached to the present proceeding, agent proceeded to the Washington Heights Court and learned from the Clerk of the Court that both James Jarvey and Cyril Briggs were represented by their own counsel, and that Assistant District Attorney Goodman was not interested in the case, as same was a libel suit.

The suit will come up in the 57th Street Court on October 31st, for the purpose of determining whether or not there is sufficient complaint against Jarvey to cause a warrant to be issued for his arrest.

Agent will attend court on the above date, and report as to the result of same.

HOWARD ANDERSON

SPECIAL AGENT

3-11

082/082

November 5, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HANSEN.

In discussing the general situation of Garvey's movements with confidential informant 1300 last Sunday, I was advised by him that he, Garvey, was very much worried over the action which Cecil Briggs had recently advised him for closure. Garvey feels that the local house authorities in New York are receiving the assistance of the Department of Justice in this case.

1300 suggests that Edgar Gray, a well known character in Harlem be checked up by our New York office to ascertain the nature of his employment.

It is further suggested by this informant that the New York office ascertain from the United Bank, 145th Street and 7th Avenue, the extent of the bank account of Briggs. According to informant, the money which he is receiving from the "Shredder" is certainly not sufficient to warrant the publication of case. In all probability he is receiving same outside the financial institution.

This informant further suggests that Paul Edmund Ali, who resides at 240 East 135th Street, be covered to ascertain the nature of his activities. According to 1300, Ali is in fact, so very much representative of some British concern and is endeavoring to interest Garvey and other persons at Harlem in some business proposition.

According to this informant Briggs is making every possible effort to have the Post Office inspectors take action against Garvey for the publication in the "New World" of an advertisement showing a picture of the "Mullis Machine" which, according to the statement of Garvey, had been purchased by the Black Star Line. As a matter of fact, this was an ordinary stampbook with the name "Mullis Machine" placed on case and used for a "text" for the advertisements and used for the purpose of carrying further purchases for Black Star Line stock.

It is suggested that Mr. Grimes give this matter particular attention.

According to 1300, the circulation of the "New World" (Garvey's paper) in the past few weeks has decreased from 10,000 to 20,000. 1300 advises that this decrease is due to Briggs' action in sending a copy of his magazine to all important centers where Garvey's paper is distributed.

The above is for your information.

Respectfully,

November 9, 1931.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

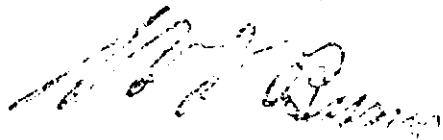
Dear Sir:

I have received from reliable confidential sources the suggestion that one EDWIN DIXY, a well known character in Harlem, be checked up to ascertain the probable nature of his employment. This information will be of interest in connection with Negro activities.

In addition it is indicated that EDWIN DIXY is making an effort to raise a fund for the Negro World against the Black Star Line. The Negro World is a newspaper published in Harlem, N. Y., and is showing a picture of the "Payllis Quarterly", which, according to the statement of Harvey, has been purchased by the Black Star Line. As a matter of fact, this is an ordinary agreement with the name "Payllis Quarterly" placed on the same and used for a cut for the advertisement, the purpose being to secure further purchases of Black Star Line stock.

Since Harvey and his organization were attacked by critics, the circulation of the "Negro World" in the past four weeks has decreased from 25,000 to 20,000.

Very truly yours,



Director.

AM RECEIV

Dallas Texas, Nov., 7, 1921

Turns Washington D.C.

One Mosley state organizer universal negro improvement
association Marcus Garvey organization in Dallas request-
ing authority of Mayor solicit funds for organization
Mayor desire advice whether cause legitimate advise..

Brennan..

NOV 1921.
LAWSON SURVEY.

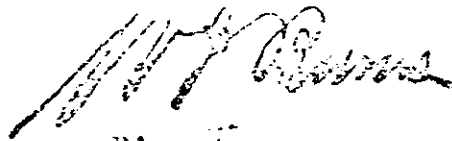
-2-

11/19/21

11-AS

Sign and take such action as is possible.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

Instr. as from ant in Charge Edw rennan.

No.	J	11/18/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/15/21	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis.
-----	---	----------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

TITLE AND NUMBER OF CASE:
**IN RE: BLACK STAR LINE - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C. - USING
MAILS TO DEFRAUD.**

FACTS DEVELOPED: at New York:

Acknowledgment is made of the Director's letter of Nov. 9, initialed as below, which advises that Cyril Briggs, Editor of "The Crusader," has been endeavoring to get the Post Office Department to take action against Marcus Garvey and the Black Star Line for having used the United States mails to defraud its shareholders.

I interviewed Briggs at 2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City, on the 15th inst. and he appeared very willing to give his assistance in this matter. His charge against the subjects is based upon copy of a circular issued by the Black Star Line, the outer page of which carries a photograph of a large freighter with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" on the bow. The purpose of this circular is to solicit stock subscriptions and while it is not stated in this circular that the "Phyllis Wheatley" is owned by the Black Star Line, the entire effect is to lead one falsely to that impression. Briggs advised me that on October 29th he addressed a letter to the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation, Washington, asking whether or not such a ship as the "Phyllis Wheatley" actually existed. He showed me copy of the reply which he received and which reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of Navigation
Washington

The Crusader,
2299 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Complying with your request of the 29th inst. this office advises you that it has been unable to find in its record or maritime reports the steamships "Antonio Maceo" and "Phyllis Wheatley".

Respectfully,
(Signed) A. Figuer,
Acting Commissioner.

The above letter is reproduced in the November issue of "The Crusader" and an editorial accompanying it makes a direct charge against the Black Star Line that it does not own any such ship as the "Phyllis Wheatley."

Briggs states he is positive that the circular mentioned above has been widely circulated through the mails. Upon my solicitation he promised to obtain the name and address of at least one person who received same and will be willing to give a statement. He also has offered to secure the names of persons who, having received this circular and believing that the steamship "Phyllis Wheatley" was the property of the Black Star Line, purchased stock therein.

In Briggs' office at the time I interviewed him was one Rev. McGuire (colored), former Chaplain General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. McGuire advised me that he was formerly very active in Marcus Garvey's behalf, but having come to the conclusion that he was a swindler, left the organization, losing his investment of some \$300. in various stock enterprises which Garvey engineered. McGuire is

now associated with Briggs. Both informed me, and I verified their statements by copies of the "Negro World", that the Black Star line has been advertising passenger and freight sailings from the port of New York on the Steamship "Phyllis Wheatley". Briggs states that many families have sold out their belongings in various cities, booked passage on the ship through Garvey and have come to New York where they are now destitute. He states that he is able to obtain the names and addresses of several such families for the Government.

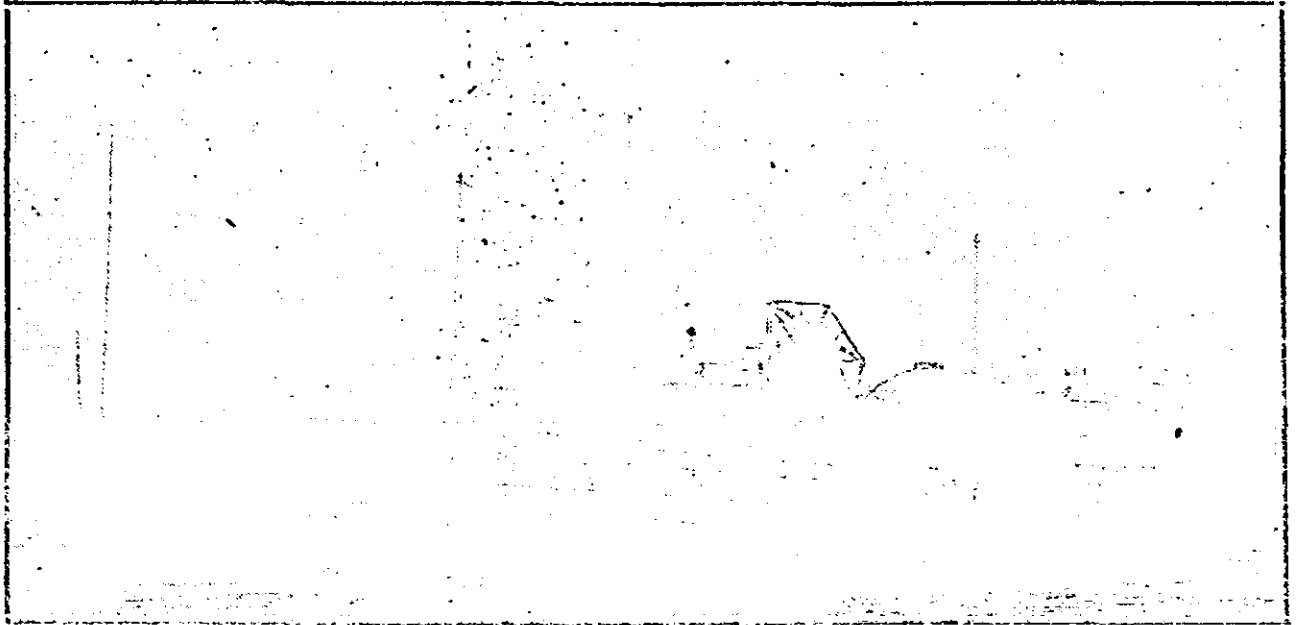
There is nothing in our files indicating that the Black Star Line has ever owned such a ship as the "Phyllis Wheatley". There have been, on the other hand, many statements made by officials of the line, and in the "Negro World" which would lead to the belief that they did own a ship by that name. Advertisements have even appeared in this publication offering to take freight and passengers on the "Phyllis Wheatley" to Africa.

LJD:FWK

Management

Whatever might have been the errors of the past, the present administration of the Black Star Line is composed of trained business men and specialty service help, unquestionably equal to their responsible tasks; and improvement will always be gladly considered.

Remember: Criticism is Cheap and Cannot Feed Hungry Men.



Ss. "SHADYSIDE"
(River Excursion Steamer)

Has the Black Star Line been Successful?

Read This:

"When I speak of success I do not mean it in the sordid sense. A successful man is one who has tried, not cried; who has worked, not dodged; who has shouldered responsibility, not evaded it; who has got under the burden, not merely stood off looking on, giving advice and philosophizing on the situation.

The result of a man's work is not the measure of success. To go down with the ship in the storm and tempest is better than to paddle away to Paradise in an orthodox canoe.

To have worked is to have succeeded, we leave the results to time. Life is too short to gather the Harvest, we can only sow. E. Hubbard.

Now we have worked day and night, it is for you to do something now by investing **RIGHT NOW** in the **BLACK STAR LINE**.

SHARES \$5.00 EACH

Buy 5, 10, 20, 50, 200. Cash or installments. Ten (10) per cent with subscribers. Balance equal monthly payments.

N. B.—We are entirely open to investigation. We will be glad to furnish information upon request.

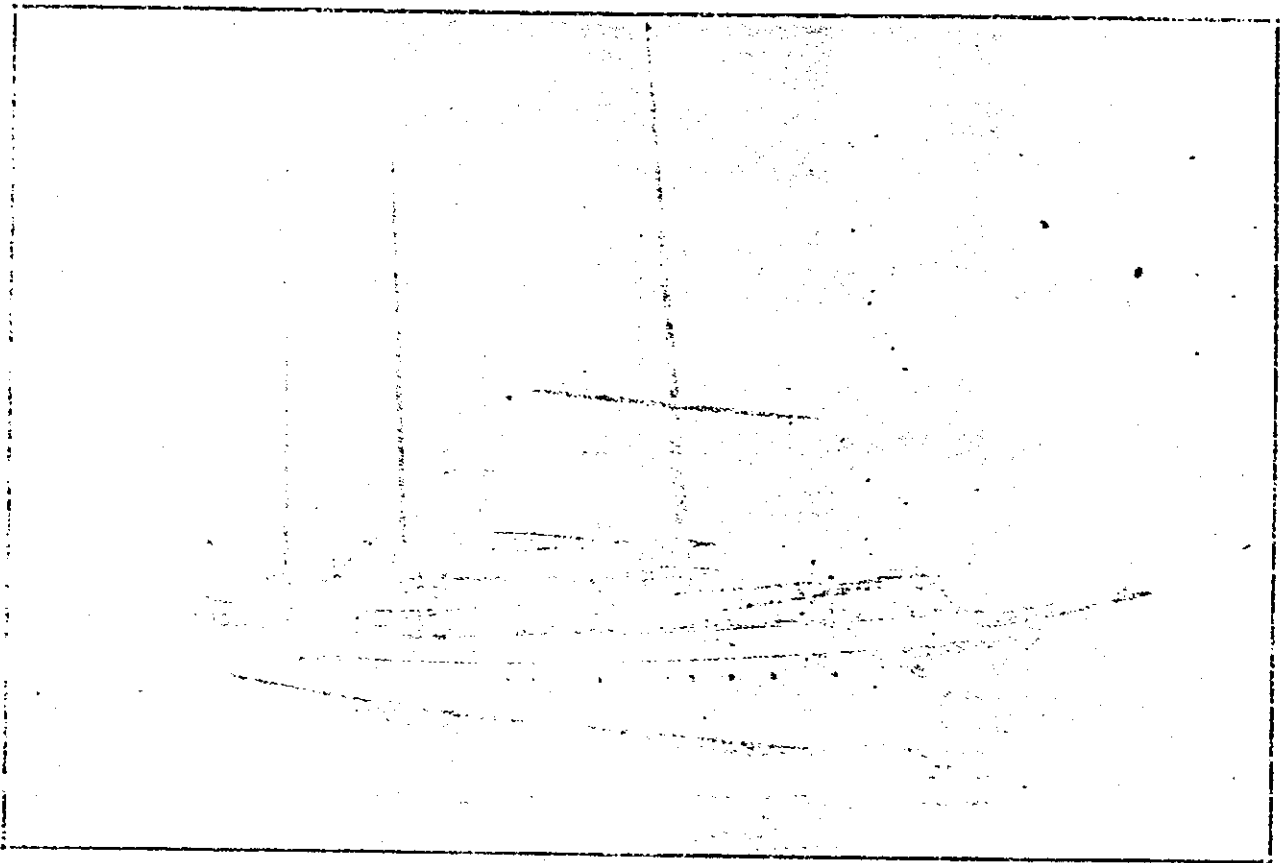
Black Star Line, Inc.

56 West 127th Street, New York.

MARCUS GARVEY, President

BEST Opportunity Ever Offered the Race

BECAUSE: The trade route of the Black Star Line is specially laid out to cover parts of the world where the Negro population is over fifty (50) per cent; BECAUSE we shall employ Masters, Chief Engineers, Wireless Operators, Able-bodied Seamen and Firemen of the Negro Race; BECAUSE passenger traffic without Color Discrimination must be established; BECAUSE the BLACK STAR LINE is the business stimulator, colossal investment opportunity and commercial awakener which is necessary to develop RACE CONSCIOUSNESS in NEGROES everywhere.



Ss. "ANTONIO MACEO"

BUY YOUR SHARES NOW

You may buy 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200.

BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

56 W. 135th St.

New York City

In New York call at the office; elsewhere in N.Y. write and send in your money, by check or money order

BLACK STAR LINE

Incorporated

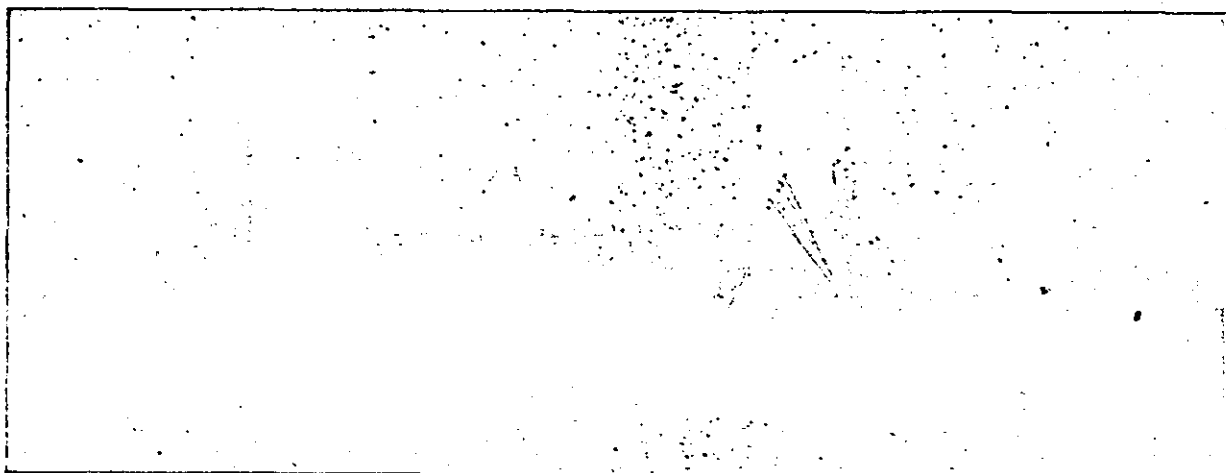
56 West 136th Street

New York City

Incorporated under the State Laws of Delaware - June 26, 1919

Capital Stock \$10,000,000 (Common)

Shares at \$5 each



S.S. "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY"

Colored Men!

Would you
like to be

Ship Masters? Engineers? Wireless Operators?

Would you be proud to have a great line of steamships owned and controlled by MEN of your RACE?

Do you believe that Men of your Race can do everything that other men have done?

DO and BE

"There are two kinds of people in this world—those who are always getting ready to do something, and those who go ahead and do it."

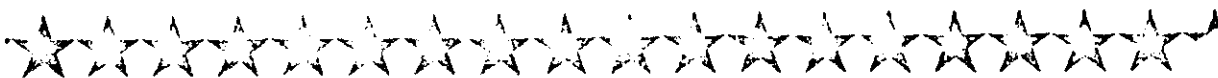
"Wishing accomplishes nothing. Only by BEING and DOING we bring about what wishing merely dreams and never gets. The best preparation for the world to come is not dreaming nor wishing, but the proper employment of OUR POWERS IN ACHIEVING THE GREATEST AND BEST THINGS POSSIBLE TO US IN THIS WORLD. Future rewards depend upon present work and faithfulness. He who today is faithful in little things, tomorrow becomes the ruler over ten cities. "Be thou faithful—NOW." H. A. PRICE.

The BLACK STAR LINE believes in the above quotations, and that is why in two years of operation, with insufficient capital, opposition from within and without the Race, abuses of all kinds, still to-day the BLACK STAR LINE is up and doing.

DOING WHAT?

RUNNING STEAMSHIPS!

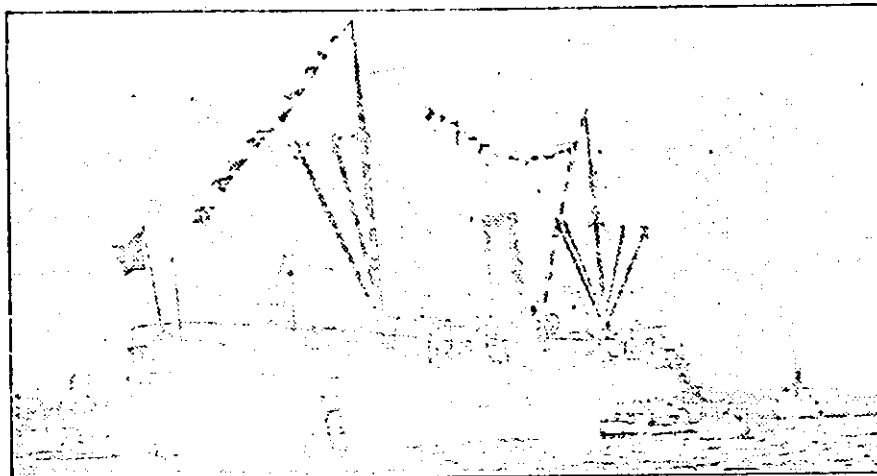
Help us keep them running by buying your shares today. Mail check or money order to Black Star Line, 56 West 135th Street, New York City.



INCORPORATED

56 WEST 135th STREET

NEW YORK CITY



Ss. "FREDERICK DOUGLAS"

**Invest Your Money in the Most Colossal,
Most Prosperous Negro Industry
of All Times**

Shares at Par Value of \$5.00 Each

WHY ?

BECAUSE commercially there are few Negro concerns in this country, and none in the world, whose prospects are as bright. The BLACK STAR LINE is for the Colored Man a long-felt need.

It is the only line of steamships that gives, and will always give, to BLACK MEN—FAIR SERVICE and FAIR TREATMENT, FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS TICKET. Those who travel constantly know it; but the Company must be able to secure enough ships to meet successfully the transportation problem between the Islands of the West Indies, South and Central America, and Africa. Therefore, the question of financial results is more than secured.

Invest Now and Help us Put More Ships on the Sea.

REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles, Cal.	DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 17, 1921	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 10, 1921	REPORT MADE BY: H.A. HOPKINS: mp/
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.		Los Angeles, California.	<u>NEGRO ACTIVITIES.</u>
FACTS DEVELOPED: At Los Angeles, California:-			
<p style="text-align: center;">Reference is made to previous reports by Agent under above title.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOAH D. THOMPSON and W.L. KEMBROUGH, respectively President and Secretary of the Los Angeles Branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, were the delegates to the convention at New York, during the months of August and September, 1921.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOAH THOMPSON, on the floor of the Convention, questioned the financial dealings of MARCUS GARVEY, both in connection with the BLACK STAR LINE and THE U.N.I.A., forced the publishing of a financial report and attacked the accuracy of same, - thereby incurring the hostility of GARVEY.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Upon his return to Los Angeles, the latter part of September, he made a report to the Los Angeles Branch U.N.I.A., which was distinctly unfavorable to MARCUS GARVEY and his financial methods.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Los Angeles Branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association has always been of considerable importance to GARVEY, as the Southern California membership is large. Most of the members are prosperous and monetary contributions and the sale of bonds in the various GARVEY ventures have been very successful.</p>			

MARCUS GARVEY and the National Officers telegraphed to the local negro papers and even inserted paid advertisements, attacking THOMPSON and advising the local U.N.I.A., to throw him out. This was followed up by the sending from New York to Los Angeles of "Captain E. L. GAINES, Minister of Legions, for the avowed purpose of ousting THOMPSON and his followers from the U.N.I.A. There had already, as previously reported, been a split and secession movement in the Local U.N.I.A., composed principally of West Indian negroes and the radical element, who objected to the conservative and patriotic stand of THOMPSON. The better element of the negro population, including church people, Federal, County and City employees, and those who are seeking to avoid any racial trouble or clashes, have always and do yet, support THOMPSON.

E. L. GAINES, backed by the radical element, attempted to call a meeting of the U.N.I.A., in one of the churches, as the U.N.I.A., has always met in the negro churches of Los Angeles; this meeting was to be held for the purpose of ousting THOMPSON and the regular officers of the U.N.I.A. However, none of the churches would permit GAINES the use of their church for his meeting and he held a meeting on a vacant lot, read an order from GARVEY, dissolving the Los Angeles U.N.I.A., and organized a new branch. JAMES A. SMITH was elected President and Wm. A. CORBIN, executive Secretary. CORBIN is a New York negro and was sent by GARVEY to take over the job of secretary. Probably a hundred of the former members of THOMPSON'S organization went over into the new branch, including the entire membership of THE BLACK LEGION under the leadership of one MORGAN; all the West Indian

190-1781-6

(RE: UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN.)

negroes and the radicals are included in this membership.

NOAH THOMPSON refused to surrender the Charter and has renamed his Organization THE PACIFIC COAST UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN., retaining the old officers, - and announces that their object will be for the betterment of the race on the Pacific Coast. The conservative, patriotic negro population is backing him.

The principal Los Angeles negro paper says:

"The Black, Red and Green (the ^{by agent-} U.N.I.A. Flag) - flag will hereafter officially float over the Headquarters of President Jas. A. Smith, - While Mr. Noah Thompson must find refuge under the Stars and Stripes. But there are millions of people who, like the Stars and Stripes, and maybe Mr. Thompson won't feel lonely after all. In fact, there was with him at Tabernacle Church, Thursday night, a large number of 'Brave men and women' who like to be called Americans and Americans Only."

The fight is still on; GARVEY is sending "His Excellency" J.W.H. RABON, "American Leader" - to Los Angeles, and he is billed to speak November 27th, 1921, at the Headquarters of the new U.N.I.A., in Los Angeles, according to confidential informant. J.W.H. RABON is the successor of REV. J. D. GORDON, former U.N.I.A., Chief, who was forced out of the U.N.I.A., at the New York Convention.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

CONFIDENTIAL.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 5, 1921.

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

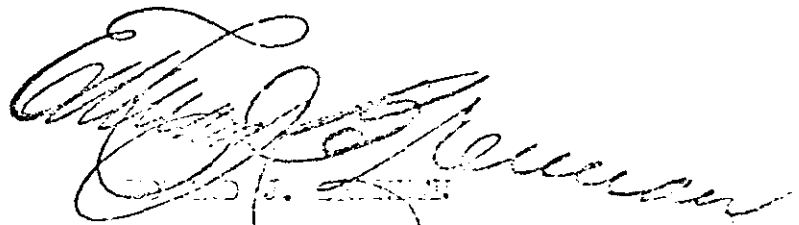
General Intelligence Division.

Dear Sir:

In Re: Marcus Garvey.
Negro Activities.

I am attaching herewith, a page taken from the
New York World of issue of December 4th, concerning Marcus Garvey.

Yours very truly,


EDWARD J. CONNELLEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JCH:H

November 17, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUCH:

Mr. William C. Matthews, a colored attorney, of Boston and New York, called yesterday morning in the interests of Marcus Garvey. He stated that Special Agent Anderson, of the New York office, had communicated with some party in New York, stating that the government was in possession of information that a bribe of \$5,000 had been passed in Washington in connection with the obtaining of Garvey's visa. Mr. Matthews was desirous of giving us such information which we might be seeking in this matter. I assured him that there are no questions at the present time which we desire to ask him, but if at any time in the future we had occasion to seek any information concerning Garvey's activities, or that of his organization that we would call upon him for such information as he might care to give us.

During the course of the interview he showed me a letter which Garvey had received from Cyril Briggs, inviting Garvey to join the African Blood Brotherhood. From this letter both Garvey and Matthews drew the conclusion that Briggs through innuendo claimed the responsibility for the Tulsa riots. I have read the same over, and must confess that his language left that impression. Matthews stated that he would send to us any information which might come to Garvey or himself relating to Briggs' pernicious activities, which he considered to be a menace to this country.

Respectfully,

J. E. H.

December 7, 1921.

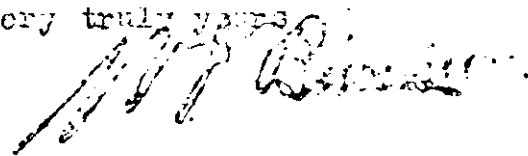
Mr. R. D. Simons,
Chief Inspector,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Chief:

As you are probably aware, this Bureau for many months past has been investigating SAMUEL DARVEY, an African Negro who, for more than two years has been living lavishly off the Negro savings of poor Negroes throughout the United States. The investigation so far discloses violations of several Federal statutes, not the least in importance being the violation of the Postal laws.

I respectfully request that you have assigned a competent postoffice inspector, who can go over the information secured by me and work with our agents here in the preparation of the case against Darvey, which will include the postal angles. We are ready to go into the matter with our inspector immediately and should have his name and the time when he can be in operation here with our men. This will involve of course, going over a great mass of information and the outlining of a further course with a view to picking up some of the angles which have not been thoroughly developed.

Very truly yours,



Director.

December 8, 1921.

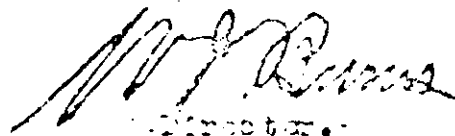
Mr. J. W. F. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I understand that one J. W. Brennan, who for some time has been a member of the International League of Independent Associations, working under cover, and who disappeared several months ago with several hundred dollars, was arrested on November 27th by the bonding company and is now in the stocks. It is also understood that this man could give some interesting facts on Harvey, with whom he has never been very much sympathetic.

I desire that you give this matter attention and arrange to procure any information which it is possible to obtain through discreet connection.

Very truly yours,


Director.

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D.C.	11/21/21	11/20/21	J. T. Flournoy
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
MARCUS GARVEY		Covering Meeting.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Acting under instructions of Agent in Charge Matthews, and accompanied by Agent Maurice Joyce of this office, I attended a meeting at the Pythian Temple, 12th & U Sts., N. W., at 8 o'clock P.M. on Sunday, November 20th, 1921, at which MARCUS GARVEY made the principal address of the evening.

The meeting opened at 8:30 P.M. with the singing of a hymn, after which there was a short prayer. After this there was a recitation by a negro by the name of DR. RILEY. A song was then sung, after which a collection was taken up, the amount of which was not announced.

The meeting was presided over by REV. THOMAS HALL (colored) of the Mt. Nebo Church, corner of Kalorama Road and Champlain Sts.

After the preliminary exercises, the Chairman introduced DR. RILEY, who was described as "the able champion of the Marcus Garvey principle and who would during the coming week visit all members in Washington of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for the purpose of taking subscriptions to the capital stock of the Black Star Line Steamship Company.

DR. RILEY then addressed the meeting, saying that he had left the ministry to take up the work in behalf of Garvey and intended to devote the remainder of his life to deporting negroes from this country.

into Africa. He then introduced as the principal speaker of the evening HON. MARCUS GARVEY, whose appearance was a signal for great applause.

GARVEY then addressed the meeting about two hours, confining himself to the objects and principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. His subject was "Africa, A Nation for the Negro Peoples of the World."

During his remarks he said:

"We have come to the time to assert our nationality."

"Negroes are ashamed of their nationality."

"Africa to me is the sweetest name in all the world."

"An Englishman is proud of England; a German of Germany; an Irishman of Ireland, but the negro is the only race on earth that is ashamed of himself."

"Negroes in Africa outnumber the white man twenty to one."

"Look at the Japanese. They are strong and proud of themselves. He is strong no matter where he is, and if you don't believe it touch him and see."

"That is why he is recognized at the Conference and likely to get what he asks."

"Although we respect the flag of America, we are still more loyal to the flag of black, green and red."

"I never come to Washington but what I go to Mt. Vernon to pay homage at the shrine of America's greatest character."

"If your father and my father had taught the doctrines of the Universal Negro Improvement Association fifty years ago as I am doing now we would be the strongest nation at the Conference table and get what we ask."

"Look at the thousands of petitions we send in to which there may or may not be a reply. If you had machine guns behind your petitions they would have been answered at once."

"I say if they (meaning the white people) disarm, you disarm; if they arm, you arm."

"Negroes, get what the other fellow has no matter how you get it."

"I don't care who says Peace, there can be no peace until 400,000,000 negroes are satisfied."

"For 250 years the whites have been killing us in the West Indies and in the United States. How long do you think they can keep that up?"

"Look at the Belgian Congo where recently they murdered negroes because they did not produce rubber enough, cutting off their heads and their arms."

"I can tell you now they better not try that stuff on Garvey."

He then gave an amusing illustration of a negro's standing among the races of the world.

"Three babies are born; one yellow; one white and one black. Soon the yellow baby gets guns and ammunition and puts on a uniform. The white baby does the same thing; grows up to manhood. All that time what do you think the negro baby is doing? Way standing looking on. Bye and bye a time comes for action. What occurs? They shoot that negro, and, friends, that has been going on ever since America has been discovered."

Garvey announced that tomorrow night (Nov. 21st) he would address the members of the John Wesley A.M.E. church, 14th and Corcoran Sts., and said that this possibly would be the last time his hearers would ever hear him in Washington again, as he had to go all over the world organizing and that he had been coming to Washington too often already, and expected possibly he would not appear here again.

100-1781-6

After the meeting he requested all to come up who were not already members and join the Universal Negro Improvement Association, dues to which were \$1.00.

Copies of the Negro World were sold at the meeting, a copy of which is attached to the original of this report.

The meeting closed about 10:45 P.M. No disorder noted. About 200 persons attended the meeting.

3, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. O. Box 1822,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In re. Garvey I will report that he will be in Washington on Dec. 5th and 6th, Baltimore, Dec. 7th, Wilmington, Del. Dec. 8th and 10th. He will hold large meetings in each of the above named cities. He is laying the foundations for a membership drive to begin about the first of the year that he says will bring 25, or (twenty five million) members all over the world. He will flood this country, the West Indies and Africa with all kinds of prop- aganda, and no doubt will increase his field agents to a great extent. The manner in which these field agents will be paid has has been described in a previous report. The printing of the propoganda will be paid for out of the African Redemption Fund. Through this method he will be able to carry on an endless series of operations, that if it does no harm it will certainly do no good. If there was a method that could be used ^{and checked} you would find that the greater part of the unrest among negroes in this country has been caused by the propoganda that has been put out by Garvey. In the next issue of the Negro World you will read of Garvey's trip to Washington in which he says that there can be no world peace unless the 400,000,000 (four hundred million) negroes of the world are taken into consideration, and while Garvey is mak- ing such statements there are people here in New York that believe that Garvey went to Washington to attend the Disarmament Conference. He would never tell those people better because he would have them believe that he is greater than he really is. In the Xmas

number of Negro World that comes off to press the 15th of Dec. there will be copies of letters from several big men of England, Central, and South America that Garvey has written to for a statement so as to publish; all this is done to make his following believe him to be a great man and that he has correspondence with the diplomats of Europe, Central, and South America. It no doubt will have the desired effect. You can rest assure that anything that Garvey does along this line has some ultimate motive in it. Garvey was very much elated today over the fact that his case against Briggs came up yesterday and Briggs was held in \$500 (five hundred dollars) bond for further hearing. Briggs furnished the bond and is out and I was talking to him this evening and he doesn't seem to be worried over the case. Briggs said that he hadn't any doubt that the case would be thrown out of court when it came to trial. Garvey will publish Briggs' case in this weeks issue of the paper but he will have to publish in the same issue his retraction about Briggs being a white man. Garvey's apparent victory over Briggs will only help matters as Briggs is more hostile towards Garvey now than ever. In the next issue of Briggs' magazine the series of articles by Crichlow on Garvey will start, they will certainly do Garvey no good as they expose Garvey and his African plan. The only objection to this is that the whole thing is so long that Crichlow told me that it would take several months to publish the whole thing and I am afraid that the public will loose the connecting thoughts. Crichlow also told me that Garvey had sent for his attorney to see if they couldn't come to some agreement by which they could settle Crichlow's suit out of court. Crichlow said that he would settle for \$1000 (one thousand dollars) This is salary that Crichlow is suing for that Garvey promised to pay him for his services in Monrovia, Liberia.

1911

I learned today the J. D. Brooks who was Secretary General and who disappeared several months ago with several hundred dollars, was arrested last night by the bonding company that was on his bond. Brooks is now in the Tombs here in New York and no doubt could give some very interesting information about Garvey and his finance. Brooks is an American negro and has never been very much in sympathy with Garvey and his schemes. I think it would be well to have Brooks interviewed by an agent. Brooks has already tried to get in touch with Garvey knowing that Garvey would do anything to keep the case out of court but it seems that Garvey is powerless as the case is in the hands of the bonding company.

You will find enclosed a letter from San Pedro de Macoris, from this letter you can see how the Dominican Government looks upon the U. N. I. A. Garvey would not publish this letter because he said the psychological effect would be bad for the organization in this country. He described it by saying that if negroes knew that a negro government was against the organization it would be bad for the organization.

Will report any new developments to you at once.

Respectfully,

"800"

The Editor of The Negro World.

Cruel, unfair and unjust treatment to Negroes at
Radio de Maicao, Dominican Republic. Fred Davis

On Saturday, 3rd September 1943, at Radio de Maicao, Chief Practitioner
of the State for religious service two machines of the United States
military corps and a number of police officers of this republic
into the building and violently assaulted the President and those who
were present the following - Rev. D. Phillips, President, Messrs.
C. Butler, Second Vice President, Anthony Barton, Treasurer, Mrs. J. J.
Williams, and Misses Francis Webster, Violet Halliday, with the
President and Mrs. Ellen Pater. Mr. Graft went out by the door
and took an interest in our practice. As soon as the corporal
of the corps came up to the President, he said "You are under arrest."
The President then asked "What is the charge?" He replied "Ask the
President!" The President said "Well, I believe you came for me alone
and to their homes." No, replied Corporal Irving. They are under
arrest, as they are under your influence. Upon saying this
he told the other officers to take down the flags and descriptions
of the building for the celebration of the International
of 31-1943. As the corporal came to the microphone he
said "We will fight for you, we will die for you, we will
win with a force and violence that it will be a long time
before we are defeated."

The Dominican police officers simply looked on. They did not
intervene in any way. In fact, one of them went up to the
President and said "I will be the concert to start at 10
o'clock and you will see that all the desires were heard
and that the concert was very good. We will see you
again and we will see you again."

3.
discovery. There has been no accusation or prosecutor. The
books, testimony of trustee board upon going to the capital side
man papers from a very narrow escape from prison. He was
about all over the world by police officers as if he had
murder or a felonious crime.

over three hundred members are involved in this violent assault
there, no religious services have been held from Saturday
3, 1921 and now we are nearing to the end of October 1921.

we are some of the plain facts of the atrocities done to a series
of unfortunate citizens - Mrs. Jane Williams, wearing her
any was made to suffer all the hardships of jail. It was
appeals to the district U.S. Atty. that she endeavor
her liberty. Her case was becoming critical. She was told
to return after delivery. Her father, Hollingsworth
was released upon a petition from her mother. She too was
liberty as she was considered under age.

wish to appeal to the whole membership of the U.S.A. and
consideration. We are also appealing to the whole membership
to be named in general. The name of general board to
catch Council and the part of an honest gentleman.
The prisoners are British subjects and they work
deliberate. I am sure they are not to be taken as
subjects. This seems to be a matter and
the whole thing.

190-1781-6

and it just happened that Mr. Harris knew that I had something to do with the Yarmouth ship, so that's the reason he called me in conference. And I advised him that I had at that time from the Government some engines and boilers reasonable, very low figures, and advised him that the Yarmouth machinery - the engine was perfectly splendid in condition but that her boilers were all gone and that there was no use trying to patch the boilers up. She must have new boilers. That dropped the matter again there and then I never heard anything more about it. Then shortly after that, perhaps several months after that - I don't remember the date - it occurred to me to go and look up my old customers, like any business man; I keep a list of prospective buyers and I called up Mr. Thompson of the Black Star Line. I may have written him, asking him if they were in the market for any tonnage. He either wrote to me or telephoned me that he was in the market and he requested me to see him, so I went to see him at the office at 84-86 West 136th St. It must have been perhaps January or February, 1921. That's the second time I met Thompson and I had some steamers which I offered him

Q. When you went to the Black Star Line offices in January or February, 1921, whom did you see up there?

A. Mr. Thompson.

Q. Did you talk to anybody else?

A. No.

Q. Did you meet Garvey at any time while up there?

A. No.

Q. Did you see him around there?

A. No, I inquired downstairs and I was shown to the rooms of Mr. Thompson and I met Mr. Thompson. We came down to terms. I asked him his requirements and he gave me a roundabout description of what they wanted.

Q. At this time they were inquiring about an ocean-going ship?

A. Yes sir, they wanted a big boat.

Q. Did they say what purpose the boat was to be used for?

A. Yes, for trade between Senegal and Liberia, West coast of Africa. Now, he informed me that they were negotiating at that time for a steamer. I believe the name was Dennyson, and then of course, I knew just about what kind he wanted - a good sized steamer. I told him I had a steamer in mind, but he could not do anything at the time because they had, I believe it was the Dennyson, - I may be mistaken. They had that under option and they would not know until the next day, until three o'clock, if I remember correctly, whether or not they were going to close it out and they impressed on me the terms - that was part payment, low payment. Of course, that was pretty ticklish.

Q. Why did they insist on low payment?

A. Because they did not have much money.

Q. That's what Thompson told you?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they close on the Dennyson deal?

A. No, they did not. They fooled me. They put me off from day to day. You know how it is when a man wants to sell a steamer. It wasn't that day, it was two or three days later before he told me that they had refused. Anyhow I suspected at the time, being that the owners would not accept their time payments. He didn't say that to me, but I felt that was the truth. I knew I could do better than that. Then I suggested two or three different steamers.

Q. Do you remember the names of any steamers that you suggested?

A. Well, I do, yes; not the first two or three steamers - if I were to refresh my memory - you, I do remember one steamer we settled on. After I had been refused by the owners of terms to suit them. After I was refused; that is, to say, the steamers I offered him at that time were British steamers and, of course, within was not very willing to see boats in America, they did not want them transferred to the American

- Q. Did the person with whom you dealt, who owned or controlled these British steamers, indicate that they would not let the Black Star Line have the steamers?
- A. No, it was on account of payments, most of it, and the trouble of the flag. Well, finally we settled on the "Hong Kong."
- Q. Where was the Hong Kong at that time?
- A. It was at that time in China.
- Q. Under what registry?
- A. She was originally an English boat, but under French registry - no she was in the British registry, but owned by a French concern. I forget now, I forget even the price. It was a pretty high price.
- Q. What became of the Hong Kong deal?
- A. The Hong Kong deal. First of all they wanted time payments and in fact we had the steamer pledged. You know when I am selling a steamer I must have a firm offer in hand. Or a man makes me a firm offer. That agreement is as good as an agreement in writing. First of all the time payments were agreeable to the owners; then we exchanged a good many cables and they finally came out that they wanted all cash and wanted it in Hong Kong, in China. In the meantime I had made arrangements to meet these payments. In other words I drew in a man by the name of McBlair, through a Norwegian by the name of Furubotn; and as a matter of fact, it was McBlair and Co. that held the option on that steamer and they agreed to raise the money. It was - the price I don't remember exactly. They agreed to raise the money and accept a mortgage from the Black Star Line, and we went so far as to cable the firm offer closing the deal, mind you, and they accepted it. We took delivery on the steamer in China. Of course, there was a question of who was going to pay for bringing it over. So we went as far as - McBlair did - trying to get Greek immigrants and provided a thousand cots in Athens so that we would come out even. And we had made these arrangements you know and we never heard another word from the owners. We sent cable after cable and no reply. Well, there came a time, of course, you know that it was quite clear that the British Government interfered on the transfer of the flag; that's only my supposition, because it was a good price we paid them, although she was a big boat and supposed to be a 100 A-1 British Lloyd.
- Q. Did you ever have a picture of the steamer Hong Kong?
- A. No I don't remember.
- Q. You had her accommodations, however, that is, her specifications?
- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. And you furnished these specifications to the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did the Black Star Line at the time they were negotiating with you for the Hong Kong, have any reason at any time to believe that they were the actual owners of it?
- A. Yes, because, you see I made them a firm offer. We had a firm offer from them in return. We gave them a firm offer in acceptance.
- Q. In other words, you offered the boat to them and they took your word for it. Did they know that the boat was in China?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Approximately how long would it have taken the Hong Kong to come from China to the United States?
- A. I have figured it out, about three or four weeks.
- Q. Can you recall approximately the first time, the date rather, the negotiations started with the Black Star Line?
- A. Well, you get me without my records. I think it was some time in March or April, 1921.
- Q. And they continued for approximately how long?
- A. They continued for quite a few weeks.

Q. Day, until the end of April?
A. Well, I can't recall.

Q. Do you know whether during this time the Black Star Line advertised that they were the owners of a boat known as the Hong Kong?

A. No, they could not very well be the owners until they paid the money for it.

Q. When it was finally found out that the Hong Kong could not be obtained?

A. Then I went ahead and obtained other British boats and we exchanged cables with British owners. We found the time payments would not suit. They would not accept time payments; most wanted all cash and could not give delivery in New York. That was one of the conditions of the Black Star Line, the boat must be delivered in New York. Of course you know why - it cost money to bring a steamer here. So, when finally I suggested a German boat, a Government boat - you see I used to be well acquainted with Mr. Donald who was the Vice President of the Shipping Board and I was very intimate with him and he was the only commissioner that has been kept in his job from the very beginning and he stayed until the end, throughout the whole war and of course, he always told me that I could have anything I wanted. We got in communication with Washington with the United States Shipping Board to see what kind of boats they had on hand; and, knowing, of course, their requirements, of the Black Star Line, I picked out, together with another broker, the Prinz Oskar - the Orion, the ex-Prinz Oskar, a German boat. I obtained permission to inspect her. I went down to Norfolk to look her over.

Q. Did any of the officials of the Black Star Line accompany you on that tour of inspection?

A. No; they did not. I went down to look at the boat. I went down with letters of recommendation to the representative of the Shipping Board in Norfolk from the Clinchfield Navigation Co. One of their old employees was working there. I had also instructions from the Government to see the Captain in Charge down there. They then sent me out to see the Orion. She was the mother ship of the steel fleet - laid up steel fleet as they called it, and I had instructions to stay aboard as long as I wanted to. I found she was a wonderful boat - good boat - machinery in A-1 condition, and of course, from inside information I found out her condition all the way through; and also, I had a talk with the Chief Steward of the laid-up fleet who was on the Orion and was the steward when she was launched, as a matter of fact. That man took me all over the boat. The Captain in Charge of the fleet - his steward took me over. He gave me a history of the boat. I found the Orion was a splendid boat. The Oriental Navigation Co. had inspected the boat and made an offer of \$680,000 on the boat. I was very well satisfied with the boat. I telegraphed Mr. Thompson that she was a good boat and I came back. Then I went after the Shipping Board. Then we got the price fixed up and I advised Mr. Thompson to go and make a personal inspection and he went down there and made an inspection, from my personal knowledge, because I got a telegram from him down there.

Q. Do you recall the approximate date of your inspection of the Orion?

A. It must have been April or May - just as soon as we dropped the Hong Kong because it began to look suspicious, the silence on the part of the owners of the Hong Kong. Thompson went down and I received a telegram from him. It was a funny telegram too. I didn't know what it meant at the time. There was punctation in it. He was well pleased. We went after the Shipping Board.

Q. What were the terms that the Shipping Board laid down?

A. Ten per cent down and ten per cent after delivery in New York and ten cent a month thereafter.

Q. What was the purchase price?

A. \$225,000. The boat needed repairs and I agreed to sell the boat for \$350,000, and the difference of \$125,000 out of that money I was to dictate the boat and hand it over to them in first class condition.

Q. That \$350,000 then would have included everything, bonuses, commissi repairs, etc.?

- Q. The total amount of money that has passed through your hands then from the Black Star Line to the Shipping Board is \$25,000?
- A. Approximately, yes.
- Q. You never received any more than that from the Black Star Line for either services or payments on ships?
- A. Somewhere about \$25,000. \$22,500 is with the Shipping Board.
- Q. What became of the difference between \$22,500 and \$25,000?
- A. Expense, general expense, cabling and so on. Lots of money was spent. I was to allow them the money on the purchase price what I might spend.
- Q. In other words then that difference was spent by you for trips to Washington, expense to be deducted from your commissions?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now that the contract has never gone through, however, have you returned any money to the Black Star Line?
- A. The contract is still in force. The contract was not obtained until just a few days before Christmas. That is, the final contract as the Shipping Board saw fit to give us just a few days before Christmas.
- Q. Who gave you the check or checks in the Black Star Line that you paid to the Shipping Board?
- A. Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Do you remember who they were signed by?
- A. Black Star Line.
- Q. In addition to Thompson, who have you dealt with in the Black Star Line?
- A. Only Thompson.
- Q. Did you ever meet a Mr. Smith?
- A. I did.
- Q. What was his position?
- A. He was the High Chancellor, I believe, supposed to be their attorney.
- Q. Did he ever pay you any money?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever deal with Garvey?
- A. I never dealt with Garvey.
- Q. What was the real reason that the Black Star Line has never obtained the Orion from the Shipping Board?
- A. Because the Black Star Line were unable to furnish the payment bond.
- Q. In other words they could not meet the Shipping Board's terms?
- A. That did not happen until just a few days before Christmas. The bond could have been furnished on several occasions, but the Shipping Board was very dilatory in producing the final agreement. The final agreement was not given by the Shipping Board until just a few days before Christmas.
- Q. Did you know that the Black Star Line had sent through the mails, circulars containing a picture of the steamship Orion during the time your negotiations with them for the purchase were on?
- A. I did not. I saw the circular and it was supposed to be gotten ready when the Orion was obtained.
- Q. Where did you see it?
- A. Mr. Thompson, he showed it to me, and I asked him to let me have one.
- Q. What did he say was the purpose of the circular?
- A. They were getting these circulars ready so that when the steamship came here they could distribute it.
- Q. Did he tell you he had distributed any at that time?
- A. No.

- Q. Do you know whether or not the Black Star Line has ever sold any passage on the "Thyl" "Montloy"?
- A. No, I don't know. I want to clarify that statement; Mr. Thompson told me - was always asking me when he could start in selling passage. I told him, "You cannot sell passage until you have the boat," and I specifically did not want him to sell any passage and to my knowledge they never sold any. They were trying to obtain freight, which is customary.
- Q. Did the Black Star Line ever pay you a salary?
- A. No sir, I was never in their employ, I was an independent broker. I had nothing to do with the Black Star Line.
- Q. Did you, on behalf of the Black Star Line, ever pay any commission or bonus to anyone connected with the United States Shipping Board.
- A. Well, now, I spent a good deal of money; you see expenses are very high.
- Q. What kind of expenses?
- A. Well, you know.
- Q. Did someone receive any money for services rendered?
- A. -----
- Q. Outside of Mr. Donald, who else were you acquainted with on the Shipping Board?
- A. Mr. Philbin, Mr. Farley, Mr. Pullmer and quite a few others.
- Q. Who did you deal with when trying to secure the Orion?
- A. Mr. Philbin.
- Q. What position did he occupy there at that time?
- A. He was Sales Manager.
- Q. When did you drop out of the Orion negotiations?
- A. I never dropped out of the negotiations for the Orion. At least I never considered myself out of them. They gave me authority, power of attorney which provides until the Orion is delivered, until her repairs had been made.
- Q. Power of attorney for what?
- A. To secure the Orion.
- Q. Did that power of attorney include the disbursing of any funds on behalf of the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where were you to get the money?
- A. Black Star Line.
- Q. Who signed that power of attorney for the Black Star Line?
- A. Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Did you have the consent of the others, officers of the corporation?
- A. Well, I understood that Mr. Garvey was away and I understood that Mr. Thompson had full authority.
- Q. What made you understand that?
- A. Well, Mr. Thompson.
- Q. Did he ever show you any letters, contracts or agreements to prove that?
- A. Noe I took his word for it. I knew that Mr. Garvey was away.
- Q. Did you ever meet Mr. Garcia or Mr. Tobias?
- A. I never met Mr. Tobias. I met Mr. Garcia.
- Q. Under what circumstances?
- A. I think the first time I met Mr. Garcia I had been given by the U. S. Shipping Board a steamer called the Porto Rico and I had paid down check.

I came back to New York and I had telephoned about the Porto Rico. The war here in New York had they all insisted on inspecting her, which I know would have been fatal because I was, I recognized the fact that, anyway, here in America, the white people have a prejudice against the black people. I feared that if it became known that the Black Star Line had secured the boat. She was a beautiful boat. I knew that if I ever let the people get aboard the boat I would have opposition.

Q. They never got the Porto Rico?
A. No.

Q. That became of the \$7,500?
A. Turned over to the Orion.

Q. There was about \$15,000 in escrow on the Hong Kheng, \$7,500 payment on the Porto Rico; that made \$23,000?
A. I haven't got the figures all correct in my head because a lot of money changed hands.

Q. What do you mean a lot of money changed hands?
A. I made the first payment on the Orion.

Q. How much?
A. \$7,500

Q. And the second?
A. No; only the first payment I made was \$15,000. That check was returned to me.

Q. Why?
A. Because they would not accept the offer on the boat. I raised the bid. The first time I offered them \$190,000 for the Orion and gave them a check for \$15,000 and then they returned the check to me that the bid was not high enough.

Q. You didn't give them your personal check?
A. It was a certified check of the Black Star Line made payable to me.

Q. Well, that \$15,000 check was finally accepted by the Shipping Board?
A. No, it was returned to me. All checks were made out to me. The \$25,000 was made up in several checks.

Q. Did the total of those several checks aggregate the exact amount required by the Shipping Board, or was there some money - ?
A. I acted as a broker entirely in the matter. It was left to my judgment.

Q. In other words, you had \$25,000 of their funds which you could disburse as payments on boats anyway you pleased?
A. That was after the Hong Kheng.

Q. Approximately how many trips did you make to Washington?
A. Well, I was practically living in Washington.

Q. On the funds of the Black Star Line?
A. Well, it was my funds, of course, because it was to come out of my commissions.

Q. Provided you secured the boat?
A. Well, I was to secure the boat, yes. I was in Washington, practically lived in Washington.

Q. Solely on business for the Black Star Line in Washington?
A. Yes, I was solely here. Friday afternoon I usually came here and Friday evening and stayed until Monday.

Q. Garvey was out of the country during the early part of 1931, so that that have returned while negotiations for the Orion was still on?
A. If my memory serves me correctly, I believe Mr. Garvey was due here annual convention in August and I believe he came here the first of August.

Statement of Mr. Ralph Silverston - 9.)

- Q. Did Carvey at any time personally take a part in the negotiations for the Steamship Crisis?
- A. No with me at all.
- Q. Did he take part with anybody else?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. Was Carvey's name brought up by Thompson or anyone else connected with the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In what connection?
- A. Carvey was always supposed to be the great boss unapproachable.
- Q. On what occasion did they have to refer to him as boss; was it in connection with any payments of money?
- A. In everything. I understood that man was the boss. He was the king.
- Q. These checks that were put into your custody for payment on ships, did Thompson issue those himself?
- A. That I do not remember.
- Q. But he apparently had no trouble in securing them.
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever render any sort of an accounting to the Black Star Line for their funds spent by you in Washington?
- A. I believe I gave them an approximately idea.
- Q. In detail?
- A. No.
- Q. Who did you give that approximate idea to?
- A. To Mr. Thompson and Mr. Nolan.
- Q. Verbally or in writing?
- A. Verbally.
- Q. Was there any surplus left?
- A. There was no surplus left.
- Q. What proof has the Black Star Line now that \$32,500 of their money is deposited with the Shipping Board?
- A. Well, they have got the receipts from the Shipping Board.
- Q. Signed by whom?
- A. By the Shipping Board.

What idea did you get of the general reputation of the Black Star Line in your dealings with the Shipping Board?

A. Well, I had a B--- of a fight. You know the idea, the conception of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The conception is all right, you see Mr. Carvey has been preaching one thing and been acting another. He has been preaching morality and he has been preaching one or another one more, that you will know perhaps from newspapers, and out of his conduct with women and of course it has prejudiced anybody against the man.

Q. You ever have any reason to inspect the finances of the Black Star while you were dealing with them?

A. I furnished me statements which were very important to me.

Q. How many of statements?

A. I furnished me statements which were very important to me.

Q. How many of these statements?

190-1781-6

(Statement of Anthony Rudolph Silverston - 10.)

Q. So were the statements signed by?

A. Now, those statements, most of them, were signed by Mr. Thompson.

Q. Did these statements tend to show that the Black Star Line was solvent?

A. Yes sir, otherwise I would never have had a thing to do with them.

Q. Can you obtain these statements?

A. Yes sir, I was given to understand that there were four and one-half million shares, shares. I had the Universal Negro Improvement Association guarantee the purchase I am going to make and then I demanded financial statements and got them.

Q. Do you still consider yourself under contract with the Black Star Line?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether they have transferred their attempts to get the Orion to another brokerage concern?

A. If they have - they may have - I don't know.

Q. How long is that power of attorney to cover?

A. My power of attorney was to last until the finishing of the steamer. I consider the power of attorney good today.

Q. Are you acquainted with the brokerage firm of Wolf & Steffani, 2 Rector Street.

A. I met Mr. Steffani I think through Mr. Hulen. They told me that they had - the money was ready and finally you know I understood a hitch came along and I went over there personally to see if I could not remedy the condition. I think it was Mr. Steffani. I was asking for some help.

Q. While in Washington did you communicate with the Black Star Line advising them that the Shipping Board had awarded the Orion to them?

A. I did.

Q. What was that based on?

A. I got it in black and white from the Shipping Board. I was not in Washington when it happened, I was in New York here. I got a telegram and then a letter with the terms awarded to me.

.....
ANTHONY RUDOLPH SILVERSTON

Mr. Geo

P. O. Box 1823,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In re. Garvey, I will report that today Garvey had Briggs held for Special Sessions in \$500 (five hundred dollars) bonds. I was in court as a witness for Garvey but did not testify as it wasn't necessary. I was there to testify as to what inference I drew from Briggs' article on Garvey. Ofcourse I was to testify that I inferred that Briggs ment Garvey when he said that he (Briggs) had not been driven out of London for rape on a young girl and that he (Briggs) did not live with a woman that was not his wife. If you will remember the article didn't say that Garvey did things but said that I, (meaning Briggs) did not do them. Ofcourse the inference was that Garvey did do them. As a result Briggs was held for Special Sessions. Now sir this morning Garvey said to me that when Briggs had him in court the Judge had been influenced against him but that there was a different Judge on the bench and he had seen that the Judge had been influenced against Briggs. Garvey said that the Jews here in Harlem were against him because he was organizing the negroes and advising them to buy only from negroes and because of this they had influenced the Judge against him with his case against Briggs. He inferred that he had had the Judge "fiked". Well sir, from the way the Judge handled the case it certainly seemed so. There was a young white lawyer that handled the case for Briggs but it seemed that every thing had been "fiked" as the Judge paid very little attention to him. After the case had been tried and Briggs held, the District Attorney was willing that

Briggs be paroled. The custody of his attorney to the judge would not stand for it and Briggs was forced to furnish bond. As a result Garvey was very much elated and Briggs very much dejected over the outcome of the case. At the time on my writing I have not had a chance to see Briggs and discuss the case with him. I knew what Garvey's line of prosecution would be and saw that Briggs got this information so that he would be prepared with his defense but it didn't do any good because I really believe that Garvey had "fixed" things. Garvey told me that he is going to keep after Briggs until he breaks him. He says that next week he is going to enter three suits against Briggs, one for the Black Star Line, one for the U. N. I. A., and one for himself. He says that Briggs has done him thousands of dollars worth of harm. Garvey testified in court that he had received letters from all over the world about the articles that Briggs had written about him. I know this to be true. Of course the harm has been done and Briggs can do lots more but if this case goes against Briggs in Special Sessions it will stop Briggs and I would suggest that your office see that this doesn't happen. At present Briggs is the biggest thorn in Garvey's side and if I may, I would suggest further that this case be called as soon as possible so there will be no let up in Briggs' propaganda, as Garvey seems to keep just enough within the law to keep out of prison.

You will notice in this issue of the Negro World on page five an advertisement saying that there will be 200,000 (two hundred thousand) copies of the Negro World printed for the Xmas number, this is not true as there will only be about 30,000 (thirty thousand) copies. The number of course is boosted in order to get advertisements. The biggest blow that Garvey could receive would be to stop his newspaper and it seems that this false advertisement

and the one on page eight about "Booking your passage on the Phyllis Wheatley" would be something to help things along this line. The Xmas number will be off the press on 15th of Dec. I will let you know the exact number printed as soon as we go to press.

You will notice that the African Redemption Fund collected about \$890 (eight hundred dollars) this week. These figures are correct, but even with this money there is not enough to keep up expenses, the laundry had over drawn their account \$341.00 (three hundred forty one dollars) this week and there was no money to pay the Executive Council this week, whose salaries are due the 1st and the 15th of the month. Things are slowly going from bad to worse but with this fund collecting nearly a thousand dollars each week he can run for some time to come.

You will notice in this weeks issue of the paper he is advertising the meetings that I reported in my last report. If he is closely watched on this trip it seems to me that he could be gotten for violation of the Mann Act.

Respectfully,

"800"

Mr. Geo. P. Hume,

P.O. Box 4822,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Enclosed you will find the new Constitution of the organization. The oath of the Legions will be found on page 63.

I did not learn that Garvey was to speak in Baltimore until it was too late to report the fact to you. He will return to the city tomorrow the 23rd.

You will notice in this week's issue of the paper that the African Redemption Fund has a gain of about \$800 (eight hundred dollars) an increase of about \$300 (two hundred dollars) last week.

I was talking to the Secretary of the Philadelphia Division yesterday who had come to New York to see Garvey not knowing Garvey was out of town. He was telling me that the Philadelphia Division was about to break up unless Garvey did something as the president of the Division. He seems to think that Frances the President is a British agent that was sent over for that purpose. I know this fellow Frances and he has been in this country very long from London England. This fellow is a very well educated man having been educated in England from Trinidad, B. W. I. formally. I don't put much stock in the story about Frances being a British Agent.

I am to see Frances tomorrow night and will learn first hand about his case with Garvey.

Duce Mohamed is to speak at Liberty Hall for Garvey tomorrow night, Nov. 22. Just a Garvey-making speech.

as \$1.00 (fifty cents) admission will be charged and C
Mohamed will split fifty, fifty.

. Other than what I have reported nothing seems to
hereabouts.

Respectfully,

"800"

CONSTITUTION
AND
BOOK OF LAWS

Made for the Government of the
Universal Negro Improvement As-
sociation, Inc., and African Com-
munities' League, Inc., of the World

In Effect July, 1918
Revised and Amended Aug., 1920
Revised and Amended Aug., 1921

NEW YORK, JULY, 1918

190-1781-6

PREAMBLE

The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League is a social, friendly, humanitarian, charitable, educational, institutional, constructive and expansive society, and is founded by persons, desiring to the utmost, to work for the general uplift of the Negro peoples of the world. And the Members pledge themselves to do all in their power to conserve the rights of their noble race and to respect the rights of all mankind, believing always in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God. The motto of the organization is: "One God! One Aim! One Destiny!" Therefore, let justice be done to all mankind, realizing that if the strong oppress the weak confusion and discontent will ever mark the path of man, but with love, faith and charity towards all the reign of peace and plenty will be heralded into the world and the generations of men shall be called Blessed.

Constitution and Book of Laws

Made for the Government of the Universal
Negro Improvement Association and
African Communities' League

In Effect July, 1918

Amended in August, 1920, and August, 1921

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Jurisdiction

Section 1. This body shall be known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League. Its jurisdiction shall include all communities where the people of Negro blood and African descent are to be found. In it alone, and through the Potentate and Supreme Commission, hereinafter spoken of, and his successors, are vested powers to establish subordinate divisions and other organizations, whose objects shall conform and be identical with those set forth, and its mandates shall be obeyed at all times and under all circumstances. To the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, through the authority of the Potentate, is reserved the right to fix, regulate and determine all matters of a general or international nature as affecting the objects of the organization and the membership at large.

Right to Reorganize Rebellious Branch or Division

Sec. 2. The right is reserved to re-establish jurisdiction over any division or subordinate organization whose affairs are conducted contrary to the welfare of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League as required by the Constitution and General Laws.

Objects and Aims

Sec. 3. The objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be: to establish a Universal Fraternity among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of Independent Negro Nations and Communities; to establish Commissionaries or Agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all Negroes, irrespective of nationality; to promote a conscientious Spiritual worship among the native tribes of Africa; to establish Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools for the racial education and culture of the people; to conduct a world-wide Commercial and Industrial Interchange for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities.

Seven Necessary Number for Charter

Sec. 4. A charter may be issued to seven or more citizens of any community whose intelligence is such as to bring them within respectful recognition of the educated and cultured of such a community, provided there is no chartered division in such a community.

Chapters

Sec. 5. All additional Divisions created in

the same cities shall be under the supervision of the former Chartered Division. The Charters granted to such Divisions shall be called Chapter Charters, and all new Divisions so created shall be called Chapters instead of Divisions, and the Executive Secretary, who shall be a civil servant attached to the Division shall be the Supervisor of such Chapters.

Dominion, Provincial or Colonial Charters

Sec. 6. In countries requiring the Provincial or Colonial registration of Charters, there shall be issued one Dominion, Provincial or Colonial Charter, as the law may require, and all Divisions within the Charter limits shall be designated as Branches. Nothing in this provision shall be construed as giving the original Division any jurisdiction over the others other than through the parent body.

ARTICLE II

Laws

Section 1. The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League may enact and enforce laws for its government and that for subordinate divisions, organizations and societies and members thereof, out the jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The laws of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be comprised in (a) The Constitution which shall contain the outline, fundamental principles and policies of the organization, its Jurisdiction and that of local Divisions and societies, the list of officers and all matters pertaining to their duties; (b) The By-Laws, which shall contain the order of procedure in Convention, the specific duties of officers and committee, and the standing rules; (c) The General Laws, which shall contain all matters pertaining to the relations of members and local Divisions and societies to each other.

Amendment to Constitution

Sec. 3. The Constitution shall only be amended at times when such amendment tend absolutely to the further interest of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League and when carried by a two-thirds majority in Convention fully assembled.

By-Laws and General Laws; How Enacted

Sec. 4. By-Laws and General Laws may be enacted by the Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and such laws shall be carried by a two-thirds majority.

ARTICLE III.

Deputies to Convention

Section 1. Divisions and all kindred organizations, societies and orders subordinate to the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League are entitled to representation in Conventions; such Divisions and societies sending a delegate or delegates, who shall be named deputies, as directed through the office of the President-General.

Terms of Deputies

Sec. 2. Each Deputy shall hold office for four years after election, and his office shall be honorary with his expenses paid for attending Convention by his own Division, organization, society or order. He shall be entitled to one vote in Convention and no proxy shall be allowed.

ARTICLE IV

Officials, Officers, Appointments and Elections

Section 1. The Rulers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be a Potentate and Supreme Commissioner, a Supreme Deputy, a President-General and Administrator, an As-

stant President-General, a Secretary General and High Commissioner, a First Assistant Secretary-General, a Second Assistant Secretary-General, a High Chancellor, a Counsel-General, an Assistant Counsel-General, an Auditor-General, a High Commissioner-General, a Chaplain-General, an International Organizer and High Commissioner, a Surgeon-General, a Speaker in Convention, a Minister of the Legion, a Minister of Labor and Industries, all of whom shall form the High Executive Council elected at the Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, representing all its branches throughout the world.

Failure of Official to Qualify

Section 1. No person elected to a high office of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall hold office until his credentials as to his character and qualifications have satisfied the High Executive Council. In case a person elected to a high office is rejected by the High Executive Council, the President-General and Administrator shall have the power to appoint a person to fill the position of the person rejected until the next session of the Convention.

High Commissioners and Commissioners

Sec. 2. A High Commissioner or Commissioner shall be appointed to represent the Universal Negro Improvement Association in every country where Negroes live. In parts where the country is divided up into large states and different sections a Commissioner shall be appointed to every state and section.

Rank of Minister or Ambassador

Sec. 3. There shall also be appointed High Commissioners who shall be given the rank of Ministers Plenipotentiary or Ambassadors, who shall be domiciled at the Capital of all regular governments. Their duties shall be to

keep up friendly relations with the respective governments and to protect the interests of all Negroes.

Appointment of High Commissioners

Sec. 4. The Potentate and Supreme Commissioner shall appoint High Commissioners on recommendation of the President General and Administrator and commission them to represent the interests of the organization in all countries of the world, and they shall be controlled by the office of the High Commissioners-General.

Election of Divisional Officers

Sec. 5. Divisions and subordinate organizations shall elect their officers by majority vote to be approved of by the office of the President-General.

Term of Office of Rulers

Sec. 6. The term of office of the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner and that of the Supreme Deputy shall be permanent. The term of all other officers shall be four years, provided that their conduct conform with the interests of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League at all times.

ARTICLE V

Potentate and Supreme Commissioner

Section 1. The Potentate and Supreme Commissioner shall be the invested ruler of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League and all its appendages. He shall be of Negro blood and race. He shall constitutionally control all affairs of the Association and League and all other societies. He shall institute social order and societies and organizations in connection with the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, as deter-

ed by the said Association and League, and shall retain full power and control over their actions and jurisdiction. He shall have constitutional authority, through his high office, to suspend, reduce or relieve any officer other than the Supreme Deputy of his commission or authority of service to the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League and subordinate orders, societies and organizations. He shall issue "articles" or "messages" from time to time to the entire body of members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League on questions of moment, and such "articles" and "messages" shall be reported by all those claiming allegiance to the Association and League. He shall appear in person to open the Convention and to deliver a speech which shall be called the "Potentate's Speech" and which shall be a review of the work and operations of the Association and League for the past year, as also address for the conduct of affairs for the current or following year. He shall make his official residence at the place provided for him by the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League. He shall have control of all Negro blood and persons, and his word shall be law by virtue of his position and of the feeble division of all organizations, societies and orders. He shall form an Executive Council to assist him in his duties, to consist of the officials of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League and others elected by the Convention, and his edicts shall be required to be held to him and to the Association and League. He shall be empowered to confer titles, honors, orders of merit, degrees, or medals of distinction on any person or persons who shall have rendered faithful service to the purposes of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League of whom he has

been advised as being fit to bear such honors, orders of merit, degrees or marks of distinction. He shall appoint or commission, through his office, any member or members to carry out any work in the interest of the Association and League. He shall be privileged to nominate his successor during his lifetime, and that nomination shall be handed in a sealed envelope to the High Chancellor, who shall preserve same until the time of his death. At the time of his death his nomination shall be handed over to the Executive Council, and the Executive Council shall make two other nominations before breaking the seal of the late Potentate's nomination; the nominations of the Executive Council shall be from among officials, officers, or distinguished members of the organization who have heretofore distinguished themselves in service to the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League and whose honor, loyalty and devotion cannot be questioned. After breaking the seal of the Potentate's nomination the three nominations shall be announced to the world, and the Supreme Deputy shall call an immediate session of the Convention and then and there elect the new Potentate from the three nominees by majority vote and ballot. The election of a new Potentate shall take place two months after the demise of the former, and his inauguration shall take place one month after his election. On the death of the Potentate, and on the election of another, his consort shall vacate the official residence for another to be provided by the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, which shall support her until her death or marriage to another party.

Potentate's Power Derived from Executive Council

Sec. 2. The Potentate's power of action in all matters shall be derived from the advice

received from his Executive Council at through the officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, which advice shall be expressive of the will and sentiment of the people, and he shall not be empowered to act in any matter of great moment without first receiving the advice of the Executive Council.

Court Reception or At Home

Sec. 3. Immediately during the sitting of Convention of each year the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner shall cause to be given at his official residence or at some place of high moral and social repute an "at home" or "reception," which shall be called the "Court Reception," at which the Potentate and his Consort shall receive in presentation those distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the race and their male and female children whose character, morally and socially, stands above opinion in their respective communities. No lady below the age of eighteen shall be presented at the "Court Reception," and no gentleman below the age of twenty-one. No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of crime or felony, except such crime or felony was committed in the interests of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, or whose morality is not up to the standard of social ethics. No one shall be received or be presented at Court, and no one shall be presented at Court who is not known to the President or General Secretary, respectively, of the local Division to which he or she belongs. All recommendations for social recognition shall be made through local Divisions to the office of the High Commissioners General, who shall edit a list of "social eligibles" and present said list to the Potentate, who shall cause commands from his household to be issued to the respective parties to attend "Court Reception"

100-1781-6

Recognition for social or other distinctions shall only be merited by previous service to the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League by the person or persons to be honored, and no local Division shall recommend anyone to be honored by the Potentate, who has never done some praiseworthy or meritorious service to the organization in the carrying through of its objects, and all persons honored by the Potentate shall be so respected by all Negroes of all countries and climes.

Impeachment of Potentate or Supreme Deputy

Sec. 4. The Potentate and Supreme Commissioner and Supreme Deputy, should they at any time act contrary to the good and welfare of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League in refusing or neglecting to discharge or carry out the commands of the Association and League through its Convention and through the force of its Convention shall, on proper evidence of the fact, be impeached by any member of the Executive Council through the office of the Counsel-General, and they shall be tried for such impeachment, neglect, misconduct or disloyalty to the Association before the Convention, and if found guilty before the Convention by a two-thirds vote, they shall automatically forfeit the high office held by them and the Convention shall take immediate steps to elect a new Potentate or Supreme Deputy.

Counsel General Must Prosecute

Sec. 5. If the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner or the Supreme Deputy shall be charged or impeached before the Convention, the Counsel-General shall prosecute them in the interest of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and the Potentate or Supreme Deputy shall have counsel to appear at the Bar of the

Convention in his behalf, and such counsel shall be an active member or officer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Defendant's Counsel

Sec. 6. No Counsel excepting an Officer or Active Member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be allowed to represent the behalf of any member charged before any responsible body of trial of the Association and League.

Bribes

Sec. 7. Should the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner or Supreme Deputy receive money or gifts from any person or persons by way of bribes or rewards for neglecting or selling out the interests of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, he shall be deemed to have committed the crime against the Association and League and to have thereby forfeited the office he holds with the Association and African Communities' League.

Officials Found Guilty

Sec. 8. Any officer or official of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League found guilty of committing any of a similar offense shall be forthwith removed from the office of the Association and League through the office of the Potentate or his or her Superior Officer, on the approval of the Executive Council.

Shall Not Receive Money or Gifts

Sec. 9. No officer or official in the service of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall receive money or gifts, on his or her account, from anyone for services rendered by the Universal

...egro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, but all such money and gifts shall be turned over to and shall be the property of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League; but a purse or testimonial may be presented publicly to any officer or official on his or her own account as appreciation of faithful services performed for the Association and League.

All Active Members Must Approve Constitution

Sec. 10. All officers, officials and active members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall sign their names in approval and acceptance of the Constitution and By-Laws in a register provided for that purpose before they are installed into office.

Officials and B. S. L. Stock

Sec. 11. It shall be obligatory that all high officials, officers and members of the Parent Body and the Local Division subscribe to the stocks of the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation, and shall support all enterprises by the Association in its interest.

Supreme Deputy

Sec. 12. The Supreme Deputy shall assist the Potentate in the discharge of his duties and shall perform the duties of the Potentate in his absence, incapacity or unavailability. He shall be the Potentate's special envoy to attend any function or ceremony that the Potentate may be unable to attend himself. He shall attend along with the Potentate the opening of the Convention and sit next to the Potentate. He shall be of Negro blood and his wife shall also be of Negro blood and parentage.

President General and Administrator

Sec. 13. The President General and Administrator shall be the working head of the Uni-

... Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and he shall be held responsible to the Potentate for the entire working and carrying out of all commands. He shall attend Convention and make a speech in reply to that of the Potentate. He shall instruct minor officers on their duties and see that such duties are properly performed.

He shall be empowered to exercise a Veto Power on any financial matter initiated by any individual or by the Executive Council that may tend to jeopardize or ruin the finances of the organization. Such Veto Power shall only be used by the Administrator in unusual matters, and when from his best judgment he is convinced that it is not to the best interest of the organization to permit the carrying out of such financial measures. An appeal may be made to the Convention against the veto of the Administrator on any measure, and he shall be held responsible to the Convention for the exercise of his judgment on the matter.

Assistant President General

Sec. 14. The Assistant President General shall assist the President General in the management of the duties of the President General, and shall perform all the duties of the President General in case of absence, incapacity, or disability, or vacation or death, until such time as the Convention shall have elected a new President General.

Secretary General and High Commissioner

Sec. 15. The Secretary General and High Commissioner shall have in his capacity of High Commissioner of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League. He shall have under his control all the Divisional Secretaries and shall coordinate all the local correspondence of the organization. He shall attend Convention and read reports and

answer questions relative to the work of the organization. He shall be the spokesman of the Potentate and Executive Council in Convention.

The Assistant Secretary General

Sec. 16. The Assistant Secretary General shall assist the Secretary General in the performance of such duties of his office as shall be assigned to him by the Secretary General with the approval of the Executive Council, and in the event of absence, illness, permanent disability, resignation or death, he shall perform all the duties of the Secretary General until such time as the Convention shall have elected a new Secretary General.

Second Assistant Secretary General

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Second Assistant Secretary General to work in concert with the First Assistant Secretary General in the performance of the duties of that office.

High Chancellor

Sec. 18. The High Chancellor shall be the custodian of the funds of the Universal Negro College, Universal Association and African Communities, Inc., and shall under the direction of the Potentate receive and disburse the funds in accordance therewith. He shall also report to the President General, when bound, all the well received. He shall read at Convention and deliver the Chancellor's speech of the year.

Counsel General

Sec. 19. The Counsel General shall be the legal adviser of the Universal Negro College, Universal Association and African Communities, Inc. He shall instruct all officials and officers of the Association on the law and shall represent the Association as the defender of the Society before all courts of justice and appear

on the Society's behalf at all times as directed by the President General.

Assistant Counsel General

Sec. 20. The Assistant Counsel General shall assist the Counsel General in the performance of such duties of his office as shall be assigned to him by the Counsel General with the approval of the Executive Council, and in the event of absence, illness, permanent disability, resignation or death he shall perform all the duties of the Counsel General until such time as the Convention shall have elected a new Counsel General.

Auditor General

Sec. 21. The Auditor General and High Commissioner shall audit the accounts and books of the High Chancellor and all accounts and books of other high officers and members twice annually, viz: For the six months ending July 31st within twenty-one days after that date, and for the six months ending December 31st within thirty-one days after that date. He shall report to the Potentate and Executive Council all accounts so audited and in the event of the Auditor's

High Commissioner General

Sec. 22. The High Commissioner General shall be the head of the African High Commissioner. He shall receive their reports and report same to the Potentate and Executive Council through the proper officers. He shall recommend to the Potentate worthy individuals on whom commissions, titles, honors and distinctions and degrees should be conferred.

Chaplain General

Sec. 23. The Chaplain General shall be the spiritual adviser of the Potentate and Council

He shall act as the representative of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League in conducting the investiture of all high officials and at the conferring of titles, honors and degrees by the Potentate. He shall attend convention at its opening along with the Potentate and open the proceedings with prayer.

International Organizer and High Commissioner

Sec. 24. The International Organizer and High Commissioner shall be charged with the duty of organizing all the Negro communities of the world into the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and shall have under his control all local organizers, who shall report to him monthly through the offices of their respective Divisions the results of their organizing campaigns. He shall also periodically visit all continents to ascertain and see to the proper handling of some of the world's corporate bodies of Negroes.

Surgeon General

Sec. 25. The Surgeon General shall disseminate by letters, articles and pamphlets information to the members of the organization with regard to hygiene, sanitation, diet, and other matters pertaining to the maintenance of health and the preservation of life expectancy, and shall perform the duties of a physician and surgeon as directed by the Potentate General. He shall publish a monthly journal in the journal of the Association on the subject of the physical condition of our Negroes. He shall examine the physical fitness of the Nobles and Privates of the Legions and other auxiliaries.

Minister of Labor and Industries

Sec. 28. The Minister of Labor and Industries shall be an Executive Officer of the Uni-

versal Negro Improvement Association, whose duty it shall be to regulate labor and industry among the various members of the organization throughout the world. When feasible he should have representatives in each Division, and shall thereby in form himself of the labor conditions throughout the world and formulate plans to relieve the economic condition of Negroes everywhere. He shall also lend his assistance to all matters of immigration and to the establishment of avenues of industry for the members of the organization.

Speaker in Convention

Sec. 26. The Speaker in Convention shall be the Chairman of the Convention, whose orders and ruling shall be obeyed in Convention according to the rules of debate. He shall preside through his office all orders and arrangements for the convening of Convention. During the rising of Convention he shall receive all motions, resolutions, or matters to come before the Convention, which he shall have arranged in order for presentation.

Minister of Legions

Sec. 27. The Minister of the Legions shall be the Administrative Officer of the Universal African Legions of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He shall be appointed to the command of the Potentate, President General and Executive Council. He shall nominate his staff and Chief thereof with the approval of the President General and Potentate, who shall make the actual appointments. He shall use every means, by travel, correspondence and appeal to have a Division of the Legion formed in every city or district. He shall regulate all details as to uniforms, and shall give order for other movements. He shall recommend Privates and Officers to the Commander-in-Chief for promotion.

ARTICLE VI

Requirements of Officials and High Officers

Section 1. All officials and high officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League shall be Negroes and their consorts or wives shall be Negroes. No one shall be admitted to the high offices of the Association whose life companion is of an alien race.

Qualifications for High Office

Sec. 2. The qualifications of candidates for high office in the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League shall be as follows: Possession of active membership with all dues paid and shall be a Negro; shall be proven as being a contribution to the cause of race uplift; shall not be married to anyone of alien race; shall be free from criminal conviction, and shall be of respectable moral standing and good education.

ARTICLE VII

Salaries and Expenses

Section 1. The salaries of the Postulate and Supreme Commissioner shall be in keeping with his high office and respectability which shall be voted by the convention. The Postulate shall labor for the good and welfare of the organization irrespective of salary or other consideration.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Deputy shall be subjected to the same conditions on matter of salary as the Postulate.

High Officers

Sec. 3. All officials and high officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League other than the Postulate and Supreme Commissioner and Supreme Deputy shall be granted salaries com-

mensurate with the work they perform, which shall be voted by the convention.

Salaries of Divisional Officers

Sec. 4. Officers of local Divisions who give their entire time to the work of their local Divisions shall receive salaries for their services according to the rating of the membership of such local Divisions, and all such salaries shall be conditional on the local Division having at its disposal sufficient funds in its treasury to make payment of such salaries.

Transfers of Officers

Sec. 5. The President or any other officer of a local Division in the pay of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League shall be subjected to annual, bi-annual, or tri-annual transfers, according to the orders of the office of the President General and Executive Council.

Departmental Assistant

Sec. 6. No department of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall employ a Departmental Assistant without the approval of the President General and Executive Council, and the liability of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall be limited to the salary of such Departmental Assistant.

ARTICLE VIII

Revenue, Income, Etc.

Section 1. The Revenue of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League shall be derived from monthly subscriptions, which shall not be more than 15 cents per month, from authorized dues of such local members, donations, collection of other profits derived from the organization's functions or from other sources, of an imminent nature, and a death tax of 10 cents per month.

190-1781-6

Division Responsible for Tax

That a tax of \$1 shall be levied on every member of the U. N. I. A. each and every year, payable on the first of January, for the purpose of defraying expenses in connection with the leaders and high officials of the organization and of the Negro peoples of the world, and said one dollar collected from each member shall be forwarded to the High Chancellor through the office of the Secretary General at headquarters.

Annual Expense Tax

The One Dollar annual tax of each member shall be charged against the local Division to which the member is attached, and shall be collected from the financial membership of the Division as by its report on the 31st of December of each year.

Sec. 2. The revenue of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be apportioned to the General Fund, which shall go to bear the general expenses of the organization for the carrying out of its objects.

Remitting of Monthly Dues by Local Divisions, Societies, Etc.

Sec. 3. The Secretaries of all Divisions and subordinate organizations shall remit at the end of each month to the High Chancellor, through the Secretary General, one-fifth of all monthly subscriptions, joining fees, dues and net profits from local business under the control of the said Division, as also from donations, grants, gifts, amusements, entertainments and other functions for the general fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League for the carrying out of its general objects. That each person pay an entrance fee of twenty-five cents in joining the Association.

Chancellor Deposits All Money

Sec. 4. All moneys of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be lodged by the Chancellor in a responsible bank, and drawn only on the signatures of the President General, the High Chancellor and Secretary General.

Donations to Charity by Potentate, Etc.

Sec. 5. The Potentate and Supreme Commissioner shall be empowered to make donations of charity to be created from the Charitable Fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, to worthy causes in the name of the Association and League, with the approval of the Executive Council.

Investing of Money

Sec. 6. The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League and all its Divisions and allied societies may invest money in any business which to the best judgment of the members of the organization is deemed to yield profit in the interest of the Association, but no Division shall invest its funds without the express approval of the Executive Council of the parent body.

No Investments by Divisions

Sec. 7. No investment in money or stocks shall be made by a local Division or society without the consent of the membership of the said Division or society, with the approval of the Executive Council of the parent body.

Selling Outside Stock

Sec. 8. No Division shall allow any of its officers or members to use the facilities of the organization for selling stocks or shares in any personal or private concern, and any such officer or member found guilty of such offense shall be suspended for three months.

Sec. 9. The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League may invest its money wholly or in company with others for the good of the organization.

Sec. 10. The funds of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League as derived from all sources herein mentioned shall be used for the carrying out of the objects of the Association.

Net Proceeds to Divisions

Sec. 11. Fifty per cent. of the proceeds of all entertainments given by auxiliaries of Divisions, Branches or Chapters shall be turned over to the Division, Branch or Chapter after all legitimate expenses incurred for such entertainments have been paid and no auxiliary shall give any entertainment without the permission of the President of the Division, Branch or Chapter.

Sec. 12. All auxiliaries of Divisions must turn into the Treasury of the Divisions to which they are attached all moneys derived from entertainments at the next meeting following such entertainments.

ARTICLE IX

Membership

Section 1. All persons of Negro blood and African descent are eligible as ordinary members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and are entitled to the consideration of the organization. Active members are those who pay their promptly dues for the upkeep of the organization who shall have first claim on the Association's all benefits to be dispensed.

ARTICLE X

Sitting of Executive Council

Section 1. The Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and

African Communities' League shall assemble at the headquarters of the Association and shall consist of all the high officers of the Association and other elected thereto. The President shall be its Chairman, and in his absence the President General and Administrator, and the Secretary General its Secretary. It shall decide all questions arising between Divisions and subordinate auxiliaries, appeals, international questions and all matters affecting the good and welfare of the organization and its members at large during the sitting of the Convention.

ARTICLE XI

Auditing Accounts

Section 1. The President General shall keep the books and accounts of the High Council and subordinate officers to be audited every year as follows: All accounts for the six months ending July 31st within 15 days after that date, and for some period ending January 31st within 15 days after that date. The President shall be held responsible for the correctness and accuracy of the accounts and shall be held liable for any loss or defalcation of funds of the organization which may be proved to have occurred during the period of his office.

Defalcation or Misappropriation

Sec. 2. If a report should show any case of importance or defalcation or misappropriation of funds of any officer or to possibly be proved by the date of the President General, or the consent of the President General, or the officer or other, and he shall permit the President General to proceed at once to hold the officer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League from his office and in accordance with the bond or bonds of said officer or officers.

Fiscal Year

Sec. 3. The fiscal year of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall commence on the first day of June and end on the 31st day of May in each year.

ARTICLE XII

The Civil Service

Section 1. A Civil Service shall be established by the Universal Negro Improvement Association. From this Civil Service shall be recruited all employes of the Association.

Preference of Civil Servants

Sec. 2. A civil servant shall have precedence over and preference to all persons employed, or to be employed, by the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Lists

Sec. 3. An official civil servants' list of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall be compiled and designated as the Civil Service.

Examination

Sec. 4. All persons to be placed on the Civil Service shall first be obliged to pass an examination on general education and test as laid down by the official examiners, and in addition there-to such person shall be required to give evidence of good moral character and honesty.

Examiners

Sec. 5. The official examiners shall be the Administrator of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and such other persons as he may appoint to serve with him.

Civil Service Commission

Sec. 6. The person appointed by the Administrator to serve with him as official examiners shall be known as the Civil Service Commission;

and the Civil Service Commission, together with the Administrator, shall compose the Board of Civil Service Examiners. They shall designate the subjects in which applicants shall be examined, and shall also prescribe the rules and regulations governing the examinations of applicants.

Certificate

Sec. 7. All applicants who have passed the Civil Service examination shall be given a certificate as proof thereof.

Promotions

Sec. 8. All promotions in the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall be made from the Civil Service list of the Association.

Sec. 9. All Executive Secretaries of local divisions shall be members of the Civil Service.

ARTICLE XIII

Passport Identifications

Section 1. A Bureau of Passports shall be attached to the Secretary-General's Office.

Sec. 2. Every duly qualified member who desires a Passport shall be allowed, for the purpose of working for the organization, to receive identification, comparable to that of the help from other branches, or for the purpose of providing communication with a member of organization in any branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, shall be supplied with one of these Passports at any Division of the organization by the Executive Secretary of that Division at which application is duly made.

Sec. 3. Each passport shall have on it a photograph of the bearer, the signature of the bearer and such other details as may be provided in the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Passports and Identifications.

Sec. 4. Each passport identification shall be issued by the Universal Negro Improvement

Association and African Communities' League from its Headquarters. It shall be signed and stamped by the Executive Secretary stationed at the Division where the passport has been secured.

Sec. 5. Before a passport identification can be secured each and every member shall be required to fill out a bill of particulars, and only financial members whose dues and assessments have been fully paid up and whose records are clean shall be supplied with a passport identification. No one shall be granted a passport identification until he or she shall have been in the organization for six months and shall have paid up all dues and assessments.

Sec. 6. The sum of two dollars shall be paid for the issuance of every passport identification. Renewals may be made annually against the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents.

Sec. 7. The Bureau of Justice, through the office of the President-General, shall see that each and every member who holds a passport identification is properly protected, in case of alien activity or any other committed upon such individual.

African Redemption Fund

1. The parent body shall be empowered to raise a universal fund from all Negroes for the purpose of the redemption of Africa. Every member of the Negro race shall be asked to contribute to this fund a sum not less than \$5.00 (five dollars). The contribution to the African Redemption Fund shall not be a tax on active members, but shall be a voluntary contribution by all Negroes.

2. The fund shall be known as the "African Redemption Fund."

3. Each and every person who subscribes to the fund shall receive a certificate of loyalty to the cause, Africa. The certificate shall bear the signatures of the President-General, the

High Chancellor and the Secretary-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

4. The purpose of the African Redemption Fund shall be to create a working capital for the organization and to advance the cause for the building up of Africa.

ARTICLE XIV BUREAU OF JUSTICE

1. That a Bureau of Justice shall be established by the parent body of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. I. for the protection of all Negroes.

2. The Bureau of Justice shall be composed of three members. It shall have for its head an attorney-at-law who shall be known as the Chief of the Bureau of Justice. One of the members of the Bureau shall be its secretary.

3. The Bureau shall have to cooperate with a committee of three from each Local Division, composed of the President and two members selected from the general membership. The committee shall report to the Bureau of Justice.

4. The Bureau of Justice shall have the power to discipline all members of all divisions, provinces, branches, sections, districts, sections, etc., and shall report to the Bureau of Justice thereon.

5. The Bureau, with the consent and advice of the President-General and High Executive Council, shall have the power to make such rules and incur such expenses as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of its objects.

GENERAL LAWS

ARTICLE I

Conventions

Section 1. The Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall assemble at 1 o'clock P. M. on the first day of meeting at the headquarters building of the society set apart for that purpose, at which time the Potentate and all high officers of the Association shall attend in official robes and attire. After the opening of convention it shall meet at 10:30 A. M. and adjourn at 10 o'clock P. M. The Potentate and Supreme Deputy shall not attend convention after its opening and after the Potentate's speech shall have been delivered. The Convention shall be opened on the first day of August of each year.

Blue Books

Sec. 2. An official Blue Book, containing the records of Convention, shall be published yearly for the benefit of officers and members of divisions of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Privilege of Convention Floor

Sec. 3. No person other than officials, officers and delegates will be allowed the privilege of the floor in convention.

Admittance to Convention

Sec. 4. No one shall be admitted to the Convention but a member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, except on recommendation from a High Officer of the Association and League. Visitors who are members of the Association may be admitted to the Visitors' Gallery by receiving a pass from the Sergeant-at-Arms.

30

no one shall be admitted except on a pass, to be produced at entrance.

Obligation of Deputies and Delegates

Sec. 5. The following obligation shall be administered by the Chaplain-General to the several elected and appointed representatives and delegates before they shall enter upon their respective duties on the first day of convention: I solemnly pledge my word and honor in the presence of this convention assembled and Almighty God, that I will, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties devolving and incumbent upon me as a member of this convention, and be loyal to the organization, the Potentate, his high officers and his sacred charge--so help me God.

ARTICLE II

Electing of Deputies to Convention

Section 1. No member of a division or subordinate society shall be eligible for election as a deputy to convention unless he or she show special qualifications or interest in the welfare of the race and the interests of the Association.

Sec. 2. The eligible deputies to convention shall be left entirely to divisions and subordinate societies, except as hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 3. Divisions and subordinate societies shall send one deputy to convention representative of each one thousand members in good standing, but no division shall have more than five deputies in convention.

Sec. 4. Divisions and subordinate societies not having more than a thousand members and not less than five hundred shall send one deputy to represent their interests in convention.

Sec. 5. Divisions and subordinate societies with less than two hundred paying members shall request of the nearest division that has a deputy to have that deputy represent its interests in convention.

100-1781-6

Sec. 6. Each division or society shall bear the expense of its own deputies.

Sec. 7. Two or more divisions with less than five hundred paying members each may join together and elect a deputy and pay his expenses jointly.

Sec. 8. Whenever local divisions or societies are sending deputies to convention they shall instruct the said deputies to bring up before the convention such motions, resolutions, general suggestions or motions of amendment as such local divisions or societies shall have decided on and of which they shall have notified the office of the Speaker in Convention two months previous to the sitting of convention, and which notices of motions, resolutions, general suggestions and motions of amendment shall be placed on the general order of procedure for the convention.

ARTICLE III

Judisdiction and Charters

Section 1. The jurisdiction of divisions and subordinate societies chartered by the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League shall extend within the corporate limits of the country, state, province or township named in the charter.

Officers of Local Divisions

Sec. 2. Every chartered division shall elect its executive officers with the approval of the President General. The Executive Officers shall be a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, a Third Vice President, a President of the Ladies' Division, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, a Third Vice President, an Executive Secretary (who shall be a Civil Servant appointed by the President General from the Parent Body), a General Secretary, an Associate Secretary, a General Secretary of the Ladies' Division, and an

Associate Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer (the Assistant Treasurer shall be a lady), a Chaplain, and a Board of Trustees. There shall also be an Advisory Board, consisting of twenty-five persons elected from the general membership, the Executive Officers to be ex-officio of the Board. Only divisions with more than three hundred members shall be allowed to carry all the officers hereinafter mentioned. Divisions with less than three hundred members shall only carry the necessary officers for working conventions.

Male President

Sec. 3. The Male President of each local division shall be responsible to the parent body of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League for the successful working of the division, its subordinate societies and clubs under his jurisdiction. He shall see that all officers under his charge perform their duties, and in case of irregularities he shall exercise over his jurisdiction the right that the President General exercises over the general body. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

Sec. 4. The Male President shall be held responsible to the Convention and to the President General for the constitutional working of his division.

Lady President

Sec. 5. The Lady President shall be given control of all those departments of the organization over which she may be able to exercise better control than the Male President, and she shall have the right to preside at any meeting called by her on the approval of the general membership, but all her reports shall be submitted to the Male President for presentation to the general membership. Each local division shall arrange the department of the organization that shall be especially controlled or supervised by the Male and Female Presidents, respectively.

Vice-Presidents

Sec. 6. Vice-Presidents of the Male and Female divisions shall perform those duties assigned them by the Presidents of their respective divisions on the approval of the general membership, and the First Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties of the Presidents in their absence.

Executive Secretary

(a) The Executive Secretary of each Division shall be a Civil Servant of the Parent Body. He shall be an educated and competent person. He shall keep under his control all books, papers and documents belonging to the Division, and shall be responsible to the local Division and the parent body for his conduct.

(b) The Executive Secretary shall make up the monthly report of the Division and forward same to the parent body by the 1st of every month. He shall see that all members are financial and have paid all dues and assessments, including the death tax.

(c) He shall be the financial representative of the parent body, and all loans, bonds or stock sold for the parent body shall be under his charge, and he shall lodge such amounts of money in the bank, separate and distinct from the funds of the local Division. Such funds shall be held in a special account, directed by the parent body through the office of the President General, and he shall see that every member of his Division subscribe to the official organ of the organization, "The Negro World."

(d) The Executive Secretary shall supervise the work of all other executives of his Division and all Chapters in his jurisdiction. He shall be the secretary to the local executive officers of the Division. He shall instruct the General Secretary to receive the dues, collection, assessments, etc., of the members of the Division and report same to him so that he can

report to the local officers and make his monthly report to the parent body.

(e) Where the funds of the local are low and cannot pay two officers to attend to its work, the Executive Secretary shall be the only one paid, and he shall do all the work with the assistance of the honorary officers, who shall not be paid. The Executive Secretary shall give all his time to the organization and cannot be employed otherwise.

Secretaries

Sec. 7. Other Secretaries shall perform those duties assigned them by the President and arranged for by the membership of their local divisions in their By-Laws, which duties shall not conflict with the laws of the Constitution. All Financial Secretaries shall be bonded.

Treasurers

Sec. 8. The Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of each local Division, branch, or unit or order of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall receive from the Secretary all moneys for the Association and lodge same in the bank directed by the Association. They shall be bonded.

Trustee Board

Sec. 9. The Trustee Board of each local Division shall consist of five persons with a Chairman and Secretary, the Chairman to be its Treasurer. The Trustees shall see that all moneys of the Association are lodged in some responsible bank and not drawn from the local bank except on the proper order of the membership of the division through its accepted By-Laws. The Trustees shall also have in for their care the properties and real estate of the local divisions, and shall see that no one abuses the rights of such properties or estate. The Chairman of the Board shall be bonded.

The Honorable Advisory Board

Sec. 10. The Advisory Board of a division shall have a Chairman and a Secretary. The board shall be a "clearing house" for all disputes, suggestions, appeals, recommendations and business matters referred thereto by the President or general membership before they are brought finally to the general body for action. The Advisory Board shall also be referred to as the Honorable Advisory Board. Any member of the Honorable Advisory Board who shall be charged and found guilty of bribery for selling the interests of the Association shall be forthwith discharged from the Honorable Advisory Board by the President. Members shall be elected to the Honorable Advisory Board from the general membership. If any member of the Honorable Advisory Board fails to attend two consecutive meetings the Chairman shall instruct the Secretary to inform the President through the Executive Secretary, and the President shall declare the member's seat vacant.

Declaring Offices Vacant

Sec. 11. It shall be the prerogative of the Most Excellent Order to declare an office vacant on the basis of the Constitution by any officer, or discharge a committee or its Chairman.

Term of Office of Local Divisions

Sec. 12. The term of office of each officer of a local division shall be three years, after which time said officer may be transferred or re-elected to his or her position, and this shall not apply to the Executive Secretary.

Suspended or dismissed officers shall have no right or claim to promotion, transfer or re-election to office, and this shall not be interpreted to mean officers whose positions might have been declared vacant by non-attendance at two consecutive meetings.

By-Laws of Local Divisions

Sec. 13. Divisions and subordinate societies

shall have the right to enact by-laws for their own government, providing the by-laws do not conflict with the Constitution and General Laws of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and such by-laws shall be submitted to the Secretary General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League before its final adoption.

Committees of Management

Sec. 14. Chartered divisions are at liberty to appoint local committees of management to carry through the various objects of the society.

Transmitting of Reports

Sec. 15. Divisions and subordinate societies are obliged to transmit and make monthly reports of all their funds to the office of the President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, on whom it is incumbent to attend for the welfare of local divisions irrespective of local financial considerations.

Negroes Active Members

Sec. 16. No division shall admit to active membership any person other than a Negro.

Sec. 17. Every member of a division shall be expected to be loyal and faithful to the dictates of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and the Potentate and Supreme Commission.

Discussing the Business of the Association

Sec. 18. It shall be unlawful for any officer or member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League to discuss the business of the Association in public or with persons who are not active members, and anyone so charged and found guilty by the Advisory Board of the division to which he or she shall belong shall forfeit his office, if

an officer, and shall be suspended from the meetings of the division for three months if an active member and all charges against officers and members of a division shall be made before the Advisory Board, and the Advisory Board shall recommend to the general membership the removal of the officer or member so charged and found guilty.

Appeal to Executive Council

Sec. 19. If an officer shall have been removed from office by a local division for disloyalty to the organization, the Executive Secretary of the local Division shall make immediate report to the President General of the entire proceedings. The officer so removed may make appeal to the Executive Council, which shall judge the appeal from the evidence given at the trial before the Advisory Board of the local Division.

Plotting of Members and Officers

Sec. 20. Any officer or member accused of plotting to defame fellow officers and members of a division shall, on conviction before the Advisory Board, be removed from office and suspended for three months from active membership by the President. Any active member attending the meetings of the Association with motives to create disharmony among the officers and members, and disturbing the peaceful and harmonious working of the Division shall, for the first offense, be suspended for three months, and upon the second conviction for like offense, be expelled from the Association.

Certificate of Membership

Sec. 21. All members of divisions shall be provided with a certificate of membership which shall set forth in brief the purpose of the organization.

Relationship of Members

Sec. 22. Every member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League is by fraternity admitted to the brotherhood in race, and is therefore requested to treat each and every one of the race in the truest spirit of friendship and affection, and to do all that lies in his or her power to advance the cause of Africa.

Respect to Officers

Sec. 23. All members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League are requested to show all due respect to the officers of the organization who exercise temporary power and authority in connection with the organization.

Insubordination

Sec. 24. No officer or member shall be insubordinate to those in higher authority.

Sec. 25. Any President or officer of local Divisions who causes the arrest or imprisonment of any fellow officer or representative of the Executive Body through provocation, and that such President or officer shall be forthwith removed from office.

It shall be the duty of Presidents, officers and members of local Divisions to view and receive again their representative or representatives of the Executive Body to pursue the proper course provided by the Constitution and laid down in Article III, Section 61, of the General Law.

No officer, members of the Field Council, Executive Staff, or person sent to a local Division shall treat with any individual member of that Division. Nor shall such person or person make any statement or statement which may prove detrimental to the harmonious working of that Division, or which may tend to foster suspicion on any officer or officers of that Division, or on any Field Repre-

ative, or on any member of the High Executive Council.

Control Over Local Divisions

Sec. 25. The Potentate and Supreme Commissioner, through his office, shall have complete constitutional control over all Divisions and societies allied to the Parent Body of which he is the recognized head.

Presidents' Reports

Sec. 26. The Presidents of local Divisions and societies shall see that their Executive Secretaries make the proper monthly reports to the office of the President General.

Failure to Make Monthly Reports

Sec. 27. Any Division or subordinate society failing to make its monthly report to the office of the President General for two consecutive months shall forfeit its charter and the President General shall, through his office, proceed forthwith to re-establish jurisdiction over the said Division or society by a re-election or appointment of new officers for its administration.

Death Tax

Sec. 28. A death tax of 10 cents per month shall be levied on each member, which shall be separate and distinct from the regular monthly dues, and the death tax so levied by each local Division or society shall be forwarded to the Secretary General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League to be held to the credit of the Association's death fund; and on the death of a member who has paid up his or her last month's complete dues a sum of seventy-five dollars shall be granted from the death fund for his or her burial.

Arrears

Sec. 29. No member in arrears for two

months for general dues shall be entitled to receive the seventy-five dollars death grant. And any member two months or more in arrears shall not be entitled to death benefits until thirty days after such arrears have been paid. And any member six months in arrears shall not be entitled to benefits until six months after such arrears have been paid. Any member failing to pay his annual taxation, assessments and dues shall not be entitled to the seventy-five dollars death grant.

Payment of Death Grants

Sec. 30. No death grants shall be paid until a member shall have paid six months' general dues as an active member of the Association and in the Association for six months.

Sec. 31. Local Divisions may advance the death grant from their treasury to facilitate immediate payment, and then collect same from the office of the Secretary General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Sec. 32. Divisions advancing death grants from the parent body for a member must send to the Secretary General a certificate of death of the member and the member's dues card.

Death of Member

Sec. 33. Each local Division and society shall on the death of an active member to whom death grant is due levy an extra tax of five cents on each member, to be collected immediately, which tax shall form a part of the seventy-five dollars to be paid by the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and this extra tax shall be forwarded to the Secretary General to be held in the Death Fund.

Members' Cards

Sec. 34. A member's card shall be supplied each member of a Division or society of the

Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and on that card shall be entered, month by month, the monthly payment of dues, assessments and death tax of the member.

Honoring Membership Cards

Sec. 34. All Divisions and Societies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall honor the membership card of another Division and give credit to the member for all payments made to the other Division of which he or she was first a member.

Removal of Members

Sec. 35. On the removal of a member from one country, province, state, city or town to another he shall obtain from the Secretary of his or her Division a recommendation card to the Secretary of the Division to which he removes, and such Secretary and his Division shall do all in his or her power to assist the member as a stranger in their midst.

Sec. 36. All officers and members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall maintain a brotherly and friendly attitude toward one another and shall be ever willing to lend a helping hand in time of need and distress to a fellow member.

Colors

Sec. 37. The colors of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be red, black and green.

Wearing Colors

Sec. 38. Each member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall wear on his coat or her blouse a button representative of the colors of the organization so as to be distinguished

as an active member and to merit the respect and consideration of other members.

Respectability of Officers

Sec. 39. All officers of Divisions and Societies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be required to maintain a high order of respectability, and any officer found drunk, immoral, dishonest or disorderly in public shall be called upon by the President, and on conviction to resign forth with his office in the organization.

Member Under Influence of Liquor

Sec. 40. Any member entering the premises of any Division of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. under the influence of intoxicating liquors, and is notified by members assembled there shall be ejected from said meetings and be suspended from active membership for three months, and upon repetition of same shall be expelled.

Misappropriation of Money

Sec. 41. No officer or member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall appropriate his personal property, funds or other funds or property intended for the use of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and any officer or member found misappropriating the funds of the organization shall be forthwith deposed from the service of the organization and held accountable thereon against him to recover monies thus misappropriated, and the President of each Division shall see to the carrying out of this law.

No Selling of Stocks or Shares

Sec. 42. No officer or member of the organization shall be allowed to sell private stocks or shares for any individual or private company at a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement

Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Investing in Stocks by Local Divisions

Sec. 42. Each local Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League through its Advisory Board may recommend to its members the taking of stocks or interest in any company or corporation whose capital, financial standing and state or national guarantee is of such as to insure the safety of such investment, but no recommendation shall be made until the Advisory Board shall have made proper investigation into the working of the company or corporation and shall then be assured of its sound standing and good possibilities. And no stock shall be invested in by any local branch without first obtaining the sanction of the Executive Council of the parent body.

Investment by Divisions

Sec. 43. Division or societies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League may invest their money in self-owned business of any description or take shares in any company or corporation of good standing yielding sufficient profit as to ensure the investment and whose outlook promises well with the consent of the Executive Council of the parent body.

Profits from Investment

Sec. 44. All profits derived from investments by local Divisions or societies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall go to the general fund of the local Division or society to be used as hereinafter ordered.

Auditing Accounts of Local Divisions

Sec. 45. All local Divisions and societies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association

and African Communities' League shall have their accounts audited in the same way as the general body, as heretofore stated, and such accounts shall be presented to the office of the President General at the close of every financial year.

Sec. 45a. The President General shall cause a Traveling Auditor to visit all Divisions, Branches, Chapters, Societies, etc., and audit their accounts at any time.

Charitable Fund of Local Divisions

Sec. 46. Each local Division or society shall maintain a charitable fund for the purpose of assisting distressed members or needy individuals of the race.

Loans to Members

Sec. 47a. Each local Division shall maintain a fund for rendering relief assistance by way of loans of honor to active members who may be temporarily embarrassed, which loans shall be repaid with or without interest at the earliest convenience of the member, according to the wishes of the local Division.

Members in Distress

Sec. 47b. A Division may help from its charitable fund any needy member in difficulty, where justice has been done, and in cases where further aid is needed on the part of said member application shall be made to the Parent Body through the Bureau of Justice.

Employment Bureau

Sec. 48. Each local Division shall maintain an Employment Bureau for the purpose of procuring employment for members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Building

Sec. 49. Each local Division shall maintain as far as possible a building of its own erected.

...ted or purchased), and shall maintain a general office, and shall hold a general meeting every Sunday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, over which the Presidents shall preside. Meetings shall also be held in the evenings of week days.

General Meetings

Sec. 50. All divisions of more than five hundred members shall call a fortnightly general meeting, other than Sunday, for the purpose of keeping the members together.

Absent Officers

Sec. 51. Any officer of a local Division who should absent himself or herself from two consecutive meetings of the Division without leave of absence shall automatically forfeit his or her office, and the Division shall forthwith elect a successor.

Publishing of Reports

Sec. 52. All elections, changes, notices, news or reports of Divisions or societies shall be published in the weekly journal of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Journal

Sec. 53. The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall publish a weekly journal for circulation among all Negroes, and each Division and society shall be responsible for its proper distribution and circulation.

Sec. 54. The Journal of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be the official mouthpiece of the organization and the editor or editors shall see and so provide that nothing contrary to the interests of the organization appears therein. And that this journal shall be controlled and directed by the President General.

Sec. 55. Each and every member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be a regular subscriber to the weekly journal of the organization, and the subscription for the journal shall be separate and distinct from monthly dues and taxes.

Right to Question

Sec. 56. Each member of a Division or society shall by right of membership question the action of any officer or officers of the Division as a whole doing anything contrary to the Constitution and General Laws of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Commissioners and Organizers

Sec. 57. The Commissioners appointed to each County, State or Province shall be the national organizer of that locality, and shall supervise the work of all Divisions in the County, State or Province.

Sec. 57. All Commissioners shall file a monthly report to the President General as to the work performed by him for the organization.

Music

Sec. 58. Each division shall maintain a band of music or orchestra which shall be used at all meetings or gatherings of the organization, whole or in part, as also a well chosen choir.

The Anthem

Sec. 59. The Anthem of the Association shall be played or sung at all public meetings, on the occasion of whenever appropriate at the opening or closing of such meetings, and whenever it is being played all persons shall stand. The men shall stand with arms raised, except in uniform. Uniformed men, according to military regulations, will stand at attention or salute.

The Legion Band

Sec. 60. The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League Band shall be the recognized Military Band of the Universal African Legion.

Members and Civil Court

Sec. 61. No member shall be permitted to take another member of the Association to any Civil Court, before placing their grievances before the Board. And if said Board fails to settle their grievances, the case will go before the President General before they be permitted to proceed to any court.

Juveniles

Sec. 62. That in every Division of the U. N. I. A. a Juvenile League be formed, and only teachings of Spiritual and Racial uplift be taught them.

Chaplains

Sec. 63. All Chaplains of the U. N. I. A. & A. C. L. shall be intelligent persons versed in the reading and interpretation of the Universal Ritual and the Scriptures.

Dispensaries

Sec. 64. The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall establish Medical and Surgical Dispensaries in the various parts of the world where medical and surgical aid is needed. Such Dispensaries shall be supported by the local division in the locality where such dispensaries are established.

Rules and Regulations for Universal African Legions of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.

ARTICLE I

(Name and Object)

Section 1. This Auxiliary body shall be known as the Universal African Legions and shall consist of men who are active members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and between the ages of 18 and 55 years, and in good health.

Sec. 2. This Auxiliary body shall have the special dedication of the Universal African Legions and shall prepare men for service by teaching them military skill and discipline, and by registering them according to the various trades in which they have been trained.

There shall be among them non-commissioned officers and men of three classes, viz: First Class, Master Workmen, Second Class, Skilled Workmen, and Third Class, Unskilled Workmen. The Skilled and Skilled must have trade identification. Unskilled workmen must be grouped without trade identification.

ARTICLE II

Location

Section 1. The Quarters of the Universal African Legions shall be the Liberty Hall or the meeting place of the Division of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., in which they are formed and to which they shall be attached.

Sec. 2. The Headquarters of the Universal African Legions shall be with the parent body of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., and shall be under the direct supervision of the Master of the Legions.

ARTICLE III Commissioned Officers

Section 1. The Minister of Legions Staff shall consist of Generals, Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Commanders, and such other Departmental General Officers that may be expedient for the successful conduct of the U. A. L.

Sec. 2. The Generals, Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals, etc., shall be appointed by the Minister of Legions with the approval of the President General. The President of each Local Division of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., by virtue of his Office, shall be the ranking Commander of his Division.

Sec. 3. Commissioned Officers of the various Divisions or Brigades when fully organized shall be as follows:—

1. Commander-President of the Local Division.
2. Colonel.
3. Honorary Colonel (inactive, except for consultation or advice).
4. Lieutenant Colonel.
5. Majors.
6. Captains.
7. First Lieutenants.
8. Second Lieutenants.
9. Cadet or Boy Scouts Commander (Second Lieutenant).

Staff Officers' Insignia

General—Sphinx and six Buttons.
Major General—Sphinx and five buttons.
Lieutenant General—Sphinx and four buttons.
Commander—Sphinx and three Buttons.
Inspector General—Sphinx and two Buttons.

Divisional Officers' Insignia

Colonel—Six Buttons.
Lieutenant Colonel—Five Buttons.
Major—Four Buttons.

Captain—Three Buttons.
First Lieutenant—Two Buttons.
Second Lieutenant—One Button.

ARTICLE IV

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Manual of Instruction

Section 1. The Headquarters of the Universal African Legions shall adopt and authorize a uniform system of training and discipline which shall be used by all branches of the Legions wherever domiciled.

ARTICLE V

Quartermaster and Staff

Section 1. There shall be established in the Unit of each Division or Brigade a Quartermaster and Staff, who shall receive moneys, collections and deposits for uniform. They shall make weekly and monthly reports to the Commander through the General Secretary. All moneys received by the Quartermaster shall be lodged with the Treasurer of the Division for deposit in the Bank so designated as part of the moneys of the Division, for which the Legions shall be credited.

Sec. 2. The Quartermaster shall receive all moneys designated to the Universal African Legions and shall pay all debt, with the approval of the Commander and issue vouchers for same.

ARTICLE VI

Commissariat and Its Duties

Section 1. Each Brigade or Division shall have a Commissary of Subsistence Department which shall be composed in ratio to the size of the Division. The head shall be known as the Commissary Captain and shall function directly under the Commander of the Division.

Sec. 2. The Commissary Officer of a Division

shall be a caterer and have knowledge of feeding and refreshing his Brigade while on the march, camping or other outings. He shall under instructions of the Commander see that refreshments are prepared and served to each unit while outing, camping or hiking and with the assistance of his department insure equal distribution. In case where special catering by him is unnecessary he shall use his department to supervise those who have volunteered or are paid to do so.

Sec. 3. When the Brigade is normally at rest at its quarters and the duties of the Commissariat are not necessary, each member of the Commissariat shall muster back to his Division. When needed the Commissary Officer shall apply to the Colonel or Commanding Officer of each unit for the number wanted under orders from the Commander.

Sec. 4. When more than one Division or Brigade is on the hike or move, the Minister of the Legions shall appoint a Commissary General, who shall supervise all duties of the Commissariat hereinbefore mentioned, with the addition of sleeping and living quarters. Any inconvenience of living, sleeping or feeding by any member or unit in a Brigade shall be communicated through the Commissary Officer in Command to the Commissary General.

ARTICLE VII

Yearly Tax and Other Expenses

Section 1. Each member of this Auxiliary shall pay on the first day of January, each year, the sum of 25 cents into the fund of the Universal African Legion. The Quartermaster of each Division shall receive the tax, issue proper vouchers and turn over the money to the Secretary of the Division, who shall forward it to Headquarters in conjunction with the general report of the parent body.

Sec. 2. Every Division or Brigade shall bear the expenses of the Staff Officer who shall be

sent from Headquarters at the invitation of said Division or Brigade to visit the whole or any unit thereof.

Sec. 3. Any Division or Brigade may make a weekly collection from its members to finance the working thereof; such collection not to exceed 10 cents weekly for non-commissioned officers and men. Such collections have nothing whatever to do with the yearly Tax for Headquarters, neither shall it be regarded as Dues of the Local Division.

ARTICLE IX

Examinations for Office

Section 1. Any Officer before receiving his commission shall be required to pass an examination by an Examining Board named by the Minister of Legions.

The subjects shall be chosen from the following:--

- Geography of Africa.
- Topography.
- Mathematics.
- Languages.
- Writing.
- Reading.
- Signaling, including Morse, Semaphore, Telegraphy.

And any other subjects that are necessary for the fulfillment of the duties assigned to the position for which he applies.

Each Officer shall be required to obtain 75 per cent. marks for graduation in his ability test. Each Officer shall also bring with his application 75 per cent. marks for good conduct, i. e., 75 out of a 100 ability and 75 out of a 100 good conduct.

ARTICLE X

Disciplinary Powers of Officers in Command

Section 1. Under these regulations as ratified by the Second International Convention of the

J. N. I. A. & A. C. J., and which shall be from time to time amended by succeeding Conventions, the Commanding Officer of any attachment, company or high command may, for minor offenses not denied by the accused, impose disciplinary punishments upon persons of his command without the intervention of a court-martial, unless the accused demands trial by court-martial.

Sec. 2. The disciplinary punishments authorized by this Article shall include admonition, reprimand, withholding of privileges, extra-fatigue, and restriction to certain specified limits, but shall not include fines or confinements under guard.

Sec. 3. Any person punished under authority of this Article who deems his punishment unjust or disproportionate to the offense committed may, through the proper channel appeal to the next superior authority, but may in the meantime be required to undergo the punishment, his successor in command, and superior authority shall have power to mitigate or remit any unexecuted portion of the punishment.

Sec. 4. The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary punishment under authority of this Article for any act or omission shall not be a bar to trial by court-martial for a crime or offense growing out of the same act or omission, but the fact that a disciplinary punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial and when so shown shall be considered in determining the measure of punishment to be adjudged in the event of a finding guilty.

ARTICLE XI

Definitions of Terms, Men, and Units

Section 1. The following words when used in these Articles shall be construed in the sense indicated in this Article, unless the context shows that a different sense is intended; i. e.:

a. The words "Staff Officer" shall be construed to refer to a commissioned officer attached to the Minister of Legions Staff at headquarters or the Commander of a Division or Brigade.

b. The word "Officer" shall be construed to refer to a commissioned Officer attached to any Brigade or Division.

c. The words "Non-commissioned Officer" shall be construed to refer to a privileged officer or a man holding a post or privilege under the Colonel of his Brigade or Division. All Privates come under the designation of "Men."

d. The word "Company" shall be understood as including a troop or battery.

e. The word "Battalion" shall be understood to mean a "Squadron of mounted men."

f. The word "Unit" shall be understood to mean a sub-division of a Division or Brigade.

ARTICLE XII

Parades

Section 1. In all parades the Commander's place shall be at the head of his formation, dressed in full uniform. Should he be unable to be present the next in command shall take his place.

Sec. 2. The line of march and the order of same shall be designated by the Minister of Legions at headquarters for all convention parades or any parade taking place in the vicinity of headquarters.

Sec. 3. At any local parade assisted by another division or divisions outside of the vicinity of headquarters, the commander of that local division remains in command and directs the line of march either personally or through the colonel of the division or brigade.

ARTICLE XIII Cards and Transfers

Section 1. All non-commissioned officers and men shall have a card of uniform size and design issued from the headquarters of the Minister of Legions. There shall be a small space on the card for the photo of said individual. This card shall be his passport and shall be vised by the commander of the division from whence the member hails.

Sec. 2. Each Officer of the Legion shall have his photograph attached to his commission and in case of making a change of residence under the jurisdiction of another Division shall receive a recommendation from the Commander of the Division from whence he came, to the Commander who shall seek to place that Officer on the active official service list in regular order and on the first available opportunity. The member shall retain his rank honorably but shall not be active officially until placed.

ARTICLE XIV The Universal African Legion's Band

Section 1. The Director of the Band at Headquarters shall hold the Honorary rank of First Lieutenant in the Universal African Legions and shall be appointed to his post by the Commander of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, or he shall be the senior Bandmaster of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.

In local Divisions the Bandmaster shall be a First Lieutenant of the Legion. The Universal African Legion's Bands throughout all the world shall be one great Musical organization. All Bandmasters shall work in unison under the directorship of Headquarters.

Sec. 2. The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League Band shall be the Official Band of the Universal African Legions.

Sec. 3. The Headquarters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall have an official representative Band, which shall be the senior Band of the Organization. The same shall be under the supervision of the Commander-in-Chief at Headquarters.

ARTICLE XV Election and Appointment of Officers

Section 1. All Officers, except Staff Officers shall be selected by the men of the Legions, examined by the examination Staff of the Minister of Legions and if qualified, commissioned by said Minister.

Sec. 2. All Staff Officers shall be appointed by the Minister of Legions with the approval of the President General.

Sec. 3. An Officer's term of service, if proven capable shall be indefinite unless retired through ill health or old age, or other uncontrollable disability. In such cases an honorary retirement shall be accorded him. If, however, his conduct is faulty or he shall be proven incapable he may be dismissed and another appointed to his place and a process by the Minister of Legions.

ARTICLE XVI Conduct

Section 1. There shall be two classes for conduct in the Universal African Legion, i. e., (Good and Bad).

The good shall be designated by "G" which shall mean "Good" and "V. G." which shall mean "Very Good"; these designations shall be placed on their cards under the photographs and shall be entered on the various lists which are compiled of the men and women. The others shall be designated by an "F" which shall mean "Fair" and "B" which shall mean "Bad."

Sec. 2. Good Conduct distinction badges shall

be designed for non-commissioned Officers and men by the Minister of Legions' Staff to be worn for each year's service consistent with military regulations. Badges will be awarded only for "G." and "V.G."

Sec. 3. Any member having a clear record without a conviction during the year will receive the "V.G." A charge for which admonition or reprimand is invoked (see Art. X) shall not be registered against him to mar an otherwise good record, but if his convictions entail a withholding of privileges or other punishments it shall be registered and he may at the discretion of the Commanding Officer receive the "G."

Sec. 4. Any member receiving three convictions in a year cannot receive the "G." and forfeits all badges prior obtained. If however, on appeal a conviction or sentence is revoked by a court-martial or a superior Officer to his officer in command, his record shall be clear as regards that sentence or conviction. Five badges shall be the limit worn and shall denote five years continuous good behavior. One badge shall be allowed for every "V.G." up to five.

ARTICLE XVII

List of Officers and Men

Section 1. Besides the usual military lists there shall be a trade list designating the number of men listed under the various trades in which they are skilled. A copy of said list shall be kept in the Office of the President General. Each Division shall be required to forward one of these lists to the Minister of Legions at the beginning of each annual year.

ARTICLE XVIII

Military Classes and Retirement

Section 1. Non-commissioned Officers and men for military service shall be divided into three military classes (i.e.), from 18 years to 36,

(class 1); from 37 to 49, (class 2); and from 50 and up wards, (class 3).

Sec. 2. Any member after serving five years and at the expiration of that time he passed his 55th birthday may retire from active service with honor.

Sec. 3. Any member past 55 years of age and still feeling fit may be allowed to continue in his military service class. If, however, on medical examination he be pronounced by his Medical Examiner physically unfit, he may be honorably retired by the Commander of his Division or Brigade.

Sec. 4. No member shall be admitted to the ranks who has passed his 55th birthday.

Sec. 5. Each member before receiving his card or commission shall be examined by the Brigade's Medical Officer and proven fit, or if there is no resident Officer he shall produce a bona fide doctor's certificate of health.

ARTICLE XIX

When Men May Be Paid

Section 1. The U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. shall not be due to the men of the U. A. L. only when employed by them at the various trades or professions in which they are skilled and registered. The Association shall do its utmost to see that every man of the U. A. L. be put to useful work at his trade or profession for the rehabilitation of the ancient glories of our Motherland, Africa.

ARTICLE XX

Uniforms

Section 1. The uniforms of the U. A. L. shall be of one design throughout the world (except where in conflict with local authorities) and shall be the approved at headquarters by the Minister of Legions.

In various climates the materials may be

itted to the temperature or climatic conditions at the designs shall be "universal." The chevrons and other devices for non-commissioned officers and men shall be issued from headquarters only, and no other shall be used.

Sec. 2. Staff officers' uniforms shall be ordered from headquarters only, and all designs and improvements therefor submitted to the Minister of Legions. Every year ratification of the designs of all uniforms or any change therein shall be made by the Minister of Legions immediately after the yearly convention.

ARTICLE XXI

The National Anthem and the Colors

Section 1. The National Anthem and the colors of the country in which any division, unit or individual of the U. A. L. is domiciled shall receive due respect and acknowledgment by each individual of the U. A. L. whenever played or presented on official occasions. The flag shall be respected at all times. Disobedience of this rule is a misdemeanor and is punishable by confinement, withholding of privileges, restrictions or such other punishment as the gravity of the offence may warrant.

Sec. 2. Whenever the National Anthem of the U. S. L. A. and A. C. L. is played, all Officers and men of the U. A. L. in uniform and under the command of a Senior Officer, the Senior Officer alone shall salute while all other men stand at attention. Whenever not under the command of a Senior Officer all men shall salute, the right hand man playing the time. Whenever not in uniform they shall stand at attention and not salute.

ARTICLE XXII

Banking Funds

Section 1. Each Unit of a Division or Brigade shall bank all funds or monies through the local Treasurer of the Division with the Banking Ac-

count of the Division. The Quartermaster shall receive from the said Treasurer a duplicate of all monies paid in; one to be kept on his file and a copy to be delivered to the Colonel. Two receipt books shall be kept for this purpose.

That fifty per cent. of the proceeds of all entertainments given by Auxiliaries be turned over to the Division, after all legitimate expenses incurred for such entertainments have been paid. No Auxiliary shall give any entertainment without the permission of the President of the Division.

Sec. 2. All Auxiliaries shall be required to deliver to the Treasurer of the Division all monies derived from entertainments at the first meeting following each entertainment.

Sec. 3. All monies or checks to be drawn through, or from the said Treasurer of the local Division shall have three signatures: the Commander's, the Colonel's and the Quartermaster's. All checks or monies or checks shall be attended in regular meeting of the Unit before being cashed. The Treasurer of the Local shall receive all such local disbursements and pay by cash or check to the bearer.

ARTICLE XXIII

Offence and Courtesy

Section 1. Obidience shall be the first duty of a member of the U. A. L. No body of men without discipline and strict obedience of lawful orders can accomplish much.

A lawful order is a command given by a superior Officer relative to the service and not to self.

A superior Officer shall not only be considered by his relationship to the member, regular squadron, platoon or regiment, but of any squadron, platoon, regiment or Staff, or otherwise of the Universal African Legion when in uniform.

Sec. 2. Be courteous. Let love and appreciation of one another be the rule.

For men in the ranks to be discourteous to an Officer is a misdemeanor.

Guard yourself against the enemy. Your greatest enemy and the Organization's greatest enemy is a knocker or a shirker. He can hurt and will hurt you quicker than a hostile enemy. Guard yourself against a knocker or a shirker. Do your duty with a smile on your face. Be courteous.

Sec. 3. Any member subjected to the discipline and control of the U. A. L. found guilty of "disobedience of orders" shall, for first offense, suffer a penalty of twenty-five cents fine in the case of a Private; fifty cents in the case of a non-commissioned Officer; and One Dollar in the case of a commissioned Officer. These fines may be more or less based upon the gravity of the case and the discretion of the presiding Officers of the court-martial. All such fines shall be the property of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A.

Sec. 4. Any member subjected to discipline and control of the U. A. L. found guilty of "insubordination and gross insubordination," shall be liable to a fine of Two Dollars in the case of a Private; Three Dollars in the case of a non-commissioned Officer; and Four Dollars in the case of a Commissioned Officer. The person so fined shall not be permitted to appear in uniform for a fortnight. All such fines shall be the property of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A.

If a Legionary feels himself wronged by a Corporal, he shall apply to his Sergeant for redress; if wronged by a Sergeant, he shall apply to his Platoon Commander; if wronged by a Platoon Commander, he shall apply to his Company Officer; if wronged by his Company Officer, he shall apply to his Regimental Commander; and if wronged by his Regimental Commander, he shall apply to the Minister of Legions.

ARTICLE XXIV

Disciplinary Powers of President-General

Section 1. The President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall have the power after due inquiry by the general membership to instruct the Commander of a local division through the Minister of Legions, or in his own discretion, to suspend, disband, or in any other manner discipline any Brigade of the Universal African Legion, or any auxiliary or unit created by the Universal Negro Improvement Association; if such auxiliary disobeys the Constitution or fails to live up to the rules and regulations issued from the Headquarters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League for their guidance.

Sec. 2. No auxiliary, unit, brigade, member or members thereof on trial before a local division shall have a voice in the voting as to the conduct or outcome of such trial.

ARTICLE XXV

Emblems

The colors of the Coat of Arms of the Universal African Legion shall consist of gold on a background the colors of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., namely the Red, Black and Green. These shall be arranged perpendicularly on the shield and surrounded by a brilliant sunburst. Above the shield shall be a globe showing the Continent of Africa and below the shield shall be scroll with the words PRO DEO, PRO AFRICA, PRO JUSTITIA. These words shall be the slogan of the Universal African Legion.

ARTICLE XXVI

Oath

All members shall be required before receiving their cards or commissions to take the

following vow. This vow shall be printed in small type at the back of their cards or at the bottom of their commissions.

The vow to be taken by all members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be as follows:—

I in the presence of the Supreme God of the Universe and all persons here assembled, do solemnly vow, that I do here and now dedicate my whole life to the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League and the cause of the redemption of my Mother-land Africa.

That I pledge strict obedience and support to His Highness, the Potentate and all other persons designated by him or representing him.

That I shall never disgrace myself or my uniform by insubordination or contumacious behavior of any kind.

That I shall diligently and to the best of my ability, spiritually, mentally and physically, defend the cause of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. in all countries within and without, and also do my utmost to build up and protect the morale of its members to the end that God's Divine purpose be speedily accomplished in the ultimate freedom of all mankind from slavery and despotism, and particularly the cause of the Redemption of Africa.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Universal African Black Cross Nurses

ARTICLE I

Name

This Auxiliary of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall be named the Universal African Black Cross Nurses.

ARTICLE II

Object

Section 1. The Objects of this Auxiliary shall be to carry on a system of relief and to apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing same.

Sec. 2. To attend to the sick of the Nation to which the public Auxiliary is attached and be ready for service at any time when called upon by His Highness, the Potentate.

Sec. 3. No person shall be admitted to membership in this Auxiliary who is not a member of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. and who is not a native-born African American.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any member of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. who is not a member of this Auxiliary may become a member of this Auxiliary.

Sec. 2. Only active members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.) are eligible to membership in this Auxiliary.

Sec. 3. All members of the Race not already active membership may become honorary members upon payment of One Dollar or more Annually.

Sec. 4. All men of the Race shall be permitted

to become Honorary members of this Auxiliary upon payment of One Dollar or more Annually.

Sec. 5. All Honorary members shall be known as Annual or Sustaining members.

ARTICLE IV

Management—Central and Local

Section 1. The management and direction of this Auxiliary shall be entrusted to a Central Committee which shall consist of the President-General of the U. N. I. A.; a Universal Directress, who shall be a graduate Nurse of at least three years' experience; a Surgeon-General, who shall be a Bacteriologist; the Secretary-General of the U. N. I. A., and the Presidents of local Divisions.

Sec. 2. The Presidents of local Divisions shall exercise over their Units the same power of control as the Central Committee exercise over the whole Auxiliary.

Sec. 3. All members of the High Executive Council shall be ex-officio members of the Central Committee.

Sec. 4. The Surgeon-General shall be the Medical Director of this Auxiliary.

Sec. 5. Each Unit of this Auxiliary shall have the following Officers: A Matron, who shall be the Lady President of the Division and Superintendent of the Auxiliary; a Head Nurse, who shall be the President of the Unit; a Secretary and a Treasurer.

ARTICLE V

Revenues and Incomes

Section 1. The fund for the maintenance of this Auxiliary shall be known as "General and Special."

Sec. 2. The General Fund shall be derived from such sources as Annual membership dues and Sustaining membership dues. The entire

amount of dues of members at large shall be forwarded to Headquarters. Besides the membership dues, it shall be further derived from the interest on bank balances of the various units, the generous annual contributions given for several purposes from members or other individuals and the profits of sales of supplies and materials of all kind.

Sec. 3. The General Fund shall be used for the Administration expenses at the Office of Headquarters; Maintenance of First Aid, Instructions, Supplies for the Nursing Service and Women's Classes in home care of the sick and for all expenses in connection with the pamphlets or magazines issued by this Auxiliary and which every member shall receive.

Sec. 4. The Special Fund shall be derived from special appeals made by or through the Central Committee.

Sec. 5. Each local Unit shall be privileged to raise funds among its own Community for local purposes and the appeal for such funds shall only be made in the name of the local Unit. The money so raised shall be deposited in a bank and other special functions of any nature shall be carried out only by a committee of the Unit, with the permission of the President of the local Division.

Section 6. At the end of each month all proceeds from the banks of the Secretary of the Unit to the Treasurer of the Unit. The Treasurer of the Unit shall then turn over such moneys to the Treasurer of the Division through the General Secretary of said Division, to be lodged to the credit of the Unit in the name of the Division at the Bank designated.

Sec. 7. All money raised by this Auxiliary shall remain in the hands of its Treasurer for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

ARTICLE VI

Soliciting and Collecting

No person or persons shall solicit or collect

funds or materials in the name of the Universal African Black Cross Nurses unless authorized to do so and bear credentials properly signed by the President of the local Division; the Matron of the Unit, or the signatures of the Officers of the Central Body. All such credentials must bear the Seal of the Division from which the appeal is issued or the Seal of the Parent Body of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

ARTICLE VII Uniform

Each active member of this Auxiliary shall supply herself with her own uniform.

ARTICLE VIII Emblems

Section 1. Each member of this Auxiliary shall wear its emblem on a button as an indication of membership.

Sec. 2. The official button of this Auxiliary shall be a Black Latin Cross on a Red background enclosed by a Green Circle around the border.

Sec. 3. The official emblem of this Auxiliary shall be a Black Latin Cross enclosed by a Red background in the center of a Green field.

Articles and Regulations Governing the Universal African Motor Corps

ARTICLE I Name

This Auxiliary of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall be named the Universal African Motor Corps.

ARTICLE II Object

The object of this Auxiliary shall be to assist the Universal African Legions in the performance of their duties.

ARTICLE III Membership and Instructions

Section 1. All active members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association between the ages of sixteen and forty-five may become members of this Auxiliary. The male membership shall, however, be confined to only those who are in the command of the units of the Universal Division. All commissioned Officers above the rank of Major shall automatically be Officers of this Auxiliary.

Sec. 2. This Auxiliary shall be trained in "Military Discipline" by the Officers of the Universal African Legions. They shall also be given such Automobile Instructions as: driving, repairs, etc.

ARTICLE IV Management

Section 1. The Universal Head of the Motor Corps shall be a Brigadier-General, who shall be a Lady. She shall be fairly educated and shall be a trained and licensed Chauffeur. She shall be attached to the office of the Minister of Legions.

Sec. 2. The local Officers of this Auxiliary

100 100 100 100

shall be a Captain, a First and Second Lieutenant and such non-commissioned Officers as may be found necessary. The Captain shall be the President of the Unit and the First and Second Lieutenants shall be its Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Sec. 3. All Divisional staff Officers, meaning Commander and the active head of each Unit of the Universal African Legion shall be ranking Officers of this Auxiliary

Rules and Regulations for Juveniles

ARTICLE I

Infant Class (1 year to 7 years)

SUBJECTS:

Bible Classes and Prayer, Doctrine of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., Facts about the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation, The Negro Factories Corporation, and History of Africa (in story book fashion).

Class 2 or Girls' Souvenir Class

(Age 7 years to 13 years)

SUBJECTS:

Taught to make Souvenirs with cloth, needle and thread, for sale for Juvenile Department. Ritual of Universal Negro Improvement Association. Write Negro stories, taught Rose parade and love. Taught Negro history and Etiquette and U. N. I. A. on disciplinary training by the Leaders.

Class 2 or Boys' Souvenir Class

(Age 7 years to 13 years)

SUBJECTS:

Will be given same training as girls of No. 2 Class, the only difference being that the boys of this class shall make souvenirs with wood and carved with tools instead of with needle.

U. N. I. A. & A. C. L. Cadets

(Age 13 years to 16 years)

TRAINING:

Ritual of U. N. I. A.; Military Training; Flag saluting; Negro History. (Books added) "From Superman to Man," "White Capital and Colored Labor," "When Africa Awakes," "African Lore and Lyrics." This class must be

ought by a member of the Legions who is acquainted with military tactics.

The Preparatory Nursing Class

(Age 14 years to 18 years)

TRAINING:

Making uniforms for Juveniles; Negro History; Etiquette; Talk on latest topics of the day; Elementary principles of Economy; Negro Story Writing; Hygiene and Domestic Science.

This Class shall be taught in three Divisions or Classes; namely 14 years to 15 years; 16 years to 17 years; 18 years to finishing class. It shall be trained by the Black Cross Nurses.

ARTICLE II

Laws for Children

Section 1. All Juveniles of Divisions and Societies of the U. N. I. A. shall show high respect to all officers of the Association and respect for teachers in charge of Class.

Sec. 2. No Juvenile shall be allowed to talk, laugh or carry on any mischief while classes are in session, but must sit to attention to instruction so as to get the benefit thereof.

Sec. 3. Any Juvenile found using profane or bad language or becoming unruly and disrespectful to his or her officer in charge shall be reported to Superintendent of Juveniles by teacher in charge and Superintendent, through Secretary, notify parents of child's conduct. If parents fail to correct child and he or she continues same shall be expelled by Superintendent of Juveniles.

ARTICLE III

Laws for Teachers

Section 1. Teachers must meet once a week previous to meeting of general body of Juveniles to receive instructions, to familiarize themselves with the working of their class and department.

Sec. 2. All teachers shall be appointed by the President of the local Division.

Sec. 3. The Juvenile Department shall operate under the jurisdiction of the Division.

Sec. 4. The Superintendent of Juveniles shall see that all reports are kept properly so as to avoid disputes. The Superintendent shall also have an assistant to aid in the working of its department.

Sec. 5. The First Assistant shall be held responsible to the Superintendent for working of the department and meetings over which she presides. The Superintendent shall be held responsible to the President of the local Division.

ARTICLE IV

Local Staff

Section 1. The Superintendent shall be a Lady Vice President. The First Assistant shall be a local member. The Secretary shall be one of the local members of Juveniles (male or female). The Treasurer shall be a local member of local Division (male or female). The members shall be responsible to the President of local Division of the local staff. The Preparatory Nursing Class shall have two teachers and one shall be a trained Black Cross Nurse and a member of the staff.

The Lady President of local Division shall be the Honorary Superintendent of the Division.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Treasurer of each local Division. All monies raised by the Juveniles shall be handed over to him (or her) through his Secretary to be turned over to the Treasurer of the Division through the Secretary of the Division to be deposited in the bank of said Division.

The Juvenile Treasurer shall not keep in his possession monies belonging to the Juveniles for a period exceeding twenty-four hours.

Rules for the Universal Negro Improvement Association Choirs

ARTICLE I Names and Objects

Section 1. This Auxiliary shall be known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association Choir. It shall consist of men and women who are active members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Sec. 2. Its object shall be to furnish vocal talent in the form of solos, duets, trios, quartettes, quintettes, choruses, etc., for the various meetings and services held by the organization as may be expedient.

ARTICLE II Officers and Their Duties

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, a Secretary-Librarian, a Treasurer and a Musical Instructor, who shall not be the President.

Sec. 2. Besides the foregoing officers mentioned in Section 1 of this Article, there shall be a leading soprano, a mezzo soprano, a leading alto, a first tenor and basso profundo, and a pianist and assistant instructor.

Sec. 3. The duties of the musical instructor shall be to instruct the choir in music.

Sec. 4. The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings, religious services and other functions, and manage all affairs pertaining to the choir and its obligation to the organization.

Sec. 5. The duties of the Secretary-Librarian are to keep a record of the members of the choir, their attendance to religious services, etc., for the information of the President of the Division. He shall write all notices, attend to the general correspondence and keep a record

of the properties of the Choir. He shall receive all contributions and moneys of the Choir and turn same over to the Treasurer. He shall be solely responsible for the distribution and collection of all music designated for use on any occasion.

ARTICLE III Term of Office

Section 1. The term of office for all officers shall be as long as they give satisfactory services to the membership.

ARTICLE IV Decorum

Section 1. The strictest decorum must be observed by each member of the choir during all services and other functions. Any member misconducting himself shall be reprimanded by the Musical Instructor for the first offense, suspended for one month for the second offense, and dismissed altogether from the choir for the third offense.

Sec. 2. Any member absenting himself on business or other necessary work, or failing to attend religious services, except through illness, without the permission of the Musical Instructor, shall be fined \$1.00.

Sec. 3. Members failing to attend religious services at the services or concert rehearsals only by special permission from the Musical Instructor. If not permitted they must not sit with the choir at that particular service or concert.

Sec. 4. Any insubordinate to an officer shall be charged with disorderly conduct, especially if that officer be at the time discharging his or her duty.

Sec. 5. Officers are expected to conduct themselves with propriety in the execution of their duties and shall not molest members of the choir unnecessarily.

Sec. 6. Any officer absenting himself or herself from three consecutive rehearsals except by permission of the President of the Division on account of sickness, shall forfeit automatically his or her office.

ARTICLE V
Sickness

Section 1. Any member taken sick shall immediately see, if possible, that the Secretary-Librarian is notified either by letter, by announcement or otherwise.

Sec. 2. The Secretary-Librarian shall announce all sick members at meetings, rehearsals or services, and a committee shall be appointed to visit them.

Sec. 3. Members shall make it their duty to visit individually all sick comrades and to spare no pains to do anything to alleviate their sufferings, regardless of whatever aid they may receive from the Association.

ARTICLE VI
Uniform

Section 1. All members having surplices must wear them. The uniform appearance of the Choir must be preserved. Non-observance of this rule will be regarded as a misconduct.

ARTICLE VII
Music

Section 1. The Local Division shall furnish the music to be used by its Choir on all occasions (except solo work for salaried soloists), such music to remain the property of the organization.

ARTICLE VIII

Section 1. The members of the Choir shall do their utmost to promote and preserve the harmony with all the other auxiliaries comprising the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, bearing in mind at all times that there is but One God, One Aim, One Destiny.

HYMN FOR OPENING OF MEETING

From Greenland's Icy Mountains

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

II.

Shall we who are thus created
With wild harp on hand,
So they are men enlightened
The trump of His song?
Salvation, O Salvation,
The joyful sound, proclaim,
Till earth's remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name.

III.

Waft, waft, ye winds His story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till like a sea of glory
It spreads from pole to pole,
Till o'er our furnished nation
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.

PRAYER FOR OPENING OF MEETING

Dedicated to the Universal Negro Improvement
Association of the World

By JOHN E. BRUCE-GRIT

A Prayer

Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit,
saith the Lord of Hosts. Zach. 4. v.

God of the right our battles fight,
Be with us as of yore,
Break down the barriers of night,
We reverently implore.

II

Stand with us in our struggles for
The triumph of the right,
And spread confusion ever o'er
The advocates of night.

And let them know that righteousness
Is mightier than sin,
That might is only selfishness
And cannot, ought not, win.

III

Endow us, Lord, with faith and grace,
And courage to endure
The wrongs we suffer here apace,
And bless us evermore.

PARTING HYMN FOR JUVENILES

Now the Day Is Over

Now the day is over,
Night is drawing nigh,
Softly of the evening
Steal across the sky.

Jesus, give the weary
Calm and sweet repose,
And Thy gentlest blessing
To all who here repose.

Thy angels, O children,
Be ever round of Thee;
And the waters, tossing
On the deep blue sea.

When the morning wakens,
Thou may I arise
Pure, and fresh and sinless,
To Thy holy eyes.

THE UNIVERSAL ETHIOPIAN ANTHEM

(National Anthem of the Universal Negro
Improvement Association and African
Communities' League)

Poem By BURRELL and FORD

I.

Ethiopia, thou land of our fathers,
Thou land where the gods loved to be;
As storm cloud at night sudden gathers
Our armies come rushing to thee,
We must in the fight be victorious
When swords are thrust outward to glean;
For us will the victory be glorious
When led by the red, black and green.

CHORUS

Advance, advance to victory,
Let Africa be free;
Advance to meet the foe
With the might
Of the red, the black and the green.

II.

Ethiopia, the tyrant's falling,
Who smote thee upon thy knees
And thy children are lustily calling
From over the distant seas,
Jehovah the Great One has heard us,
Has noted our sighs and our tears,
With His spirit of Love he has stirred us
To be one through the coming years.

CHORUS—Advance, advance, etc.

III.

O, Jehovah, thou God of the ages
Grant unto our sons that lead
The wisdom Thou gave Thy sages
When Israel was sore in need,
Thy voice thro' the dim past has spoken,
Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand,
By Thee shall all fetters be broken
And Heav'n bless our dear mother land.

CHORUS—Advance, advance, etc.

190-1781-6

*When Making Your
Will*

Remember the

**UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVE-
MENT ASSOCIATION AND
AFRICAN COMMUNITIES'
LEAGUE**

and Its Objects

*Bequeath Something to This
Organization to Help in
the Education of*

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WJG-AS

December 9, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

With regard to the case of MARCUS GARVEY, arrangements have been made with the Chief Post Office Inspector for the assignment of Inspector C. H. Saffell, to work with me in the review of the evidence submitted on this case, in order that the Post Office angles may be incorporated when the case is framed for prosecution. Mr. Saffell can be reached by calling Main 7272, Branch 192.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'W. J. G.', is written in a cursive style below the typed text.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D.C.	12/14/21	12/6/21	Maurice A. Joyce.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

MARCUS GARVEY- Alleged violation Mann Act and white Slave Traffic Act.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to memorandum dated December 5, 1921, initialed WJG- signed by the Director, to attend a lecture on December 6th, given by Marcus Garvey at the Armory Hall, O Street, between 7th and 8th, N.W. The lecture was practically a repetition of one given by Garvey on Sunday, Nov. 26th, at the Pythian Hall on U Street, between 10th and 11th, N.W., Garvey gave as his opinion that the Negro race should be right now sitting at the Peace Conference having a say in the disarmament discussion; advised his hearers that if they would purchase bonds for the Black Star Line so the black men could go back to Africa where he rightfully belongs, in another generation the black man would come into his own.

On this night agent gave attention to another phase of this case. Pursuant to memorandum dated December 6th, initialed WJG-AS and signed WJG agent was authorized to employ an undercover informant which was done on December 6th. I arranged with a colored man living at 2054 8th St. N.W., to go to the Whitelaw Apartment, corner 13th and T Sts. and remain there through the night for the purpose of ascertaining just how subject and his secretary were situated while at the Whitelaw.

Through informant I learned that subject had apartment E-1 and his secretary had room E-3 across the hall. I was informed

by the informant above mentioned, that subject did not visit in the room of his secretary between the hours of 8:15 p.m. and 4:30 a.m. on this night, neither did the secretary visit Carvey's apartment. Carvey left Washington and is booked for a lecture at Shiloh Hall Perkins Square and George Street, Baltimore, Thursday Night, December 6th, 8:15 p.m.

100-45

December 12, 1954.

Mr. David H. Blair
Commissioner, Internal Revenue,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Blair:

For approximately two years past, the Bureau of Investigation of this Department has followed closely the activities of one JOHN W. LAYTON, a Negro who was born in Jamaica and is a British subject. This man is President-General of an organization known as the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, and head of the following organizations:

The Negroes' Factory Corporation.
The Black Star Line.
The African Communities League.
The "Negro World" (a weekly publication.)

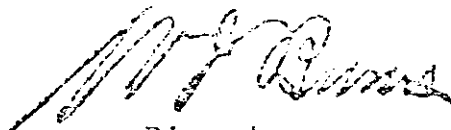
The headquarters for all of these organizations is New York.

The investigation so far indicates clearly that many of the federal statutes have been violated by this individual and that millions of dollars have been taken by him from across the world in fraudulent schemes. Our sources of information in this matter are exceptionally good and the investigation now has reached the point where the case is being put in proper form for prosecution. It will involve the violation of statutes, the administration of which falls under the jurisdiction of several departments of the Government, including the Income Tax Section of the Treasury Department, because, we are very reliably informed

that Survey has made fraudulent returns on his income tax, both his personal tax and that for the various organizations. It is the desire of this Department that these violations be all joined and dealt with as in view, it is respectfully requested that you assign a competent representative who can cooperate with this Department in handling the Income Tax violations, he to report here, - as will representatives of other departments, for a review of the information already procured and then take such independent action as developments dictate; the evidence procured to be presented to the Department of Justice here before submission to the United States Attorney for action. This latter course is desired in order to avoid embarrassment on the presentation of those cases covered by the investigations of representatives of other services.

I would appreciate your advising me at the earliest practicable date what action you will take in the matter, because the balance of the case is under way.

Very truly yours,



Director.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

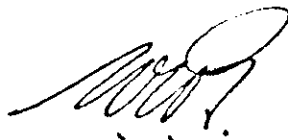
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

7-1-12

November 5, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I am attaching hereto photostatic copies of the confidential undercover reports submitted to Director [redacted] by William C. O'Connell, Garvey's resident secretary of the Comiseriat of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in Monrovia, Liberia together with photostatic copies of his credentials and other papers. These papers are extremely interesting at the present time in view of the conditions in the Garvey ranks and the fact that he is being sued by several individuals and financially is being bankrupted. I understand that O'Connell will talk. He undoubtedly could be able to give a great mass of information as to the wonderful progress made by the Garvey organization in Liberia and the papers show that the movement there has made considerably more progress than we had suspected and that the Liberian officials at the very top are working tooth and nail with Garvey. O'Connell, according to his reports, attended at least one conference with the Acting President of Liberia with certain members of the latter's cabinet and from the reported statements of the Acting President as to their policy in foreign relations, I believe our Government should have a great many more facts. The Acting President indicates that their policy is to make statements which they believe will be most pleasing to the persons addressed, regardless of whether those statements are true. If this is a fact, I think there should be a following up and I believe that if O'Connell was properly examined with care, he could not only talk but would expand on the conditions in Africa. I await your instructions.





507-120

November 10, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRINGS:

Replying to your memorandum of November 5, 1941, with which you attached photostatic copies of the confidential undercover reports submitted to Marcus Garvey by Cyril A. Crichton, I would suggest that a thorough inquiry be conducted in this case, and that you communicate with our New York office, advising the contents of the contents of these documents, in order that they may make an intelligent examination of Mr. Crichton.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

Dec. 28 1921
Chicago Ill

Attorney Haughey please
our Att. General of the U. S. A
I deem it my duty as an American
Citizen of the colored race to call your
attention to a serious matter that
not only concerns every loyal American
Citizen but should concern you
especially. And that is the U. S. A
Movement or Black star line
Movement headed by Marcus
Garvey. This Foreigner and
a menace to all well thinking
colored people of the U. S. I don't
know whether you have investigated
act. 11/22 1921

2

This movement is not bad I for one
think you should and I have ~~not~~
no doubt but what you will intend
give you a few inside facts of this
movement First there is being taught
among the colored race disloyalty to
this country and flag also hatred
and race prejudice of the worse type
raising up a radical element among
the illiterate class that in the
future will cause trouble and the
law abiding colored citizens will
be compelled to suffer with this
small minority of our race brought
on by this movement. We of the law
abiding citizens wish you would
send some of your secret service
men around to their meetings

and earn for your self a reputation
 some moral talks with some
 of the Members and you will find I
 have not begun myself to state
 the danger in the Movement
 It is the second K. K. K. in
 America I myself being an
 Ancient Free and accepted Mason
 my obligations compells me to be
 a loyal citizen as you know
 I also love my race and do not
 want to see all the good that
 has been accomplished in the last
 50 yrs wrecked ask you to please
 give this matter your attention

Yours

2136

6271	1	6271
------	---	------

Walnut st

Please do not use my name
 Public

It is taught that
When you become a member
of this movement you are no
more an American citizen

My reason for wanting my
name kept secret I am a

Minister of the Gospel
any other information I can
give will be glad to do so

January 9, 1932.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 23th
ultimo, addressed to the Attorney General, reporting certain
facts in regard to ALBION GARNEY and the so-called Black Star
Line,

I desire you to know that your action in calling
this matter to our attention is thoroughly appreciated, and
the same is being given consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent initial "J".

Director.

1
ADDRESS REPLY TO DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
AND REFER TO INITIALS.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington.

WL:MVT

January 3, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. J. R. Cox, Special Agent of the Special Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Department, called at this office today and it was arranged that after investigation of the books and records of Marcus Harvey, he be notified at Room 238 $\frac{1}{2}$, Treasury Building, telephone branch 290, in order that he may be given an opportunity to proceed to New York and confer with the accountant of the Department of Justice, with a view toward determining whether or not this accused has falsified as to his Income Tax Returns.

Walter Lewis

358-310.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 20, 1921.

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

General Intelligence Division.

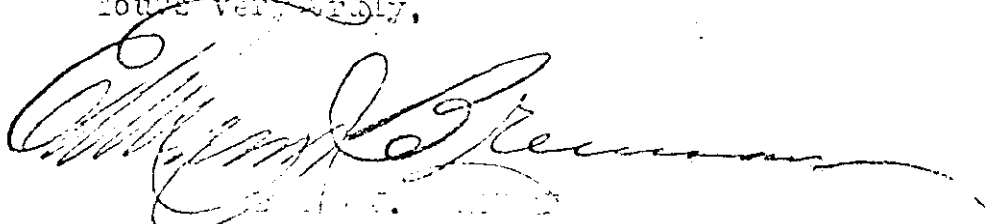
Dear Sir:

In Re: Circular Entitled "Mr. Garvey
and the A. B. B." - Negro Activities.

I am attaching herewith, two copies of circulars
entitled "Mr. Garvey and the A. B. B.", issued by the African Blood
Brotherhood.

For your information, we have been advised that
Cyril Briggs has been actively engaged in the distribution of this
circular.

Yours very truly,



W. J. Brennan
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	1-4-33	12-29	

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD
Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

While at Ray Baker's Office, 7 E. 15th Street, Room 401, he stated that he honors the African Blood Brotherhood because it is a true militant class conscious movement, which is not afraid to use guns, and that in the Tulsa riots last year the African Blood Brotherhood supplied the Negroes with the guns and lead in the fighting there, which might also be said of other race riots.

He was asked where he secured his information, and stated he has first hand information of this, but refused to divulge the name.

Baker is a close friend of Claude McKay, and it is believed this is his source of information.

Some months ago while placing Cyril Briggs under surveillance in connection with the African Blood Brotherhood, mention was made of Briggs going to a house on West 133rd Street, with a man, who was described at that time, and that Claude McKay was also present at that time, and it is now believed that that man is one A. J. Anderson, who is now a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

100-1781-6

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 13, 1922.

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.
Re: U. S. Vs. Marcus Garvey -
Alleged Violation Postal Laws.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that Marcus Garvey, the negro radical leader, was placed under arrest yesterday on a charge of violating the Postal Laws.

I am attaching a clipping from the New York World of even date concerning the arrest of Garvey, which article is self explanatory.

Yours very truly,

W. J. P. O.,
Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE 1/14/29	MADE BY 1/9-10-11-12&13	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE MONTILLER J. DAVIS
----------------------------------	-----------------	----------------------------	---

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
 RE: U.S. VS. BLACK STAR LINE INC.,
 Vic. Section 215, Using the Mails to Defraud.
 Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Continuing this case and referring to previous reports.

January 9th:

Agent joined Post Office Inspector Williamson this morning to take up the case with Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce. Inspector Williamson drew up the complaint, prepared subpoenas etc. while agent proceeded to collect various data regarding the purchase of the Black Star Line of the steamships "Yarmouth," "Kanawha" and "Shadyside." Practically the entire morning was spent by agent in the office of HARRISON, IRBY & VOSE, 15 William Str. in conference with Mr. Harrison, who contacted originally with Harcus Carvey the owner of the "Yarmouth". The information thus obtained is voluminous and will be reported in a later report. In effect, Carvey agreed to purchase the ship for \$168,000, making an initial payment of \$60,000, the balance to be paid in installments. However, numerous financial entanglements arose, and before the ship was actually delivered four separate agreements each superseding the other were drawn. At the present time the Black Star Line still owes some \$32,000 on the ship (exclusive of interest) which the sellers never expect to obtain. They will not foreclose the mortgage they hold because the ship is practically worthless today.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13

MORTIMER J. DAVIS

BLACK STAR LINE INC.

Upon rejoining Inspector Williamson this afternoon, I found him in conversation with CYRIL BRIGGS, editor of the "Crusader" and MURRAY BERNAYS, of the law firm of HALE, NELLES & SHORR. Bernays is the man who defended LINDGREN, AMTER and JAKIRA, and is known by this office to be active legally and personally in Communist circles. Bernays was present as Briggs' adviser, the latter being the most active complainant against Garvey. I later informed Inspector Williamson of Bernays standing. Bernays did not recognize me, and when I asked what his interest in the matter was, since he was not connected with the Black Star Line, has no actions pending against them, nor has he, in fact, even dealt with any of its officers in any way, he explained that he "hated blackness in every form". It is easy to understand his interest however. Briggs is leader of the Negro Communist element; Garvey is his only strong rival; and with him out of the way his field is materially widened. Bernays being at least a Communist sympathizer, has taken this occasion to "help the cause." Briggs appearance here today was merely an effort to learn when action would be taken against Garvey.

Upon presenting the complaint to Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce this evening, he requested that we prepare for his guidance a complete report of the information upon which the subpoenas were to be issued, stating that he was not satisfied as yet that there was sufficient material on hand to proceed.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

January 10th:

Inspector Williamson and Agent spent this morning preparing report for Mr. Joyce. The report follows:

MEMORANDUM FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEY CONCERNING
MARCUS GARVEY.

This is a case concerning Marcus Garvey, an alien West Indian negro who operates from 56 West 136th Street, New York, N.Y. He is charged with having violated the postal fraud statutes in the promotion of the following companies:

- (1) Universal Negro College of Business and African Communities League, Inc.,
- (2) Black Star Line, Inc.,
- (3) The Negro Industries Corporation, Inc.
- (4) The Negro World.
- (5) The Universal Negro College.

The advertised purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League is stated as follows:

"An organization embracing the millions of men, women and children of Negro blood and of African descent of all countries of the world, striving for the freedom, manhood and nation-
alism of the Negro, and to hand down to posterity a flag of empire to restore to the world an Ethiopian Nation one and indivisible out of which shall come our princes and rulers, - to bequeath to our children and our Great Old Race the heritage of an Ancestry worthy of their time and thoughtful of the future."

100-1781-6

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J.DAVIS

The Black Star Line, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and Garvey, since 1920 at least, has been selling shares of the common stock in this corporation. His principal medium of reaching the public is the "Negro World," a second class publication mailed from New York. It has a circulation list of some 45,000 names and circulates among negroes in nearly every country in the world but principally among American negroes and negroes in the British West Indies.

The Black Star Line, Inc. pretends to run a line of steamers, both freight and passenger, and is to convey men and materials to the continent of Africa wherever coast negro mining is to be founded. The following representations have been made with reference to the steamship line and for the purpose of selling stock in the corporation.

- (1) Whatever might have been the errors of the past, the future is bright. The Black Star Line is up and doing. Doing what? Running steamships. Help to keep them running or buy your share today!
- (2) Commercially there are few negro concerns in this country, and none in the world, whose prospects are as bright.
- (3) Invest your money in the most colossal, most prosperous negro industry of all time.
- (4) The Black Star Line is up and doing. Doing what? Running steamships. Help to keep them running or buy your share today!

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

(5) Invest now and help us put more ships on the sea.

The advertising literature from which the above has been quoted, and which was used in May, 1921, contains the picture of four ships, known as PHYLLIS WHEATLEY, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, ANTONIO MACEO and the SHADY SIDE. Confidential information from an agent of the Department of Justice is to the effect that the PHYLLIS WHEATLEY exists only on paper and that in order to procure the out used, a ship was photographed with the real name concealed. An old ship, called the YARMOUTH, was re-named the FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and, as this agent understands it, a third ship was renamed the ANTONIO MACEO. The SHADY SIDE, he reports, is an excursion steamer which was used on the Hudson river during one summer.

Garvey, on being interviewed, gave some interesting information on the ship question. In October, 1920, he got possession of the S/S YARMOUTH, a 1400 ton freight and passenger vessel. It was the property of the North American Steamship Co., and the Garvey deal was made through the firm of FRANK J. COCHRAN & CO., 17 William Street. Garvey says he paid \$50,000 down and thereafter he paid \$10,000 to \$11,000 per month until \$135,000 had been paid. He now owes \$29,000 on this ship.

This vessel had an exciting experience in January and February, 1920. It was out in charge of Captain JOSEPH COCKBURN, a Negro skipper, and a crew of negroes. Below decks she carried some

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9/ to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J.DAVIS

21,419 cases of whiskey, 500 cases of champagne and 350 barrels of wine. She was bound for Havans, Cuba, but developed engine trouble somewhere off the Virginia capes and was towed back to New York. Then trouble with the cargo began. The liquor, or a considerable part of it, was stolen and the Black Star Line is defendant in libel suits for damages amounting to over \$200,000. The title to the ship, Garvey said, passed to a law firm in Canada. So as to statement No. 1, the company, instead of being composed of "trained business men", was then and is still dominated by Garvey, who had no more sense than to sponsor this ill-starred venture.

The next ship, the Kanawha, Garvey says, was secured in May, 1920. She was a 700-ton passenger vessel. The deal was made with JAMES H. BRIDGES, whose address is care of POLBY & MARTIN, Attorneys at Law. The price was \$60,000. She was once a yacht owned by H. H. WILKINS, but when Garvey got possession, she was in bad condition. He renamed the vessel ANTONIO MACHO and says he spent \$75,000 to make her seaworthy. She made one trip to Charleston and in August, 1921, was at Antilla. She is now at or near the mouth of a river at Antilla, Cuba, in the charge of the American Consul. Garvey's company owes \$9,500 on the vessel which is virtually a wreck. This debt, by some arrangement not yet explained, is due the Massachusetts Bonding Co.

This, in brief, is the story of the only two ships which ever made a pretext of putting out to sea. But in March, 1920,

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

a river boat, the Shady Side, was optioned for from LEON R. SWIFT, a ship broker in New York. The price to be paid was \$35,000. Garvey ran this boat up and down the Hudson for a time as an excursion steamer, had on it his famous Negro band of some 75 pieces, but the boat, like the two ships, soon came to grief. Garvey paid but \$18,000 of the purchase price when the boat was damaged by ice. This occurred sometime last winter. She is now docked at Fort Lee and the Black Star Line is trying to collect the insurance. This, as well as what has been said of the Kanawha wreck, bears on statement No. 1, and with equal force on statements No. 2 and No. 3. Commercially, the prospects are anything but bright, and certainly this industry is neither prosperous nor collapsed, as claimed.

Statements No. 4 and No. 5 were made to deceive. This is evident from the story of the "WHELLIE" LINCOLN, a ship existing only in Garvey's imagination. In the same circular in which you will find these statements, he explains that the "WHELLIE" LINCOLN, a ship of 1000 tons, was built in 1921.

Garvey explained that this ship is really the "WHELLIE" and is owned by the Shipping Board. He made a bid for her on June 12th, 1921, offering to pay \$225,000. Through the New York Ship Exchange at 115 Broadway, he put up \$25,000. The Shipping Board required a performance bond of \$200,000, and to date this has not been accepted.

What could be more fraudulent than this advertisement which appeared in Garvey's paper, the "Negro World" on March 11th, 1921.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVID

BLACK STAR LINE. Passengers and freight
for ***Monrovia, Africa. By S/S PHYLLIS
WHEATLEY. Sailing on or about April 25th.
***Book your baggage now.

As bearing on the dishonest intent of Garvey, the investigation discloses -

- (1) That funds belonging to one corporation were transferred to another without compensation.

This has reference to the "Negro World", a newspaper which was first owned by the local branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League. It was sold by the local to the parent body. Then one of two things happened: Either (1) the parent body sold it to the African Communities League (a part of itself), using Universal Negro Improvement Association funds to buy the paper from itself, or (2) the Universal Negro Improvement Association sold the paper to itself and made a gift of it to the African Communities League. Which plan was adopted depends on the way Garvey juggled the books. But in either event, the corporation which the Universal Negro Improvement Association used in the transaction was the owner of the so-called "Liberian Construction Fund", a subsidiary of the fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. This use of this fund is shown in the annual report of "High Chancellor" for 1921.

And as a further bearing on dishonest intent, the investigation further discloses -

- (2) That the charter of the African Communities League was violated by the officers of that corporation in buying stock in the Black Star Line, Inc.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE H.J:DAVIS

This is inferred from the evidence of the report of the "High Chancellor," which is signed by him and to which is attached a report of the "Auditor General", ELIE GARCIA. This report shows that one of the items of expense of the so-called "Construction Loan" was \$34,000, this in fact being the largest item of it. It is the amount invested in Black Star Line stock and it can be assumed that the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which purports to be an eleemosynary organization, could only invest in safe securities. Garvey, who controlled the Board of Directors, made this investment with knowledge of the insolvency of the Black Star Line, Inc. It was, therefore, not an investment in good faith for the purposes of the eleemosynary organization, but a diversion of trust funds by Garvey to himself under a guise which concealed the real purpose.

JAMES M. BRIDGES, the former Secretary-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its Black Legion, that at one meeting of the Board of Directors Garvey proposed that 25,000 of the funds of this eleemosynary organization to be used as he saw fit. It is presumed that the \$15,000 so stated is a part of the \$34,000 mentioned by the "High Chancellor."

Further, the investigation discloses -

- (3) That the so-called "death fund" was used, at least in part, to meet running expenses. This being already a trust fund, it could only be legally used to satisfy death claims filed by the beneficiaries of the association members.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

The Constitution and By Laws of the Universal Negro Improvement Association provide that a death tax of ten cents per month shall be levied against each member and that this shall be a levy distinct and separate from the regular monthly dues. It provides also that this sum shall be forwarded to the Secretary General to be placed to the credit of the so-called death fund. Then, on the death of a member, it was provided that the sum of \$75. should be paid to the next of kin. Brooks, who for over a year held the office of Secretary-General, informed an agent of the Department of Justice that during his incumbency, that while records of this fund were kept separate from the principal records, that in order to pay the 10¢ per month collected, to mingle with the general funds of the Association and was applied generally to the payment of salaries and to such other incidental expenses as arose from time to time.

In the statement of the "Rich Chancellor," heretofore referred to, the amount of the fund was given as \$10,913.67, from which there had been paid \$1,345.00, leaving \$9,568.67. The balance sheet as of that date, however, which covers the business of the entire Universal Negro Improvement Association, shows that the bank balance as of that date amounted to only \$10,913.67, so that the fund as of the date of the statement must have been depleted to the extent of \$7,374.13."

The balance of the day was spent by Agent gathering additional data regarding purchase of skins by the Black Star Line.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J.DAVIS

time to read the report but would do so at his home tonight.

January 11th:

This morning, upon interviewing Mr. Joyce, he stated he had not yet read the report but would do so today. Agent then forced to discontinue temporarily on another matter, but at 4:30 P.M. upon telephoning Mr. Williamson, was informed that up to that time the report was still in Mr. Joyce's hands unread.

January 12th:

After going over all details with Mr. Joyce, he gave his sanction to the issuance of subpoenas duces tecum for all records of the Black Star Line and Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League. Mr. Joyce was of the opinion that Garvey might come to the airport, and therefore warrant for his arrest was issued.

At 8:00 P.M. in company with Inspector Williamson, Assistant Marriam, Agent Anderson, and Deputy Marshal, proceeded to the building at 125th Street, offices of the Black Star Line. Upon finding the building closed, we proceeded to the home of Mr. Garvey at 133 W. 129th Str. Upon finding him there, I interviewed him under pretext, went to the street and returned to the house with the Deputy Marshal and placed Garvey under arrest. He insisted upon telephoning for his Secretary, MISS JACQUEL and his attorney, MR. MC CLEMAN. When they arrived at

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

his home, we all proceeded to the offices of the Black Star Line, Messrs. Williamson, Merrilies and Anderson were already there, and upon our arrival the Deputy Marshal served the subpoenas duces tecum upon ELIE GARCIA, Secretary. He willingly cooperated, and produced all books and records called for. In fact, upon request, brought two additional books to the Post Office Building himself the following day. The books obtained were:

BLACK STAR LINE

Stock ledger - \$
Stock Ledger L
Ledger from 1919 to date
Minute book
Journal
Cash books (3)
Vouchers from August, 1919
to September, 1921
January letters and agreements
re purchase of shares.
Pass books (3)

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMP. ASSN.

Minute books (2)
Cash books (3)
Cash books (2)
Vouchers from August, 1920
to December, 1921
(Inclusive)

A receipt signed by Mr. Williamson has been given Garcia for these books.

Garvey was taken to the Federal Building, where, before Commissioner Hitchcock, he was held in \$2,500 bail, which he secured immediately.

January 13th:

Upon subpoenas, the following came to the Post Office Building today: ELIE GARCIA, J. W. JONES, ORLANDO THOMPSON,

100-1781-6

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9/ to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

MR. TOBIAS, MR. TOOTE. As the Grand Jury did not convene, Mr. Williamson requested that they remain to be questioned. All agreed. It was possible to examine only Garcia, Jones and Thompson today, and the others promised to return upon telephone call. Copies of the statements given by these three will be forwarded to Washington as soon as available.

Mr. Williamson and Agent today started circularizing the Black Star Line stockholders, using Post Office form letters. There are over 40,000 stockholders in the Line and it will be impossible to circularize all.

In general, the facts developed today by the questioning of the three mentioned add materially to the report incorporated above, and appear to justify, in addition to Garvey, the indictment of Garcia and possibly one other.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 12/8/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/3-4/21	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis.
----------------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
IN RE: BLACK STAR LINE - ALLEGED VIOLATION OF SECTION 215 - USING MAILS
TO FRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Continuing on this matter; by appointment, I called up Cyril Briggs to obtain from him any information in his possession with regard to the alleged misrepresentation by the Black Star Line in its sale of stock. My previous reports will show that Briggs promised to obtain the names of persons who could be used by this Department as witnesses in such action. Briggs informed me at this time that while he had located several such persons, none of them would care to make any statements against Garvey, principally through fear of consequences or embarrassment among their friends. However, Briggs promised to continue his efforts and keep me informed.

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE MADE 12/21/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/21/21	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE In re: Black Star Line, Alleged Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. Using the Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Post Office Inspector Wilkinson came to the Bureau office today at 1.10 p.m. on this case and was interviewed by Agent In Charge Brennan and the writer. Mr. Wilkinson stated that he had gathered together evidence which indicates that there is a prima facie case against Marcus Garvey and other officials of the Black Star Line for using the mails in a scheme to defraud. His purpose in coming to this office today was to get the assistance of an Agent and an Accountant in addition to any information we may have in the premises. Mr. Brennan assigned the writer to work with Mr. Wilkinson, and stated that he would suggest to Mr. Storck, who is now in New York City, that he do the accounting work. While Mr. Wilkinson did not state in detail what his evidence is, he said he interviewed Garvey yesterday, and statements obtained at that time, added to data already in hand, make it appear without any doubt that a violation has been committed and that there would be no trouble securing a warrant for Garvey's arrest and a subpoena duces tecum for the Corporation's papers. When Mr. Wilkinson asked Mr. Brennan when, in the event of a violation, the Corporation would be liable, Mr. Brennan said that this office was ready today, and would continue on the day and night if necessary. Mr. Wilkinson seemed to prefer it not to wait until after the Christmas and New Year holidays, although at the same time he stated there were rumors current that Garvey

make his get away at any moment, for, according to advices, he suspects the real purpose of Mr. Wilkinson's interview with him. Mr. Brennan finally suggested that there seemed to be no reason to delay the matter and requested me to accompany Mr. Wilkinson to the U.S. Attorney's office to procure the necessary warrants and subpoenas, which Mr. Wilkinson stated he would serve tomorrow.

Mr. Wilkinson placed the matter before Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce, who, after going over it in some detail suggested that it appeared better in the premises to secure a Grand Jury Indictment in preference to a Commissioner's warrant for the reason that the latter might force the Government to a hearing, which Mr. Wilkinson stated, without examination of the books, he was not ready for. The subject of Garvey's probable escape was brought up and Mr. Joyce stated that placing him under bond, which would likely be not more than \$5,000, could hardly be expected to prevent this when the immensity of the alleged fraud was considered.

Thus as the matter now stands the case will not be presented to the Grand Jury until January 3rd as it will not convene until that date. Mr. Wilkinson, upon my offer, stated there is nothing this office can do in the meantime in the way of gathering additional evidence, witnesses, etc., stating that he preferred this not be done for fear of a "tip off."

The above facts were immediately reported to Mr. Brennan verbally.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/18/32	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/13 to 18 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis.
----------------------------------	----------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.
Vio. Sec. 215, USCC, Using the Mails to Defraud.
Negro activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Following the arrest of Marcus Garvey on the 12th inst., several persons were asked to appear the following day at Room 214, Post Office Building. On that date Garcia, Thompson, Jones, Toots, and Tobias put in appearances and signified their willingness both to Post Office Inspector Williamson and the writer, to make voluntary statements. The first three named were then questioned, and copies of their statements are attached to this report.

On the 14th inst. James D. Brooks presented himself voluntarily and gave a statement, copy of which is also attached.

On January 15th Toots and Tobias returned to the Post Office Building and were questioned. Brooks again appeared in company with Hubert Harrison, stating that the latter desired to make a statement. Copies of the statements obtained from these persons are attached. On this date Inspector Williamson returned to Pittsburgh, stating that he would return early next week when the case would be presented to the Grand Jury. During his absence, and upon suggestion of Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce, the writer has made an investigation of the purchase of the Black Star Line's various ships. The information regarding this feature is being incorporated into a separate report.

Room 214 Post Off. Bldg.
New York City, Jan. 15, 1941

INTERVIEW OF COLONEL L. THOMSON

22

Presents: C. E. Williamson, Post Office Inspector.
E. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bureau of Invest.

Stenographic minutes by E. J. Davis, " " "

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. What is your full name?
A. Colonel L. Thomson.
Q. Where do you live?
A. 35 W. 46. Street.
Q. What is your official connection with the Garvey companies?
A. I am connected with the Black Star Line.
Q. In what capacity?
A. Vice President.
Q. How long have you been Vice President?
A. About seven or eight months.
Q. What is your salary?
A. \$50.00 a week.
Q. Have you ever gotten any more than that?
A. No. They still owe me some. I have not gotten all. I was just supposed to help organize the office.
Q. Before you were Vice President, were you with Garvey?
A. Yes, about two months before.
Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?
A. I have my first papers. I will get my second papers in March.
Q. Did Mr. Garvey bring you here from the West Indies?
A. No sir.
Q. You came here before he did?
A. I came here July 7th, 1937.
Q. What are your duties as Vice President of the Black Star Line?
A. Mr. Garvey told me to work on a ship which could be used in the African trade to carry out the colonization scheme of the association.
Q. Are we to believe that you believe in this colonization scheme?
A. I do not believe in the methods pursued to effect colonization.
Q. When we are to understand that you are not a participant in the things that have been done by Garvey?
A. Not in the benevolent association.
Q. What objection do you have to it?
A. First, I think it is absurd to build up an independent government.
Q. Have you ever told Garvey that?
A. There was no occasion for it.
Q. On what do you base your opinion?
A. By getting the advice from people who lived on the west coast of Africa and who know the British government system.

Statement of Orlando M. Simpson.

- Q. Have you ever had occasion to discuss this with Mr. Carvey?
A. No.
- Q. Don't you consider yourself in the confidence of Mr. Carvey?
A. I do not.
- Q. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that the funds of the association have been used for the purposes of Black Star Line work?
A. I know about that.
- Q. What did you hear?
A. I heard that the Council had advised such a step as they wanted to control the movement of the Black Star Line.
- Q. Were you present at the meetings when Carvey was authorized?
A. No, I am not a member of the Council.
- Q. You have nothing to do with the books?
A. No sir.
- Q. By working on a ship, you mean making plans to buy a ship?
A. Yes sir.
- Q. Where did you go first?
A. I sent out several letters.
- Q. To whom?
A. Different ship brokers, and got some reply from the Davidson Brothers Company, 44 Broadway, representing Lamport & Holt.
- Q. When did this happen?
A. Toward late February or early March.
- Q. What was after they had gotten control of the Yermouth, Essequia, and Essequida?
A. Yes sir.
- Q. Was it your understanding that these ships would be suitable for the African trade?
A. I personally know they were not.
- Q. You so stated to Mr. Carvey?
A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Carvey understood it?
A. I think he did.
- Q. And you were sent out to procure a ship suitable for the African trade?
A. Yes.
- Q. After you sent out your letters, who did you interview?
A. The Lamport & Holt people, and tried to charter one of their ships, either the "Lyrna" or "Tamysen", and after considerable correspondence I got a letter from those brokers declining our terms.
- Q. When was that?
A. During the month of March.
- Q. After you failed to get the Lyrna and Tamysen, what other ship did you undertake to secure?
A. Then I got in connection with the New York Ship Exchange, 115 Broadway.
- Q. And what ship did you have in mind?

- A. I had accepted the offer of a ship called the "Longkong".
- Q. About when was that?
- A. I think that was also during March.
- Q. Where was that ship during that time?
- A. In Hongkong.
- Q. It was owned by the Shipping Board?
- A. No sir, it was owned by Languetto Bros., Marseilles, France.
- Q. Who were their brokers here?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. With whom did you negotiate?
- A. The New York Ship Exchange.
- Q. Were you successful in that deal?
- A. They could not deliver. We were not successful.
- Q. When did you first learn you would not be successful?
- A. Early in April.
- Q. And then what step did you take?
- A. They substituted then the "Orion", owned by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.
- Q. Where was the Orion?
- A. James River, Norfolk, Va.
- Q. Did you go down to inspect the ship?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. In the James River?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. And you continued negotiations?
- A. Yes, we closed on that.
- Q. You did not succeed in getting the ship?
- A. Yes. It was finally sold to the Black Star Line.
- Q. You mean to say delivery was effected?
- A. Delivery was not effected, pending certain papers from the Govt.
- Q. You never got possession of the ship?
- A. No sir.
- Q. When did you learn first that you could not get possession of the ship?
- A. We have not learned that yet. The ship is still there.
- Q. You put up a certain sum of money?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How much?
- A. We gave our broker \$25,000.
- Q. When?
- A. I think that was in April, to my best memory.
- Q. They still have your money?
- A. The Shipping Board has it - \$22,500.
- Q. Now, as a matter of fact, your bank balance at the present time would not justify the purchase of that ship for \$225,000, would it?
- A. The board has all of the money they asked for and we did not have to make another payment until thirty days after.
- Q. And that is the payment there?
- A. Ten percent - another \$22,500. had
- Q. And as a matter of fact you haven't a balance of \$20,000 this year?
- A. I do not know.

- Q. And isn't the difficulty with the whole proposition that you haven't got sufficient money to swing the deal?
- A. The difficulty is this, as I see it. The people are disappointed at the purchase of the Yarmouth, Kenawha and Shady Side, and money was no object in purchasing shares to procure a proper ship, as they were interested in getting to Africa.
- Q. Do you mean by that that the people were disappointed in the ships already in control of the Black Star Line and were willing to advance money for another experiment?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Do you know of anybody connected with the Black Star Line who ever had any experience in handling of ships, or navigation of ships.
- A. I have had some experience.
- Q. Are you the only man who has had any?
- A. No, there is Captain Bulzac (?)
- Q. Is he a member of the Black Star Line - an officer or director?
- A. No sir, he is a Captain.
- Q. Is there anybody, any officer or director in the Black Star Line with experience in the handling of ships?
- A. None beside me.
- Q. What experience have you had?
- A. I have worked with a shipping company before in British Guiana.
- Q. What did you do there?
- A. Worked in the office.
- Q. As an employe in the office of a shipping company?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What were your duties?
- A. To note the going and handling of freight.
- Q. A clerk?
- A. Yes sir. Perhaps I might state here that when I found myself in this position with the Black Star Line I said it would not do to try to handle ships in this way. So I came down and appointed a regular ship broker, a loading agent, a man who handles ships. He has a contract to handle our ships.
- Q. You did not have any ships at that time on the sea?
- A. No, I was negotiating for this ship and did not want it to pass through the same career, so I appointed D. F. Leary & Co., 45 Pearl Street.
- Q. As loading agents?
- A. Well, managing the ship.

Statement by Thompson:

The point in the whole issue as to the Orion is that the Shipping Board until recently was not able to get the exact terms under which we could get the Orion, that is to say, unable to agree until recently on the form of contract under which we could get possession of the ship. The Shipping Board did, on the 21st of December last, agree on this form, and the thing now to be determined is our ability to meet the Government's terms. Mr. Julius Wolf of 2 Rector Street, of Wolf & Stephanie, were to buy this ship for us according to our tentative plans, and we are to deal directly with them hereafter and not with the Shipping Board or any other agent of the Board. Joseph P. Nolan of 45 Broad Street is the attorney for the Black Star Line in these negotiations.

- Q. This is the ship that was to be named the "Thyllis Wheatley"?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Do you know that a ship was photographed and that the name "Thyllis Wheatley" was photographed on the ship and reproduction made of it in a circular used by the Black Star Line in sailing stock?
- A. Yes but it was withdrawn because the brokers did not deliver the ship on the 25th of May.
- Q. You mean the circular was withdrawn?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who caused that to be withdrawn?
- A. Mr. Garcia and myself.
- Q. You and Mr. Garcia went to Garvey?
- A. He was out of the country. We did it ourselves.
- Q. Who was responsible for that circular having been printed?
- A. I was connected with it. Mr. Garcia and I got it out.
- Q. Who prepared the cut of the ship?
- A. Mr. Garcia drew it up.
- Q. How did you arrange to have that name "Thyllis Wheatley" photographed on the ship?
- A. After I went aboard and saw the ship and the broker said the deal was closed, he gave me a photograph of the ship. I gave it to Garcia.
- Q. How did you get that name Thyllis Wheatley on the ship?
- A. Where it had "Orion", what was marked in by the photographer.
- Q. What photographer?
- A. No, by the engravers that made the cut.
- Q. What engravers?
- A. The Stevens Engraving Company.
- Q. Where are they located?
- A. 35th Street near 7th Avenue.
- Q. So that is really a picture of the "Orion"?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where did you get the picture of the "Orion"?
- A. From the broker.
- Q. Did Mr. Garvey have knowledge that this circular was being used?
- A. He was out of the United States.
- Q. Only you and Mr. Garcia?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Was he out of the country during the entire time that circular was used?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Was he out of the country May 21st, 1917?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Over what period of time did you use the circular?
- A. It only went out in one sailing out and then after we found out that the new board did not pass on the contract, we withdrew it. So about two weeks. We had a sailing list and then it was called in.
- Q. As a matter of fact that same cut was used on more than one circular?

- Q. I do not know of any other.
- Q. I show you a circular headed "BLACK STAR LINE" carrying a picture of what purports to be the "Phyllis Wheatley". That went out through the mails?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. I now show you a circular headed "NEW IN AMERICA S/S PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" apparently printed before May 25, 1921. Isn't that the same cut?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Are you responsible for the printing of that circular?
- A. I do not recall it but I know I gave the information regarding the association of the boat. I do not remember this circular at all.
- Q. As far as a matter of fact you have the name "Phyllis Wheatley" here, you have the picture of the "Orion" here with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" written on it, and you have below a description of the "Hengshang", have you not?
- A. This is the "Phyllis Wheatley".
- Q. The information as to capacity, accommodations, etc., are of the "Orion" and not the "Hengshang"?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. As a matter of fact, that cut has been used for more than one mailing before?
- A. This was not mailed (indicating second circular). It was used in Liberty Hall.
- Q. Did you begin negotiating for a ship before or after the failure of the Through, the Harawa and the Shalyside?
- A. It was after.
- Q. You regard these three ships as failures?
- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. And the investment in them has virtually been a total loss?
- A. From a material viewpoint I should say - of course at the time I started negotiations for the African ship I did not think the Harawa a total loss.
- Q. You understand that these brokers sold them to you at enormously appreciated prices?
- A. Yes.
- Q. For example, the Shalyside, purchased at some three or four thousand dollars, was sold to your company for \$34,000?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. And the Harawa, worth possibly ten thousand dollars, was sold to your company at \$60,000?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. And the Through, sold to your company for \$160,000, had been purchased by the brokers for how much?
- A. They paid a good price for her but they know her condition. They made their money with one trip.
- Q. She was in bad condition? One boiler out of commission?
- A. Yes, that is what I heard.
- Q. With these ships as a total loss you have an assets to show for the \$750,000 taken in, first, an equity in the property at 150-54-56 West 155 St. valued possibly at \$7,000 or \$10,000?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then you have in addition the good will of the Black Star Line and a very small bank account.
- A. Yes.

-7- Statement of Orlando M. Thompson.

- Q. Can you think of anything else that you have as an asset?
- A. Furniture, fixtures, a truck, and small items of that sort.
- Q. I notice that this company advertised that it was being run by experienced business men. Do you regard that as a correct statement?
- A. I do.
- Q. That is to say, they were experienced men in the ship business?
- A. I can hardly put it that way when the statement was made, for this reason, that the men ~~were~~ who were conducting the business, if they did not have the experience on the premises, paid for the experience outside; that is, they had enough business training to go out and get ship managers.
- Q. They were to hire the experienced men?
- A. Yes. For instance, I have had some business training, so have Garcia and Smith, and we decided that the proper thing to do was to get some ship managers to look after the company's ships.
- Q. There being no one in the company who had had enough experience?
- A. Yes, that is the way we looked at it.
- Q. What is your telephone number, Mr. Thompson?
- A. Earle 6714.

STATEMENT OF ELIE GARCIA

Present: O. B. Williamson, Post Office Inspector,
T. P. Morrillios, Expert Bank Accountant,
J. W. Gardener, " " "
M. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bureau of Invest.

Stenographic minutes by M. J. Davis, " " "

-i-

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. What is your full name?
A. Elie Garcia
Q. And you live at?
A. 2423 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
Q. What is your connection with the Black Star Line, Inc.?
A. Secretary.
Q. How long have you been Secretary?
A. Since September, 1920. I was elected in August, but I was in England at that time and I was not notified until I returned.
Q. Did you have any official connection with the Line prior to your election as Secretary?
A. No official connection. I was working as salesman.
Q. Selling the stock?
A. Yes, in Philadelphia.
Q. How long had you been selling the stock before your appointment as Secretary?
A. About a month after the date of the corporation - from August, 1919.
Q. So that you have had some connection with this Company since August, either as salesman or official of the company?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Under whose direction were you working as salesman?
A. Under Direction of the President.
Q. Who was he?
A. Marcus Garvey.
Q. Now, have you any connection with the Universal Negro Improvement Association?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What is it?
A. Auditor of the U.N.I.A.
Q. When were you appointed Auditor?
A. I was elected in August, 1920. ~~Prior to that time~~
Q. Prior to that time what connection did you have with that Association?
A. I was Secretary of the local branch of the U.N.I.A. in Philadelphia.
Q. For how long a time approximately?
A. From June, 1919, to April, 1920. I was Secretary of the Philadelphia district.

- Q. Were you working under the direction of Garvey in that position?
- A. Yes. It is only a branch of the same association here in New York.
- Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?
- A. No sir.
- Q. Of what country are you a citizen?
- A. Hayti.
- Q. Let us talk about the Black Star Line first. Who has a contract for selling the stock?
- A. The company disposes of its own stock.
- Q. Does the company receive any reimbursement for the sale of the stock, any percentage?
- A. No.
- Q. Does any percentage go to anyone?
- A. We use a large number of salesmen from the office and send them out. We pay them a salary, in that we do not have agents only selling stock, we have them also doing office work and we pay a weekly salary and sometimes three percent. We have never paid any more than three percent, and merely as an incentive.
- Q. What is the salary average of the stock salesmen?
- A. From seventeen to twenty-two dollars a week. But they never get a salary just for selling stock. Most of the salesmen are clerks in the office. The company has been disposing of its stock in a special way, that is, by campaigns, - drives. Whenever a drive is on for the sale of a certain number of shares, we have branches in various cities; we inform these branches that salesmen from the office will be at their meetings to sell stock and we make a campaign for one or two months in the branches.
- Q. Who finances these meetings?
- A. The U. N. I. A.
- Q. About how many shares have you disposed of?
- A. I would say about 150,000, of course more or less. About \$750,000 or \$850,000 worth.
- Q. You have received that much?
- A. Yes, about that much.
- Q. All told?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What salary does Mr. Garvey receive?
- A. From the Black Star Line?
- Q. Yes?
- A. He does not receive any.
- Q. From the Line-----?
- A. That is, from the date of his election as President of the U. N. I. A. he had a salary of \$100 a week before 1920; that was \$400 a month, but at the time he was elected as President of the U.N.I.A. the condition was that all of us who would have offices in both organizations should receive salaries from one or the other, not from both.
- Q. Then what is Mr. Garvey's salary from the U. N. I. A.?
- A. I believe it is \$10,000 a year.

Q. And when was that first authorized?

A. It was authorized at the convention held in August, 1920, through the various delegates forming the association.

Q. In addition to the salary, who pays Mr. Garvey's expenses when he conducts these drives?

A. His personal expenses?

Q. Yes?

A. He pays them. But expenses such as travelling, railroad fare and his board when he goes in the interests of the association, the association pays; that is, the governing body of the association, which is called the Executive Council, has voted that the expenses of any officers, including Mr. Garvey, should not go above \$5 a day for board and lodging. So the officers are entitled to at least an allowance of \$5 a day but it is understood that they are not to charge the entire \$5 because they submit their vouchers; but that is the maximum allowance.

Q. Are you paid by the Line or the Association?

A. By the Association.

Q. How much?

A. Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) a year.

Q. How long have you been receiving that salary?

A. Since August, 1920;

Q. And you are paid your expenses also?

A. Yes, but I never travel. My duties call for me to stay in the office all the time. The only time I go out is when something happens in the branches and they send me to make an audit. They ~~that~~ pay my expenses.

Q. Who is the next highest paid officer?

A. There are many. There are sixteen officers forming the Council, which they call the officials of the organization.

Q. And each receive how much?

A. Each receives a salary from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Not above that.

Q. Who receives \$3,000 per year?

A. The Secretary General.

Q. Who is he?

A. Mr. Toote.

Q. Who else receives \$6,000 a year?

A. The Counsel General.

Q. Who is he?

A. Mr. Willford H. Smith, an attorney.

Q. Who else receives \$6,000?

A. I believe the chancellor.

Q. That is Mr. Stewart?

A. Yes, Mr. Stewart. And that is all.

Q. So that you have three men receiving \$6,000 a year, you yourself receive \$5,000, and Mr. Garvey receives \$10,000?

A. Yes. I want to make this explanation. These are the salaries voted at the convention at the time of our election but as you will find we have not been drawing these salaries all the time because after the salaries were voted - they voted a salary which was to be in

Elie Garcia.

- keeping with the dignity of the office - but it was to be understood that if the organization was not financially strong to pay this salary we were to get whatever we could.
- Q. But still the Company would then owe you the difference, payable at some future time if you desired to collect?
- A. No, because you will find after the convention of 1920 it was said we were to take office sixty days after that. Sixty days after, when we met for the first time, and report of the financial conditions was read, we voted the two first months' salary to the Association and after that in the future we decided ourselves to make other gifts to the Association because things were not so that we could get our salaries. You will find that since the month of September we have not been paid our salaries.
- Q. Little short of cash?
- A. Yes, on account of that boat that we have -----
- Q. Your first ship was the "Yarmouth"?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When did you get possession of the "Yarmouth" - I mean your company?
- A. As far as I can remember, the Black Star Line presented - as far as I know because I was not officially connected - on the 31st of October, 1920.
- Q. What kind of a title did you get?
- A. I could not say. I was not in the office.
- Q. What did you pay down on the ship?
- A. I do not know, but I have found that from the books afterwards that on the 31st of October there was about seventy or eighty thousand dollars (\$70,000 or \$80,000) paid.
- Q. On the ship?
- A. Yes, there was \$50,000 in one payment and \$10,000 checks in another payment, and maybe some other money.
- Q. Paid to whom?
- A. From whom we bought the ship - I think Harriss, McGill & Co.
- Q. You were to pay a balance?
- A. We were to pay the balance in notes of \$7,000 or something like that, in so many notes of equal value, to be paid monthly or every three months.
- Q. So that the ship was to cost in all --?
- A. \$168,000.
- Q. How much was paid in all?
- A. Up to this time, as far as I know, there is a balance of about \$25,000 which is still due.
- Q. Who has the title for that ship now?
- A. The titles, I believe, are in Canada.
- Q. In the name of what company or individual?
- A. In the name of the Black Star Line, I suppose.
- Q. But you have not control of the ship?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where is the ship?
- A. The last information was in Staten Island - Morse Dry Docks.

- Q. You told me in Mr. Garvey's presence the other day that you had lost title to the ship by default in payments?
- A. Did I say that?
- A. That is my understanding?
- A. No, maybe you asked for the title.
- Q. You said the titles were in the name of some person in Canada?
- A. I could not say that because I never saw the titles. I asked for them several times, and three weeks ago I received a letter from the Department of Commerce in Canada asking me to send the titles for the Yarmouth to be registered. I asked Mr. Thompson about the title. He said he believed Mr. Nolan, our attorney, has them. I asked Garvey, but he said he did not know; Mr. Thompson should have them, so I went down personally to see Mr. Nolan in his office. He told me that at the time we bought the "Yarmouth" it was a British ship and there was a mortgage to be recorded in Canada and the title was to go along with the mortgage but on account of some formalities not being complied with this has never been done. The mortgage has never been recorded and the title is in the hands of some attorneys.
- Q. What is the amount of that mortgage?
- A. The mortgage was - I do not know, but I believe for the amount due on the boat.
- Q. After that difficulty you had with Capt. Cockburn, libels were filed against your company to the amount of some \$200,000? You also told me that the other day?
- A. As far as I can remember there was a libel for \$52,000 by the Green River Company for short delivery of cargo for 400 cases of whiskey.
- Q. But that is not the only libel?
- A. There was a libel from Cockburn; there was another from the Government for collision, and other things. These were previous to my taking of office and these matters have never been brought to me because they were disposed of before in the hands of the attorneys.
- Q. (Mr. Williamson reading from ledger) What do you mean by that entry on page 72 of your ledger, dated July 1, 1920?
- A. You may find details of it in the journal. After we bought the "Yarmouth" for \$168,000 we made some improvements on the ship that amounted to \$52,000 or \$53,000, and the man who made it was ---- it was a firm Simonoff, Beyer & Citrin, #1 Madison Avenue. This firm also made out our income tax report.
- Q. Do you understand that you have an asset in the "Yarmouth" of \$200,000?
- A. Yes, I understand so.
- Q. How do you make that out?
- A. Well, I understand that this is the book value of the ship - the purchase price of the ship and what we spent on it. But there are some charges against that. It also appears in the ledger.
- Q. Charges amounting to how much?
- A. (reading from tax statement) Mortgage payable \$116,000.

- A. (continued) There is a large sum there charged against the "Yarmouth".
- Q. Now, Mr. Garcia, let us clear up the "Yarmouth" matter. The price was to be --
- A. \$153,000.
- Q. Your initial payment was --
- A. \$70,000 up to October 31, 1919, but this sum was not all paid down the same day. The records show that. First payment Sept. 18, 1919 - \$16,500. Second payment Oct. 20, 1919 - \$3,500. Third payment Oct. 31, 1919 - \$50,000. This item (pointing to book) represents the cost of repairs and additions to the "Yarmouth" - \$48,419.09 - ledger page 500. All of this sum was not charged, as some of the items forming this sum are for taxes, port charges, etc.
- Ledger page 164, shows that on July 1, 1920, there were notes to the amount of \$49,500 still due on the purchase price of the "Yarmouth".
- Between October, 1919, and July 1, 1920, there were other payments on account of the "Yarmouth" which will be found in the cash disbursement book. The last trip of the "Yarmouth" was made in August, 1920, as I remember it.
- Q. Is there any mortgage on the "Yarmouth" now? If so, how much?
- A. I understand that there is a mortgage. I could not give you all the information. I could not give you all the information. I didn't take any part in this contract so I don't know what the terms were. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Nolan --
- Q. Do you know about the amount of the mortgage?
- A. I only know that we owe \$28,500 on the "Yarmouth" still. The Yarmouth is not seaworthy at the present time and it would possibly take \$90,000 to render her so. This, of course is my own estimate, subject to correction. She has been in that condition since she was sent to the Morse Dry Dock. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Nolan know the mortgage history of this ship.
- Q. Now, you entered the S/S "Kanawha" deal about when?
- A. I believe the "Kanawha" was bought sometime in May or June, 1920. I was out of the country. I was in England and I just heard the news.
- Q. That is the H. E. Rogers yacht?
- A. I believe so.
- Q. The price was to be --
- A. \$50,000.
- Q. What was the initial payment on the "Kanawha" and when was it met?
- A. First payment was April 24, 1920 - \$5,000 - page 18 Cash book. Second payment May 25, 1920, page 23 Cash book. \$10,000. Page 105, ledger, shows that on July 1, 1920 six notes of \$7,500 each were due. That makes the total cost of the "Kanawha" - \$60,000.
- Q. Is the "Kanawha" seaworthy now?
- A. I could not say. I do not have the information.
- Q. She is in charge of the Counsel at Antilla, Cuba?
- A. I don't know.

- Q. That is what you told me the other day?
A. Yes, but I do not know it officially.
Q. You know Mr. Garvey told me that?
A. Yes.
Q. Isn't that official enough?
A. I mean to say - to say something about the company I must say something in which I had taken a part. The "Manawha" was repaired by Morse and sent to the West Indies to meet Mr. Garvey and supposed to be in good order, I understand, but Mr. Garvey never told me, where the "Manawha" was.
Q. Mr. Garvey stated to me in your presence the other day that she was in Antilla, Cuba?
A. Yes.
Q. How did she get there?
A. I could not say.
Q. As per Mr. Garvey's explanation to you, how did she get there?
A. He never explained the matter to me.
Q. What information have you as to how she got there?
A. I have known we sent the ship to Mr. Garvey to meet him in Cuba. He met the ship and I believe had some misunderstanding with the crew and he made changes and left the boat. When he came back he told me that he left the "Manawha" in Kingston, Jamaica, and that the boat would be here in a few days. And this is the last statement Mr. Garvey ever made to me concerning the "Manawha".
Q. You do know that the boat is not in this country?
A. I know it is not in this country. I have heard that and ~~for~~ it is generally understood about the office that she is at Antilla, Cuba.
Q. What we have said covers the history of two ships. Have you ever had another ship?
A. We have - the "Shady-side."
Q. That is the river boat - an excursion steamer?
A. Yes.
Q. You used it during one Summer in New York - a Hudson River boat?
A. Yes.
Q. Is she the boat now at Fort Lee?
A. Yes.
Q. You told me the other day she was damaged by ice?
A. She was damaged by storm.
Q. She is not an ocean-going boat?
A. No.
Q. Whose money paid for this boat, the "Shady-side"?
A. The Black Star Line.
Q. What justification have you for that - for taking Black Star Line money with which to buy an excursion boat to run on the Hudson?
A. I understand that at the time the company wanted to buy the "Shady-side" they called a meeting of the Directors and the boat was offered and they thought it would be a money making proposition to have the boat run during the summer, as in Harlem there is a large colored

population and they thought if we advertised we could make a great deal of money out of that boat and as it was in line with the purposes of the company to run all kinds of ships it was bought for that purpose.

- Q. How much did you lose on the "Shadyside"?
- A. I could not tell you that.
- Q. Could you approximate it?
- A. I do not think we lost anything on the "Shadyside".
- Q. What did you pay for the boat?
- A. \$35,000.
- Q. About when?
- A. I believe it was about the same time they bought the "Manawha".
- Q. As per the books, when did you buy the "Shadyside"?
- A. About April or May. About the same time we bought the "Manawha". (Reading from book) First payment was made March 24, 1920 - \$8,000. Second payment was made April 10, 1920 - \$8,000.
- Q. And you ran the boat during the Summer of 1920?
- A. I understand they did.
- Q. It was damaged in the ice that winter, or by storm?
- A. I believe so. A year after.
- Q. Did you run it through the summer of 1921?
- A. No.
- Q. It was not in condition to run?
- A. It was not in condition and besides we could not move it because we had an action against it.
- Q. It was available only during the summer of 1920 then?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How did you make the profit, or how did you avoid incurring loss?
- A. I don't mean to say we made out of the ship, but the operating expenses were not so high that the returns from the boat could not meet them, because besides the passengers we had excursions, we had a restaurant, soft drinks, etc., and the profits of these things were turned into the Corporation.
- Q. It was used as an advertising proposition for the sale of stock?
- A. I believe so.
- Q. Is there any boat on the seas today named the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. No.
- Q. ~~Is~~ And so far as you know there has never been?
- A. No.
- Q. Is it true that you contemplated purchasing a boat to be named or renamed the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. It is.
- Q. When did you first enter negotiations for a boat to be named the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. In January, 1921.
- Q. In January, 1921, you started negotiations with whom?
- A. With some brokers to buy the steamer "Byron" or "Tennyson" owned by Lamport and Holt.

-9- Statement of Elie Garcia.

- Q. You did not succeed in consummating that deal - that is, you did not get a ship?
- A. No, but we were waiting about two months until about March.
- Q. You did not succeed in getting a ship?
- A. No.
- Q. When did you break off negotiations?
- A. I believe it was early in March, 1921. There is a letter from those brokers notifying us that they had declined our offer.
- Q. I believe you and Mr. Garvey stated to me the other day that in June, 1921, you took up the question with the shipping board with a view to getting the "Orion"?
- A. Yes, but Mr. Garvey did not explain to you that immediately, or early in March, ~~we~~ when we dropped the transactions with Lamport & Holt, we started negotiations almost the same day with the New York Ship Exchange.
- Q. And that was unsuccessful as the first deal was; that is, you did not get a ship?
- A. I have to explain that.
- Q. Did you get a ship?
- A. We have not gotten it yet.
- Q. You then took up the question with the shipping board?
- A. No. When we started negotiations early in March with the New York Ship Exchange, we have contracts signed by the New York Ship Exchange to say that on the 12th day of May they were to deliver us the Steamer "Kongsheng" that they were buying from some other firm.
- Q. How much was that to cost?
- A. \$350,000.
- Q. About what was your bank balance at that time?
- A. I do not remember.
- Q. As of May 1st, 1921, what was your bank balance?
- A. \$658.91.
- Q. And since this boat was to be delivered about the middle of May, what was your bank balance about the middle of May?
- A. About \$20,000. You must remember that prior to this time I think in April, the Black Star Line paid the New York Ship Exchange \$20,000 as a first payment on some ship. It was first to be the Kongsheng, then the Orion, and the payment made on the earlier ship was to apply on the Orion if we should get that.
- Q. When did your negotiations begin with the "Orion" approximately?
- A. Early in June.
- Q. What was the "Orion" to cost?
- A. The same price - \$350,000.
- Q. What was your bank balance June 1st, 1921?
- A. \$1,649.10.
- Q. Have you succeeded in getting the "Orion" since June 1, 1921?
- A. We have not as yet.
- Q. Negotiations are still pending?

1. Yes.
- Q. If you pay the money you could get the ship?
- A. It is not a matter of the money because we could get that any time.
- Q. By borrowing it?
- A. Yes, or any other means.
- Q. The ship is there already, ready for sale?
- A. The ship has been awarded to us but the Shipping Board has assumed responsibility for the delay in a letter addressed to us since the boat was awarded to us.
- Q. Providing you pay for it?
- A. No, not that. Before we could pay for it we had to have the terms of the Shipping Board. They took five months before telling us the terms on the ground that it was a new board and the Legal Department of that board was not satisfied with the previous terms of contract that existed and that they had to revise same.
- Q. Mr. Garcia, I show you a file of literature and call your particular attention to a circular headed "BLACK STAR LINE" carrying a picture of what purports to be the "Phyllis Wheatley" and ask you how that name "Phyllis Wheatley" got on the picture of that ship?
- A. It was an understanding between the company and the stockholders, and those who bought shares to enable us to buy that boat, that the ship was to be called after the name of "Phyllis Wheatley". They understood well that we were not buying a ship called "Phyllis Wheatley," but to them that ship would be the "Phyllis Wheatley", just like the "Yarmouth" to them was to be the "Frederick Douglass".
- Q. Point out to me where that explanation is made in that circular?
- A. It is not made.
- Q. How did you get the picture with the name "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. I believe this is the picture of the "Orion". Mr. Thompson purchased the picture.
- Q. You understand that?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But there had to be some sort of arrangement made whereby the name "Phyllis Wheatley" appeared. How was that done?
- A. I do not know. Mr. Thompson handled all that.
- Q. Mr. Garcia, look over the other literature and state whether that material is the literature of the Black Star Line, Inc., used by that Company in the sale of its stock?
- A. Yes, except that you have some pieces relating to the U. S. I. A.
- Q. I show you a circular headed "NOW IN AMERICA - 8/3 PHYLIS WHEATLEY", apparently printed before May 25, 1921, and ask you if that circular was not used before you began your negotiations for the "Orion"?
- A. Yes, I address so.
- Q. What ship are you talking about when you say "this ship will carry 4,000 tons a week"?
- A. The "Orion". It was called in my contract with the New York Ship Company and the "Phyllis Wheatley" was to be delivered on the 1st and it would take about 400 or

- A. (continued) ten days to inspect.
- Q. So that you have a circular here with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" on it and a picture of the "Orion"?
- A. I would not say it is the "Orion."
- Q. It is if the other is the "Orion," because this is the same ship? So that you have here a circular stating that the "Phyllis Wheatley" is now in America, which bears the picture of the "Orion" and below the picture is a description of the "Hongkong"?
- A. I don't know that the picture here is the "Orion". I know it is the picture of the ship we were to get.
- Q. Among this literature is a circular without date, but which relates to the passage on the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- xx How much did you collect as passage on the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. The books will show that.
- Q. Can you point out from the books? Without consulting the books ----
- A. Without consulting the books I would say that some \$8,000 was collected for passage on the "Phyllis Wheatley" and that of it something like \$4,000 was returned.
- Q. What happened to the \$4,000?
- A. The people are willing to wait until we have the boat.
- Q. Have you \$4,000 in the bank?
- A. No.
- Q. So that you must have dispersed that money collected for a specific purpose?
- A. Yes. I know that part of that money went into the \$20,000 or so paid to the shipping board.
- Q. Now, we are going to speak about the Association, and I am going to ask you to look at your statement of September 1, 1920, and ask if you did not collect \$19,562.80 as death tax?
- A. No did.
- Q. I ask you further if you did not disperse \$1,275.00 to the next of kin of people who died?
- A. Yes.
- Q. That would leave the difference in that fund, would it not?
- A. It would.
- Q. As of that date?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Your bank balance of that date, which I understand covers the whole business of the U.M.I.A., is only \$2,383.55.
- A. It was.
- Q. Does not this show a shortage in the death fund of at least \$17,000?
- A. It does.
- Q. Do you not consider this a trust fund?
- A. No, I do not.
- Q. What do you consider it?
- A. There is no provision made in the by-laws of the Association that we have to have that money.

100-1781-6

- any other funds.
- Q. You not only have not kept it separate but you have not kept it at all.
- A. There is no provision that we must not use it.
- Q. So you have used it?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you not also used the money of the association to the extent of \$34,440 in the purchase of stock in the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes, we did.
- Q. About when was that purchased?
- A. In July, I believe.
- Q. 1921?
- A. Yes.
- Q. That was to keep the Black Star Line from insolvency?
- A. It was not so. The organization decided to take stock in the Line. This money was paid out of the Construction Loan. This loan was raised to carry some special works in ~~the~~ Africa - Liberia - which we could not carry on without having transportation, so the organization decided instead of using an outside steamship line to subsidize or to finance the Black Star Line to the extent where they could have use of the Line for the carrying out of their program. As it was understood if we raised sufficient money we were to send building materials, etc. to Liberia. It was understood that the Black Star Line was to give service of course or in part payment to the association and that the association had interest to have building in the Black Star Line.
- Q. Did you have any materials at that time to transport?
- A. No, we did not have, but we were preparing the Black Star Line for future service.
- Q. Did you have any steamship ships in July, 1921?
- A. No, but we were expecting to have the "Lyellie Bentley".
- Q. Now, regarding the Negro World, who was the first owner of the Negro World?
- A. The Negro World is owned by the African Communities League.
- Q. Was it ~~first~~ founded by them?
- A. Yes. Let me explain. The African Communities League is a stock corporation under whose charter the Negro World operates. But all the stock of the A.C.L. was bought by the New York branch of the U.N.I.A. Then they were the sole owners of the stock and then the New York local financed the Negro World and brought it to a circulation of 60,000 or 65,000. Then, of late, the parent body decided that the branch should not have the Negro World, it being the organ of the entire association, and should be under and owned by the parent body. But up to that time the Negro World was considered a source of income to the New York local which has its accounts separate from all the others, and the New York local would not depart of the income of the Negro World except for a reasonable amount.

At that time the good will of the Negro World was estimated worth \$60,000, in that it had an income of maybe \$2,000 or \$3,000 a month net. So the New York local sold its rights to the Negro World to the parent body for \$60,000. Then at this time the income of the Negro World belonged to the parent body. So that the next balance sheet of the parent body, the assets and cash paid of the Negro World will appear, instead of in the New York local.

Q. How much of the \$60,000 has the parent body paid to the New York local for the good will of the Negro World?

A. \$46,505.

Q. Were you ever present at a meeting when the sum of \$15,000 or any other sum, was voted by the board of Directors of the Black Star Line to Mr. Garvey to do as he pleased with?

A. No. I may say I remember being present at a meeting not of ~~in~~ the Black Star Line, but of the Executive Council of the Association. The matter was being discussed should the parent body make ~~arrangements~~ to the other corporations when they are in need of such loans and should such loans be made on Mr. Garvey's own initiative without consulting the Council. This was the matter presented for discussion.

Q. When?

A. At a meeting held sometime last year. At that meeting I remember that Richard McGuire, who was then Chairman General of the Association, was a motion that the President General, to insure the inconveniences of calling Executive Council meetings extra, should be allowed to make loans not exceeding \$10,000 to the other corporations against notes properly signed by the officers of the other corporations and that after making such loans he was to report to the Council at the first meeting about the same. And that furthermore if that loan of \$10,000 should be made, he could not make any other loan without having the consent of the Council first. This was the motion as I remember it.

Q. Was it carried?

A. It was carried.

Q. And under it, how many loans have been made as you recall?

A. I do not think that the sums have exceeded \$10,000.

Q. Sum total of all the loans?

A. There were previous loans to the Black Star Line, but since that rule was made I do not believe a greater amount was loaned.

Q. Was the sum total of all the loans since that time made by the association to the Black Star Line not over \$10,000?

A. No, I do not mean to say that. I mean to say that since Mr. Garvey could have made loans to the extent of \$10,000, I do not believe that at one time he ever made loans of more than that amount without further

- Q. But what did these loans amount to in all since that time?
- A. You will find it in the ledger. Up to Sept. 30, 1921, the Black Star Line owes to the parent body about \$4,280.
- Q. What security do you hold for the \$4,000?
- A. We have the notes of the Black Star Line.
- Q. How much stock have you got, Mr. Garcia?
- A. I have about 25 or 23 shares.
- Q. Does Mr. Carver own any stock?
- A. Yes, he owns 200 shares.
- Q. Did he pay for them?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Has any stock been issued in payment of salaries?
- A. No.
- Q. As I understand it, the capitalization of the Black Star Line originally was \$500,000. When was it increased to \$10,000,000?
- A. I do not remember but it was sometime in 1920.
- Q. What consideration was given the corporation when the capitalization was increased? What assets were added to justify that?
- A. I was not with the company at the time this was done.
- A. Do you know of any assets which were added to those which the company already had when you increased the capitalization to \$10,000,000?
- A. I do not remember if the two other boats were bought after the increase of value. I came to the company when they already had three boats and had already increased their capital stock but I may suppose that after buying the "Hermuth" and "Hampden" I believe that was the consideration. They found out that the excess of authorized capital would not be enough to enable the company to purchase other ships. So they wanted to purchase capital to buy new ships.
- Q. How did you take care of the outstanding capital stock when the capitalization was increased? Did you re-issue share for share?
- A. No.
- Q. Twenty to one?
- A. No, I believe there was a stockholders meeting to consider it and the stockholders reached an agreement which must be shown in the minute book, to increase the capital stock.
- Q. Suppose I had a stock of share under the old. What would I get under the new?
- A. The same rate of dividend under the new.
- Q. Which was nothings? But how many shares of the new stock would I get?
- A. None.
- Q. I have a share of stock under the old capitalization for which I paid \$5. Now you make my company a ten million dollar corporation. Do I then continue to hold my one share?

-15- Statement of Elio Garcia.

A. Yes.

By Mr. Merrillos:

Q. This payment of \$32,820 (reading from cash book page 105) to New York local, July 26, 1921. What does it represent?

A. This represents the amount of loans that were made by the New York local to the Black Star Line previous to that time. We refunded to the New York local.

Q. Was that a cash transaction?

A. No, it was simply a check transaction. A check was issued to the New York local for that amount. The New York local endorsed the check and bought shares in the Black Star Line.

Q. Ultimately, that represents the purchase of stock of the Black Star Line?

A. Yes.

Q. Then they have over 6,000 shares?

A. Yes.

STATEMENT OF JAMES D. BROOKS

Present:

C. E. Williamson, Post Office Inspector,
H. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation.

Stenographic minutes by H. J. Davis " " "

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q What is your full name?
A James David Brooks.
Q Where do you live?
A 307 West 140 Street, New York City.
Q What is your business?
A Lecturer and author.
Q When did you first enter the employ of Marcus Garvey?
A May of 1910.
Q What was your first position?
A I was a speaker.
Q Engaged in lecturing on what?
A On the Universal Negro Improvement Association and possibilities of Africa.
Q How long did you continue?
A Under his personal employ until August. Then I was elected by convention.
Q August, 1917?
A Yes, 1910.
Q Then you were elected by the convention to the same position?
A No, as Secretary General of the Association.
Q How long did you continue as Secretary General?
A Until August, 1917.
Q Did you have any connection with the Black Star Line?
A I was a stockholder.
Q How would that be as stockholder?
A No, I was a stockholder together with other stockholders. They did not call on me for stock. I was a stockholder as well as a speaker.
Q Where did you sell or make any great propaganda?
A In Virginia, Ohio, Mass., Conn., No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri, Pennsylvania.
Q When did you get your orders as to the Black Star Line?
A Marcus Garvey.
Q What representations did you make in the course of your propaganda as to the Black Star Line?
A That the stock would pay at the end of each year dividends to the stockholders; that the line would be controlled at that time through the U. S. Government, England, and the Pope.
Q These kind of statements were made during the summer of 1917 to 1918?
A This covers a year. In August 1917, I was elected as Secretary General.
Q Who told you to say that the Black Star Line could be controlled

left

- A. He was here in January, as I recall it.
- Q. And he returned?
- A. About August, 1901.
- Q. Did he instruct you to make these representations before he went away or after he returned?
- A. Before he went away.
- Q. Before January, 1901?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you began making them immediately thereafter in the course of your lectures.
- A. Yes, in May. They were supposed to own the *Memphis* and *Shady Side* before I went with them.
- Q. Did you ever, in the course of your conversations with Garvey, hear him say anything about buying these vessels so that they could use them to boost the sale of stock?
- A. Yes, the *Yanmouth* was called the "propaganda ship".
- Q. You mean she was not intended to pay but intended to boost sales?
- A. That is it, exactly.
- Q. What was the *Shady Side* for?
- A. I don't know much about the *Shady Side*.
- Q. Did you make any representations as to the *Phyllis Wheatley* in the course of your work?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who gave you the instructions you followed?
- A. Marcus Garvey.
- Q. What were the representations which you made under his instructions?
- A. First, that the next ship of the line would be the *Phyllis Wheatley*. We were to get this ship in honor of a noted colored woman. That was the first representation. That this ship would be the largest ship of the line.
- Q. Did you ever, during the course of your lectures, make any representations to the effect that the Line owned the *Phyllis Wheatley*?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When did you begin making these representations?
- A. In April or May, 1901, I think.
- Q. Who gave you these instructions did you say?
- A. Marcus Garvey.
- Q. How long was Garvey out of the country from January, 1901?
- A. Yes, but he was not out since he had left.
- Q. I am not talking of the mere conviction that they owned the ship? That was the first representation.
- Q. When did you begin making these representations?
- A. That we owned it?
- A. Yes?
- Q. In May, 1901. You began collecting money in January to purchase the *Phyllis Wheatley*, and that is where Garvey enters, before we began collecting, before Garvey left the country. In April Chapman, then President of the *Black Star Line*, and Corbin, Exec. Secretary, were supposed to be negotiating for a ship called the

-7- Statement of James D. Brooks.

- Louping, in China, and Thomson told us that he lost that ship and then they had another one the same name in Chinese waters.
- Q So that when you went out and made representations to the effect that the line owned this ship, the Myllis Wheatley, you were following the instructions of Garcia?
- A I began in May. From January to May we were raising funds to buy this Myllis Wheatley. Then in May I received a telegram from Garcia that the Myllis Wheatley is here under inspection by our own men and the telegraphic records should show that.
- Q So that from the date of that telegram on you believed that they owned the Myllis Wheatley?
- A Yes.
- Q And you continued to make representations to that effect for how long?
- A Until about sometime early in July.
- Q Have you seen these circulars showing the Myllis Wheatley?
- A They sent them to me. I distributed them.
- Q And you and your agents told the people you owned that ship and on that representation I presume many people bought stock?
- A Yes.
- Q Did you sell passage on the ship as well?
- A No.
- Q Do you know whether passage was sold?
- A Passage was sold.
- Q Do you know of any other lecturers or agents who travelled about making representations similar to those made by yourself?
- A Yes: Sarah Branch, address care of myself.
Rev. J. D. Gordon, 535 Harkness St., Brooklyn,
A. L. Lewis, Buffalo, New York, or address care of myself.
Dr. J. A. McGuire, can be reached through Cyril Briggs.
Bishop Sellwidge, address care of myself.
- These persons will tell you the truth about it.
- Q Do you know where your expense money came from?
- A When I was on the road it came out of whatever funds I collected.
- Q What was the cost of this pro-segunda talk?
- A My salary as secretary General of the Association was \$6,000 a year with a daily allowance of \$5.00 for board and lodging when out speaking. My secretary received \$20 a week and \$5.00 per day for board and lodging, and in addition to this there were travelling expenses, newspaper advertising, telegrams, telephone, and other things.
- Q Did you have any other funds of the Society that this money was taken from?
- A I did not handle them directly but was responsible for them. The Society handled the funds.
- Q And in increasing expenses you used other funds, depending on which was available?
- A The ship.
- Q Do you know whether the Disfranchisement funds were ever used for the talk or purchase of Liberty Hall?
- A I do not know.
- Q Did you know in those days Liberty Hall was used?
- A I do not, it belongs either to the National Disfranchisement League or the New York branch and we have no knowledge of the funds.

4 Statement of James D. Brooks.

- Q. Have you any knowledge as to the Black Star Line Corporation or the Association ever having voted any lump sum to Garvey?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. What are the facts regarding it?
- A. Garvey claimed to have been hampered at times by lack of funds, etc., so we voted him a lump sum, I think, between eight and fifteen thousand dollars to be used at his discretion. That was in either October or November, 1920.
- Q. That was a lump sum allowance?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was it renewed?
- A. No.
- Q. Have you any knowledge as to what disposition was made of the death fund of the association?
- A. That was handled in my office.
- Q. Was that kept intact?
- A. No.
- Q. What was done with it?
- A. It was put in with the other funds.
- Q. And went in the payment of salaries, and every day expenses, etc?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. What was done with that construction loan account?
- A. That was used just as the other moneys, for general purposes.
- Q. That effort, or was there any effort made to keep separate the business of the Black Star Line and the Association, that is, insofar as finances were concerned?
- A. I should think so, because there were two separate treasurers.
- Q. When a Black Star Line expenditure was made were they always careful to use that Black Star funds were used, and vice versa?
- A. The Black Star Line did not have any money. The line was insolvent sometime in October or November, 1920. Their checks were not honored by the bank.
- Q. Briefly, what did Garvey have you arrested for?
- A. Grand larceny.
- Q. What are the facts?
- A. He claims that I collected, first it was \$1,400. The specific charge, however, is \$400, and that this was not reported to the association.
- Q. What was your object in withdrawing the funds?
- A. I did not withdraw them. I withdrew funds just as I had always done and the funds so withdrawn, as I understood, were to apply against my salary and expenses and were in every instance so applied. I never reported to the association any of the money withdrawn, or what I was doing with it, or the application of the same.
- Q. How long was your term?
- A. November 20, 1921.

100-1701-0144

In re: Black Star Line, Inc.
Room 214, Post Office Building,
New York City, Jan. 15, 1921.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN J. W. JONES

Present: C. B. Williamson, Post Office Inspector,
J. W. Gardner, Expert Bank Accountant,
H. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bureau of Invest.

Stenographic minutes by H. J. Davis " " "

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. Where do you live?
A. 2505 Seventh Avenue, New York City.
Q. When did you first enter Garvey's employ?
A. This coming March two years ago.
Q. March 1920?
A. Yes sir.
Q. What were your duties?
A. I started first - my first job with Garvey was to check up on the finances of the restaurant that he was at that time running.
Q. Was that restaurant run under the name of the Negro Factories Corporation?
A. No, under the auspices of the African Communities League.
Q. Were you in Garvey's employ during the summer when the Black Star Line ran the Shadyside?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you ever make any trips on the Shadyside?
A. No, I was down to the wharf but I never went up the river on the boat.
Q. Do you know whose money bought the Shadyside?
A. I understood that the money was the result of the sale of stocks in the Black Star Line.
Q. The upkeep of the boat - who paid for that?
A. That was done in a like manner.
Q. And as I understand it they charged for those trips?
A. Yes, \$1.05.
Q. And then the funds obtained from the sale of tickets, etc., go to the Black Star Line treasury?
A. Yes, but the boat never paid for the coal.
Q. It had a good sized band?
A. Yes, 22 pieces. The excursions run at night and half of the band was taken from Liberty Hall and put on this boat.
Q. On what information do you base the statement that the operation of the boat hardly paid for the coal?
A. From statements that I had heard in the offices of the corporation.
Q. Stated by whom?
A. Statements in general.
Q. It was not on knowledge?
A. Yes. In fact, I heard Garvey say on one occasion to one of the officers on the boat and to those about him that, "Garvey's boat does not pay for the coal it consumes."

- Q. He was slow about paying salaries?
- A. He has always been slow about paying all salaries.
- Q. Do you know how long this boat ran?
- A. All in all during the summer about three months, but the machinery in the boat was so worn out that after running the boat a week or ten days she would lay up and then he was also disappointed in the amount of passengers carried and there was no regular schedule for the boat. But I do not think any trip it made paid for itself. It was a very old hull. I understand they paid \$55,000.
- Q. What in your judgment was the real purpose of operating that boat?
- A. It was more for prop agnia. The boat was bought to say "that we have another ship". Of course he expected to make profit.
- Q. Do you recall any conversation with Garvey or Garcia you ~~think~~ might have had that had reference to that?
- A. No, I don't. But that was general knowledge in and around the offices.
- Q. Did Garvey, when you went with him, own Liberty Hall?
- A. No sir. He does not at the present time.
- Q. But he did have access to it?
- A. Yes. There is still a mortgage against it.
- Q. What is the history of obtaining access to Liberty Hall?
- A. Just what the history is I do not know because of the fact that he had access to the hall when I came with him, but since I have been with Garvey he has increased the hall about fifty percent in size.
- Q. He had an option to purchase it?
- A. He had an option on the original building. Then he made the increase to the hall by making what was called a Building Loan from the members here in New York. They loaned from five to one hundred dollars, for which they were to receive six percent.
- Q. Do you know whether any of the proceeds of the stock of the Black Star Line was ever applied to the purchase price of the hall?
- A. Whether the purchase - whether the proceeds were applied to the purchase price I do not know but I do know that many times the money taken in for stock of the Black Star Line has been used for all purposes, such as paying bills of the Negro World. The stub checks will show that the printer was paid with money derived from the sale of stocks. The check stubs should show that the band that is known as the Black Star Line Band - these checks are drawn in the name of Miles, he is the leader of the band - all the checks are drawn in his name, he cashes them and pays the musicians.
- Q. Do you mean to say that the proceeds of the sale of the stock went to pay for the band?
- A. At the time when the U. N. I. L. did not have funds to pay for the band. There is kind of combination of corporations. There is the U. N. I. L. and A. C. L. That is a double corporation. It has been the policy that when the funds of the U. N. I. L. - the band goes under the name of the Black Star Line Band, yet that band plays every night in Liberty Hall. If there are not

enough funds in the U.N.I.A. to pay that bond then the funds of the line are drawn on, or the funds of the African Communities League, or the Negro Factories Cor. In other words, the funds have been manipulated so that any bill that was due, the fund that was available or had the most money in it, was drawn on to settle that account.

Q. Would the stubs show that?

A. They should. There is no doubt that you will find in these stub checks - this I know you will find, that the bills of the Negro World have been paid by the Black Star Line checks. When I first went to the Negro World their printing bill ran between \$2100 and \$2300 a week. At that time the paper was turning in from \$500 to \$700 a week. There was a deficit of about \$1500 a week because of the fact that the agents were given to understand by Garvey, well, if you pay all right, and if you do not, all right too. His idea was to get the sheet before the public and some weeks that deficit would be made up from funds of the U.N.I.A. or from any other fund available. But at that time the Black Star Line was selling stock from \$5000 to \$10,000 a week and of course the Black Star Line fund was most available. Sometimes the check would not be drawn on the Black Star Line, it would be drawn on the U.N.I.A., but funds would be transferred from the Black Star Line to cover this check drawn on the U.N.I.A.

Q. Would the necessary entries be made in the books to show this transfer?

A. Yes. For instance, here is one entry that you will find. There were \$54,000 worth of stock sold to the U. N. I. A. There was an effort there to always try to cover up funds. For instance when the delegates from the different organization divisions came to the last convention, there was a fund known as a death fund. That is, each member in a division outside of and including New York pays 35¢ a month dues. Five cents of that comes to the parent body, supposed to be operating expenses. Ten cents of that 35 cents goes in a death fund to pay death benefits. Twenty cents of it stays in the local division for their operating expenses. In other words, 15¢ of the 35¢ is supposed to go to the parent body. When these delegates were here in New York Garvey knew they would ask about the death fund. In order to cover up \$46,000 of this death fund, the U. N. I. A. is supposed to have bought the Negro World for \$46,000 and the fact is not a cent was transferred. In July, 1921 possibly the ownership of the Negro World, of which I am Circulation Manager and have been since March, 1921, passed from the U.N.I.A. to the general association, known as the parent body, from the U.N.I.A. local (or N.U.A. of which it owns the entire capitalization). The sale price was, I think, \$46,000.

Q. What happened as to payment?

A. There was no payment because of the fact that the A. C. L. treasury that should have received this fund, has not at any time had that much in it.

Statement of Capt. J. W. Jones.

- Q. What is the basis of your information as to that?
- A. From my actual knowledge.
- Q. Did you take care of any payments?
- A. No, I did not, but, for instance, I have deposited money for the A. C. L. from time to time and I have seen the books of the A. C. L. and I know at no time has the A.C.L. had \$46,000 in its treasury.
- Q. So that the parent body bought the "World" without paying for it?
- A. Yes. That statement was made so as to be able to tell the delegates what had become of the death fund that has been sent to the parent body, to say it has been used to purchase the Negro World. At the present time the funds taken in for the sale of the paper are still banked in the funds of the A.C.L., its original owners. It is understood now that the parent body owns the Negro World and I have personal knowledge that when bills are to be paid, no distinction is made between the funds of the A.C.L., the Black Star Line, Inc., or the parent body. At first it was a deficit in the Negro World fund, and the other corporations made that up. Later on the Negro World had a surplus and all of the other corporations helped to consume that. I am trying to make it plain that there is no distinction made between one fund or another. It is all used for whatever purpose is required.
- Q. Specifically, what concrete instances of this have you of your own knowledge?
- A. Roganski, the printer, 444 Pearl Street, has from time to time been paid by funds from the A. C. L., the U.S.I.A., Black Star Line, by checks drawn on those corporations.
- Q. When Garvey took a trip to the West Indies, who financed this trip?
- A. I could not say what funds he drew his original fare from.
- Q. Did he get any money advanced to him?
- A. He did. How much, I do not know.
- Q. Up to recently, say July 1921, the principal source of income has been through the sale of stock in the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes, also sale of the Liberian Construction bonds since last August, and as the Black Star Line began to dwindle, Garvey took up what he called the Liberian Construction Loan and issued bonds for construction purposes in Liberia.
- Q. How many of these bonds did he sell?
- A. About \$14,000 worth.
- Q. How much of that was expended in Liberia?
- A. As to actual expenditures in Liberia I would say about \$5,000.
- Q. And so this fund was drawn on and used interchangeably with the others?
- A. Yes. This was also used to pay all bills presented - electric light, coal, fuel, help hire, anything at all. There was a saw mill bought in this country for Liberia. I think they paid \$7,000. That is the only tangible asset purchased with this money.
- Garcia went to Liberia in 1920, June. He remained about a month and returned in the latter part of August, 1920. He brought Garvey two reports, one to be made public, and which was never done, and another confidential report, both of which I have seen with my own eyes. The confidential report, which of course was in Garvey's hands before he launched the construction loan

proposition, pointed out to him clearly the impossibility of the whole project, the difficulties being, general economic conditions of the country, climatic conditions, opposition from the Liberian Government.

Q. What do you know about the S/S Nyllis Wheatley?

A. In March last year Garvey sent telegrams to, I think, 14 Presidents of the largest divisions of his association. The Presidents were sent for to come to New York and 15 came. They held a conference. At this conference Garvey told these Presidents that if he could raise \$25,000 he could purchase a boat to be named the Nyllis Wheatley. The amounts were allotted to the divisions according to their number of members, for example, a division with five thousand members of course would be allotted more than a division of three thousand. The Presidents returned to their divisions after promising to raise their allotted amounts. This \$25,000 was raised. Some of this sum was raised by selling stock and those that did not sell the allotted amount took funds from local treasuries. That money was turned over to Thompson, and at the present time \$22,500 of that money is now in the hands of the U. S. Shipping Board in the form of escrow or security for good faith to procure a ship. Thompson told me this morning that it was impossible to raise the balance of the bond that was required because the Shipping Board had doubled the amount and unless this was done the \$25,000 now on deposit would be forfeited. In the issues of March and May of the Negro World the Black Star Line advertised the sailing of the Nyllis Wheatley in May on or about a certain date, I think April 25th. Through these advertisements and others they sold shares, I have heard, to the extent of \$22,000 to Liberia. From the best information I can get the greater part of this money has been returned, for example I know one man who had \$200.00 up as fare deposit last April. He got that fare back in October, after having been on deposit for about seven months. As late as the 6th of December, 1921, \$250 was accepted from one Adolphus Graham, 712 Hooker St., Brooklyn, for fare, and also \$100 left as deposit for safe keeping. Through these advertisements prospective passengers came from Washington state, California, etc., and about two weeks previous to the Tulsa riots eleven refugees came from there and told me personally that Dr. Brooks had told them that if they came to New York the Black Star Line would furnish them free passage to Africa. These people came here because destitute, and were finally taken care of by some charitable organizations in New York, and I think returned to their homes.

Re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.

Post Office Bldg.,
New York, January 16, 1922.

STATEMENT OF FREDERICK A. TOOTE.

Present: O. B. Williamson, Post Office Inspector,
M. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bur. of Inv.

Stenographic minutes by M. J. Davis, " " "

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. What is your full name?
A. Frederick Augustus Toote.
Q. And your home address?
A. #2374 Seventh Avenue, New York.
Q. What is your connection with the U.N.I.A.?
A. Secretary General of the U.N.I.A.
Q. You are not connected with the Black Star Line?
A. I am a Director of the Line.
Q. What is your association salary?
A. Five thousand dollars a year.
Q. What is your Black Star Line salary?
A. None.
Q. How long have you been a director of the Black Star Line?
A. Two years.
Q. How long have you been Secretary General of the Association?
A. Last August I was speaker in convention, that is chairman of the convention.
Q. As a director you usually attend the directors meetings?
A. Yes.
Q. Was the "Yarmouth" called the "propaganda ship?"
A. I was not a director when they bought the "Yarmouth."
Q. Did you -- but you were present and knew about what they were doing?
A. Yes, after.
Q. Was the "Yarmouth" called the "propaganda ship?"
A. I have never heard it called the "propaganda ship" in the Board of Directors.
Q. I am not talking about the Directors meetings?
A. I have heard the President General say at one meeting during the conference that the "Yarmouth" was bought principally to carry out his obligation with the people because he promised them a ship at a certain time and he bought that ship in order to carry out his promises to the people and that it was principally for propaganda work.
Q. What do you mean "For propaganda work"?
A. You see, he advertised that the ship would go out and if they did not get the ship, why the whole thing would have crumbled.
Q. You mean that they were going to buy the ship, and he bought it regardless of whether they could make a profit or not - it was for advertising purposes?

2 Statement of F. A. Toots.

- A. No, it made two successful trips, so far as I know.
- Q. You mean ~~financially~~ financially successful?
- A. No, I do not mean financially successful. It shows that they had some expectation of running the ships and that it was not only bought for propuganda purposes when it went away twice.
- Q. You know that the "Phyllis Wheatley" never existed, don't you?
- A. Yes, it never existed.
- Q. Did you ever have a chance to buy a ship called the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. Yes, Mr. Thompson, the Vice President, during the absence of the President General, was negotiating for a ship.
- Q. I know. The negotiation is one thing, but having the money to buy a ship is another.
- A. We collected a certain amount of money and they said if we paid so much the ship would be delivered.
- Q. You depended on stock sales for the remainder?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You sold something like \$750,000 worth of shares of stock all told?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Shares or stocks?
- A. I thought shares and stock were about the same thing.
- Q. You have sold about \$750,000 worth of stock?
- A. I do not know how much stock was sold.
- Q. What is the connection between the association and the Black Star Line?
- A. The association was first formed and then the Black Star Line was born out of the association. The Association was sort of promoter for the black star line.
- Q. What is the object of the association?
- A. It is principally a humanitarian, charitable, and to build up schools and enterprises among our own people.
- Q. And to carry on work of ~~making~~ colonizing Africa?
- A. No, that is not the object of the association.
- Q. That is the object of the Black Star Line?
- A. No. That is the object of the Provisional President of Africa, but the Association's object is humanitarian, friendly, and to establish schools in Africa.
- Q. Where does the colonization idea come in?
- A. That comes through the provisional President of Africa.
- Q. And what association?
- A. That is with him. I do not know how to bring that in - that is not connected with the U.S.I.A. to my knowledge.
- Q. Was not the Black Star Line to carry the men and provisions to Africa?
- A. Yes, carry men and provisions whether you were colonizing or not. Just as a matter of business.
- Q. When did you begin selling passage on the Phyllis Wheatley?
- A. I do not know of
- Q. Did you ever hear that being done?
- A. I have heard, yes.

Q. Was there any such thing done?

A. I do not know. I have heard. I have no evidence that it was.

Q. Where did you hear it?

A. I did not hear it in the office. I just heard people say they had paid prices to go to Africa on the new ship of the Black Star Line, the "Phyllis Wheatley" but I have never seen any money or receipts or tickets, etc.

Q. What are your duties?

A. My duties are to attend to the ~~tax~~ correspondence work of the U.N.I.A. and all monies coming in pass through my office to the High Chancellor. I keep a record of all monies coming in.

Q. Does the Black Star Line ever get any of your money?

A. When the members voted for them to have.

Q. Association members?

A. Yes, I mean the members of the Executive Council of the U.N.I.A.

Q. Give me some examples of their having voted money?

A. I think during the drive for this boat that was to be called the Phyllis Wheatley they needed an amount of money. It was reported to us by the Vice President that the Shipping Board needed so much money and that they wanted to borrow this money from the U.N.I.A. to pay this money on the ship.

Q. Did they borrow it?

A. I believe they did.

Q. Did they give notes?

A. They did.

Q. What was the amount?

A. I cannot tell you now, but I know that some money was involved

Q. About how much?

A. I could not tell you. The reports would come to my office ~~later~~ after they would pass through the Chancellor's office, not first. My office is not a dispersing office.

Q. The Association last June ~~is~~ loaned the Black Star Line some money?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it under \$20,000?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it under \$10,000?

A. I could not tell you the exact amount

Q. And the Black Star Line gave notes?

A. Yes, so far as I know.

Q. Have the notes been paid?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did the Black Star Line ever loan the Association any money?

A. Not to my knowledge, not since I have been Secy. General.

Q. Did the Black Star Line ever loan the Association any money?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did the Association ever buy any Black Star Line stock?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you keep your financial records separate - Black Star Line from yours?

A. Yes, the High Chancellor is Treasurer of the UNIA, and Mr.

4 Statement of J. A. Toots.

- Tobias is Treasurer of the Black Star Line, and Mr.....
- Q. I mean your finances?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Garvey was in the West Indies during the early part of 1921?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Between what dates?
- A. About between Feb. and July, I think, 1921.
- Q. Who handled the propaganda with reference to the "Yarmouth" during his absence?
- A. There was no propaganda.
- Q. There were some advertisements sent out?
- A. Not to my knowledge. I was out of the city myself.
- Q. You were not out from Feb. to July?
- A. Yes. I was travelling from one Division to another, speaking in the interests of the association. I was in Canada, I think in March.
- Q. What were you doing?
- A. Visiting the different divisions?
- Q. You were also acting as an Agent of the Black Star Line?
- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. You were making representations as to the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who authorized you to make these representations?
- A. As a director of the Black Star Line, I had authority of the President of the Line.
- Q. As a Director you did some of the directing?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What representations did you make as to the "Yarmouth"?
- A. I made none.
- Q. You never used the word "Yarmouth"?
- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. What representations did you make as to the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. I made none to my knowledge. In Canada I told them I had certain papers of the Phyllis Wheatley stating that it would be delivered at a certain date. I have those letters at home that I received from Mr. Thompson.
- Q. What did you say regarding the "Phyllis Wheatley"?
- A. I said the Phyllis Wheatley was supposed to sail for Africa at the time they stated.
- Q. What was the time?
- A. I could not say. I received letters that the boat was to be procured at a certain time.
- Q. Who was sending out this information from the office?
- A. Mr. Thompson, as Vice President in the President's absence.
- Q. Was Mr. Garcia acting with him?
- A. Yes, Mr. Garcia was acting with him.
- Q. They reported to you that the Phyllis Wheatley would sail on such and such a date, changing it from time to time?
- A. Yes - no, they did not change the date.

(General conversation followed at this point)

- Q. So that, after you came back to the office and found out that you had inadvertently misrepresented the facts to those people, you now say that you did not return the money to the people?
- A. No, I did not.
- Q. But it was turned over to the Corporation and used as ~~they~~ though it had been gotten in a direct and open deal?
- A. That is right.
- Q. You and Mr. Garvey worked pretty close together on these matters?
- A. Not at all.
- Q. Explain?
- A. Because Mr. Garvey did not want me as General Secretary and our feelings are not very keen since that/
- Q. You are satisfied that Mr. Garvey has not used any of this money?
- A. I am satisfied about that. I do not believe Mr. Garvey would use one cent of it for his own use.
- Q. You are in sympathy with his plan to colonize Africa and believe in the possibilities of the plan?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And in making these representations to the people that you are dealing openly with them?
- A. Making what representations?
- Q. That you are going to have a President of Africa; that you are going to run a line of ships to every negro country of the world; that if they spend their money here they will be in a company financed and managed by experienced business men. You believe all these things?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you are one of the experienced business men?
- A. I am not an experienced business man, of course not.
- Q. Is Mr. Thompson an experienced business man?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Having been a clerk in a shipping office in British Guiana?
- A. I do not know. But I know he has been experienced and is a graduate of some school of commerce.
- Q. ~~Is~~ Mr. Garvey has had some experience in handling ships before this venture?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. What men connected with your concern have had such experience in handling ships and dealing with shipping matters?
- A. The men who we employed.
- Q. I am talking about the company, not the help.
- A. I do not know.
- Q. Has there been anybody?
- A. Yes, the man whom we employed.
- Q. Who are they?
- A. There was Capt. Cockburn who was a member of the Board of Directors.
- Q. His experience was rather unfortunate?
- A. We have had Capt. Mosuo (?)
- Q. Who inside the directorate and among the officials of the

- 6
- A. Cookburn was a Director, and other men who were directors.
- Q. You have a death benefit fund in the Association?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And you collect so much a month to keep that fund replenished?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Do you keep the funds separate in the bank?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you keep it separate on your books?
- A. Yes, on the Secretary's books.
- Q. Do you use the death fund for anything else but to pay death benefits?
- A. Yes, it is used in the general paying out of expenses of the Association.
- Q. Such as salaries, office expense, etc.?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You do not regard it as a trust fund for this specific purpose?
- A. It is regarded so to a certain extent.
- Q. But not to the extent that would prevent you from using it for anything else?
- A. No.
- Q. Take that Construction loan fund. You helped in its collection?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How much about was collected?
- A. I could not tell you.
- Q. \$100?
- A. Oh, no. Thousands of dollars/
- Q. Thousands of Dollars?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you use it for anything else but construction purposes?
- A. I guess it was. You are mixing me up with things I know nothing of/
- Q. The construction loan was spent for several things?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Some for constructing, some for current expenses?
- A. Yes, and some for advertising purposes.
- Q. So that this is practically used up now?
- A. I do not think so.
- Q. You still have some balance?
- A. Yes, we have some balance because we are paying off them as they come in/
- Q. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that you did not return all the money collected for passage to Africa?
- A. I do not know that.
- Q. Would these reports come to you from some other official? and you would pay no attention to that?
- A. The officials never said one word to me about that money.
- Q. And you never asked about it?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You had enough confidence never to ask about it?
- A. Yes, I had confidence in the men, that they were doing the right thing.
- Q. You have confidence in these men who spent this death fund and used up the construction fund?

7

A. Yes.

Q. What country are you a citizen of?

A. The United States. I was born in Key West, Fla.

Q. Where can you be reached by telephone?

A. At the office, Harlem 5775.

In re: U. S. vs Elmer A. Linde, Inc.

Post Office Building,
New York, Jan. 16, 1922.

STATEMENT OF HUBERT HARRISON.

Present: O. D. Williamson, P. O. Inspector,
H. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bur. of Investigation.

Stenographic minutes by H. J. Davis " " "

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. What is your full name?
A. Hubert H. Harrison.
- Q. Your home address?
A. 570 Lenox Avenue, New York.
- Q. And your business now?
A. Associate editor of the "Negro World" - one of the contributing editors.
- Q. How long have you been in that position?
A. Since November, 1920, antecedent to which I was editor of the "Negro World".
- Q. Who were the first owners of the "Negro World"?
A. The same people who are the owners of it now, that is, the U.N.I.A. and A.C.L.
- Q. The paper has always been owned by the U.N.I.A. & A.C.L.?
A. Yes - one name.
- Q. Where did Garvey get the money to buy the paper?
A. What do you mean?
Q. Didn't he pay the paper some money?
A. I guess you are referring to that statement---
Q. Yes?
A. That is bunk. No such transaction ever occurred.
- Q. Did Garvey ever use any Black Star Line funds to make payments to that paper?
A. Prior to my going there in January, 1920, I do not know. Between January, 1920 and November, 1921, when I gave up the editorship, I can but say I do not believe so. I saw no signs of it, and on the contrary, the paper's money was being used to pay for Black Star Line work and things of that sort. They owed the paper money. The paper did not owe them any.
- Q. Does Garvey and his agents, in selling Black Star Line stock, want hold out the hope of colonizing Africa or some part of it?
A. Always.
- Q. Is that one of the main inducements?
A. Yes.
- Q. And the Black Star Line is to run the ships?
A. Oh, yes.

- Q. Now, have you ever seen a report made by Garcia to Garvey as to the feasibility of this plan?
- A. I have seen the report made by Garcia to Garvey when Garcia came back in 1900 from Africa in August or July. I do not know that the report could be fairly described as a report on the feasibility of his invasion of Africa, but in the course of the report he gave information which indicated that they had no base to work from or on.
- Q. Did it indicate that Garvey owned nothing in Liberia?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What were the objections raised as to colonizing that part of the world by the Liberians?
- A. The objection of the Liberians themselves. And he advised if they wanted to exert any influence in Liberia they must soft-pedal and rather persuasively permeate the situation than buck it.
- Q. And eventually get control of the Government?
- A. I do not think Garcia's words in that report ran to any such an explicit conclusion, but the gobb is abundantly furnished at Liberty Hall. The more than - there happens to be a certain issue of the Negro World in 1910 about March or April, and in that issue they opened up at Liberty Hall and told all that they intended to do in Africa and what they were going to say to the Chief's, and Garvey was cheap enough to put it in the paper.
- Q. As you understand it, the Garcia report discouraged the colonization project?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You have heard some of Garvey's lectures in the course of which he was trying to sell stock in the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What representations did he hold out and what promises did he make?
- A. He argued that the race needed ships and needed to be in commerce. He told them that they had to arise themselves from the domination of the whites and if they could do that by owning ships; that at the same time Africa was to be redeemed and that part of the work of redeeming Africa would be done by the Black Star Line by building it into a great big thing, and he assured them that there was wealth in Africa, that the wealth was waiting for our people, and that all our people needed to do was to go over there and get it. As to the method of getting in there, he explained that all he had to do was to drive the British out.
- Q. The seat of Government was to be in Liberia?
- A. Yes, of the Garvey Government.
- Q. Did you ever hear him make any promises there?
- A. Yes, I know Garvey and nothing.
- Q. Did you ever hear him make his speech in furtherance of this construction a loan?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you ever hear him make any representations as to the ownership or control or operation of any ships?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What did he say about actual ownership or possession of ships?

190-1781-6

-3- Statement of Hubert Harrison.

- Q. He said - more than said - that they owned the S/S Yarmouth, to be rechristened the "Frederick Douglass"; that they owned the "Kankwa" which they called the Inoco; that they owned the Shadyside, and I have read the circular showing that they owned - had taken over - the S/S Elyllis Chestley.
- Q. You heard him make those statements in speeches?
- A. Oh yes.
- Q. Can you give me approximately the dates when he made such statements as to the Elyllis Chestley?
- A. About February, 1921 I heard Servey, in Liberty Hall, make those statements as to the Elyllis Chestley: that he had been examining the ship; that the ship suited him and the company and that the sole reason why he did not take her over then was that it was a Sunday on which he was locking her over. Furthermore, last at the time of his locking her over the Black Star Line funds stood so strong in six banks that they could have with bought the Elyllis Chestley any time, and in the same speech he made the statement that if they wanted to raise a million dollars any time they could do it in less than a month.
- Q. Were these representations made for the purpose of influencing stock sales?
- A. I could only infer as to that.
- Q. They were selling stock at the time?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you seen the printed representations as to the ownership or control of the Elyllis Chestley?
- A. Yes, insofar as they were a reproduction of this speech. He printed that, coming down to 1921 I think, read the statements made in Liberty Hall. Subsequent to this, I heard, in Feb. 1921, to the effect that they had the Elyllis Chestley.

Post Office Building,
New York, Jan. 16, 1932.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE TOLIAS

Present: D. B. Williamson, S.O. Inspector,
H. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation.

Stenographic minutes by H. J. Davis " " "

--0--

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. What is your full name?
A. George Tolias.
Q. And you are the - George Tolias who is Treasurer of the B. S. L.?
A. Treasurer of the Black Star Line, yes sir.
Q. And this is your picture on the circular headed "The Negro in the Realm of Commerce"?
A. Yes, that is my picture.
Q. What was that circular used for?
A. For advertising the Black Star Line.
Q. Sent out by mail, was it not?
A. All over the country.
Q. What are your duties as treasurer?
A. - Receiving money and depositing in savings bank, etc.
Q. How are dividends paid on any the funds were received and distributed?
A. Of the Black Star Line, yes sir.
Q. Why?
A. That is, of the Black Star Line only.
Q. For which stock did you call?
A. Up to now I think it is about over 17,000 shareholders, but the secretary has the exact figures.
Q. How much money have you taken in?
A. About 1,000,000 or thereabouts.
Q. Has money been practically all spent now?
A. Well, there is some money invested in the ships.
Q. Aside from that?
A. Yes, in the office.
Q. How do you get it and where in other ways, to run the company?
A. In general it now, you have a small equity in each of these ships.
Q. Yes, a large one I should say.
Q. Would you have an idea of about what it would amount to?
A. The figures I do not know. Mr. Garcia keeps all those figures.
Q. Who did the circularizing?
A. It was done, I think - I really do not know - some department of the office. I do not know whether - probably from the President.
Q. What is your salary?
A. Fifty dollars (\$50) a week.

-2- Statement of ...

- Q. You are not one of the high priced officers?
A. No sir.
- Q. Did you authorize the use of Black Star Line funds in financing any of Garvey's trips?
A. No sir.
- Q. Was any fund so used?
A. Not from my department/
Q. From any other department?
A. I do not know what they did in the other departments.
Q. What do you mean by "other departments?"
A. I mean the U. S. I. A.
Q. We are talking about the Black Star Line?
A. All business for the Black Star Line - he gets his expenses for going on that business/
Q. You required strict accounting from him?
A. Yes.
Q. So that we have all the vouchers covering that?
A. Yes.
Q. He never made any expenditure that you did not have covered properly by vouchers?
A. Those papers go to the Secretary.
Q. You are the treasurer?
A. Yes.
Q. As treasurer you must look out for disbursements?
A. Any money I spent is recorded in the cash book.
Q. You attended the Directors meetings?
A. Of the Black Star Line?
Q. Yes?
A. Yes.
Q. You recall they wanted to buy the "Yarmouth" so as to make a kind of propaganda ship?
A. No sir.
Q. Were they buying it for the purpose of making money out of it?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did they buy it with the idea of making a stock selling feature out of it?
A. Yes.
Q. ...
A. ...
Q. ...
A. ...
Q. So far as I can remember we got the boat for trading business.

AL:STT

January 20, 1934.

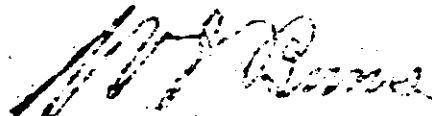
J. James P. Morrillous,
c/o. Post Hill,
May Hill Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Confirming instructions by telephone, you will please make the necessary investigation of the books and records of Harroun Carver and the companies he controls, with relation to the charge that he has used the mails in a scheme to defraud in violation of Section 418 of the Criminal Code.

In this connection the Bureau advises you that Special Agent Martin J. Davis at New York, has been assigned to the investigation of Carver and other persons associated with him, and it is suggested, for your own information, that you secure from the files of the New York office, copies of Agent Davis reports in order that you may assimilate the contents of these reports.

Yours very truly,


Director.

031-317.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 21, 1922

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

General Intelligence Division.

Dear Sir:

U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey. Violation
Section 215, U. S. C. C.

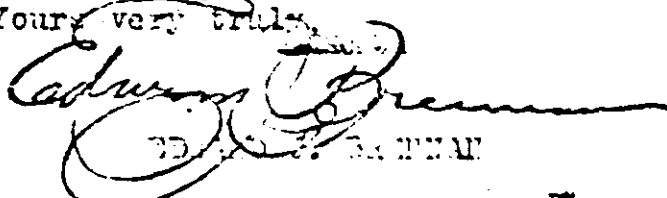
In connection with the investigation of the above entitled case, it is respectfully requested that a representative of the Washington Office of Bureau confer with the Division of Contracts and Sales, of the United States Shipping Board in your city, for the purpose of obtaining from said Board photostat copies of all letters, contracts and other papers concerning negotiations between the Black Star Line, Inc., and the Shipping Board, for the purchase of the S. S. "Orion".

It is further requested that the Shipping Board furnish the exact dates upon which such negotiations first started, and also the present status of the matter. The United States Attorney in this district is desirous of ascertaining the reason why the Shipping Board failed to turn over the "Orion", as it is claimed that the Black Star Line had already paid the sum of \$22,500 for the vessel.

Garvey's hearing is scheduled for Thursday, January 26th, and it would be appreciated if the information requested be in this office prior to that date.

It is further requested that this office be advised as to whether or not any complaints have ever been filed against the Black Star Line by dissatisfied stockholders, with the various offices of our Bureau throughout the United States, and if such complaints have been filed, Assistant United States Attorney Joyce, who is handling the matter against Garvey, is quite anxious to learn the names and addresses of the persons making said complaints.

Yours very truly,


J. EDGAR HOOVER
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/20/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/16/17/18/19	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis.
---	-----------------------------------	--	--

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc., Marcus Garvey, et al.,
 Vio. Sec. 215, Using the Mails to Defraud.
 Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Continuing this case:

Following the return to Pittsburgh of Post Office Inspector Williamson, Agent made an investigation of the purchase by the Black Star Line of its various boats.

Re: S/S "Yarmouth"

This boat, which is described as being built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1877 of steel, 1452 tons gross, 725 tons net, cargo capacity 60,000 ft., length 220 ft., breadth 35 ft., depth 21 ft., bunkers capacity 300 tons, average speed 9 knots, passenger accommodations for about 25 persons, rebuilt in 1917, and electric lights, wireless and towing machine added, was, at the time the Black Star Line started negotiations for her acquisition, the property of the North American Steamship Corp., of Canada. The stock of this company had been acquired by the firm of Harriss, Irbe & Vose, presently located at 15 William Street, New York City.

I have interviewed Mr. W. L. Harriss, who was formerly a member of the firm Harriss, McGill & Co. 35 So. William St., which firm originally acted in a brokerage capacity for the North American S/S Co. in the sale of the "Yarmouth." He states that the firm of Harriss, Irbe & Vose originally paid about \$350,000 for the boat, but that they purchased it during the war, when boats of any description were at a premium. Furthermore, the firm covered the purchase price from the profits of the first several trips of the boat with cargo. At least two of such trips, states Mr. Harriss, were

M.J. Davis for 1/16 to 19/22 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

trans-Atlantic, on each of which she developed boiler trouble, was forced to return to port, but finally completed the trips.

The original contract between the Black Star Line and Harriss, Irbe & Vose for the purchase of the "Yarmouth" is dated September 16th, 1919. It calls for delivery to be made to the purchaser between October 31st and November 10th, 1919. The purchase price was \$165,000, ten percent of which (or \$16,500) was paid upon signing this contract. It provided further that \$83,000 was to be paid upon delivery of the boat to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid in installments within ten months. This contract was signed for the Black Star Line by Marcus Garvey, President, and E. D. Smith Green.

On October 20th, 1919, the Black Star Line notified Mr. Harriss that they were not prepared to take delivery of the boat. The general reason given was that they were not in a position to make the necessary payment at the time. A supplemental contract was then entered into, according to which the purchase price was raised to \$168,000.00. The sum of \$3,500 was paid by the Black Star Line upon the signing of this contract, and \$50,000 was to be paid upon delivery of the boat to them.

On October 31st, 1919, the Black Star Line again made a plea of poverty, stating they were not yet prepared to take delivery. They requested Harriss, Irbe & Vose to permit them to charter the boat and make one round trip to the West Indies, promising to take delivery upon completion of this voyage. Mr. Harriss recalls that the general reason for this request advanced, he thinks by Garvey, was so that the Line could make a profit from the carrying of cargo and passengers sufficient to meet part of the balance due, and in addition it would make good propoganda

190-1781-6

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 19th/22 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

for the raising of money by the sale of stocks. Mr. Harriss agreed to this arrangement, and accordingly a second supplemental agreement was entered into embodying this arrangement, and calling for the payment upon signing of \$50,000 (which was met by the B.S.L. on Nov. 8th). Also, it provided that the balance due on the boat was to be paid in ten equal monthly installments starting thirty days after delivery. On Nov. 25th the Line made another payment of \$22,000.

On January 10th, 1920, after the ship had completed its round trip from the West Indies under the agreement just mentioned, Garvey again came to Mr. Harriss to ask another deferrment of the delivery date. Thereupon, a third supplement contract was entered into, according to which \$20,000 was to be paid by the Line upon signing (which was done), and the balance to be met in ten equal monthly installments commencing thirty days after delivery.

Up to this point, it will be noted, a total of \$112,000 had been paid on the "Yarmouth" by the Black Star Line, leaving a balance of \$56,000, covered by the arrangement just explained. Between January 10th, and May 17th, 1920 Garvey was able to meet but \$6500 of this balance, and this, states Mr. Harriss, was paid irregularly in small amounts of \$500 and up. Therefore, on May 17th, 1920, Mr. Harriss accepted from Garvey a series of ten notes for the \$49,500 balance, each note calling for the payment of \$4,950, dated a month apart, the first one dated May 17th. On this date, also, Harriss Irbe & Vose gave to the Black Star Line a bill of sale, so that it therefore became the actual date of delivery and is so recorded in the records of the former concern. It is not to be understood, however, that title to the ship passed to the Line with this bill of sale, for such was not the case. In an

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 19th/22. Re Black Star Line.

interview with Mr. Leo Healy, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, attorney for Harriss, Irbe & Vose, he advises that title has never passed to the Black Star Line, and that the ship is to this day registered under the name of his clients. He further explains that the reason for this is due to the unwillingness of the Department of Commerce, Canada, to transfer the registry, based upon an investigation by that Department of the Black Star Line, and their finding that it was not officered by responsible parties or managed with proper care. This, states Mr. Healey, was not only made known to himself and his clients, but was also well understood by Garvey and other officers of the Black Star Line, who, in an effort to circumvent this ruling, formed what was known as the Black Star Line of Canada, for the purpose of taking the ship over. However, when the Canadian authorities again investigated, and found that this new corporation was officered by the same persons entrusted with the affairs of the Black Star Line, Inc. in this country, they again refused to transfer registry. There are several letters from the Dept. of Commerce, Canada, in Mr. Healy's possession, addressed to Harriss, Irbe & Vose, which I did not have an opportunity to read, but which I believe contain the information above outlined.

Since May 17th, 1920, the date upon which Garvey gave his ten notes in payment for the \$49,000 then still due on the "Yarmouth," the Black Star Line has, up to the present date, met but \$17,500 of this balance, and this in small, irregular payments. Messrs. Harriss, Irbe & Vose hold a mortgage for the balance. This mortgage, of course, could not be

H. J. Davis for 1/16 to 19th, 1922 Re: Black Star Line.

recorded because of the fact that H. I. & V., being the registered owners, could not file a mortgage against their own ship. Mr. Healy states that his clients are not worried about the balance due and have no intention of taking any action to recover, because of the fact, as already stated, whatever they received from the Black Star Line was clear profit. Mr. Healy states that his clients were continually annoyed by Garvey's pleas of poverty, and he believes the Black Star Line has been insolvent for a long period. Mr. Harriss verifies Mr. Healy's statements, and, with reference to the balance due, adds that even if they should recover the "Yarmouth" it would cost about \$100,000 to repair her, whereas at present, conditions are such in the shipping industry that they could not obtain more than a few hundred dollars if they attempted to sell her.

Despite Mr. Healy's statement that his clients are the registered owners of the "Yarmouth", I have learned, by communicating with the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District that the ship was sold by court order on December 3rd, 1921, to one Robert F. Townsend, for \$1,625.00, while lying in the National Dry Docks, Port Richmond, S. I. The Marshal's explanation of this situation is that the Black Star Line must have furnished some satisfactory evidence that they were the owners of the ship. It is my intention to review the papers in this case at the first opportunity. Attention, however, is called to the fact that the Black Star Line, according to their books and the Statement made by Elie Garcia, Secretary, is carrying the "Yarmouth" as a \$200,000.00 asset, whereas, as just stated, she was recently sold for \$1625.00.

I have also been informed that there are libels against the "Yarmouth"

K. J. Davis for 1/16 to 19th, 1922

Re: Black Star Line.

approximating \$200,000. At the first opportunity I will obtain the history of such actions filed in this and the Eastern Districts.

Re: S/S "Kanawha".

I have interviewed Capt. Leon E. Swift, ship broker and maritime consultant, #68 Broad Street, this city, who acted in a brokerage capacity between Marvin Briggs, Inc., of 168 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, and the Black Star Line, Inc., in the sale of the S/S "Kanawha". I have, also, interviewed Briggs.

Capt. Swift is openly sympathetic toward Marcus Garvey, stating that he believes him to be honest and sincere, but has been made the victim of double crossing by dishonest associates. Just who these associates are Capt. Swift does not seem to know, however.

Swift offered the "Kanawha" to the Black Star Line on April 19th, 1920. Thompson and Garvey did the negotiating for their company. The records indicate that the ship was built in 1899 at New York, is 3200 h.p., 375 tons gross displacement, 330 tons net, 208'4" long, 24'4" wide, 14'8" deep, classed as a yacht. Takes crew of 37 to man. Swift states also that it will carry about 55 passengers and 150 tons of freight.

The purchase/price to the Black Star Line was \$60,000. The formal contract was entered into on April 24th, 1920, according to which the Line, per its President, Garvey, agreed to pay \$5,000 down, \$10,000 upon delivery, and the balance to be arranged in installments and to be paid within six months. Marvin Briggs states that title passed with the second payment, at which time a bill of sale was delivered to the Line. Mr. Briggs has been

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/17th, 1922 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

paid in full, but states he was not paid within the contract time limit. From time to time Garvey and Thompson came to Briggs' office and pleaded for time extensions, claiming they were in all kinds of difficulties and very short of cash. On one occasion, states Mr. Briggs, Garvey almost wept upon telling of the trouble he was experiencing with the financial matters of the Line. On another occasion Thompson came to Briggs and asked the latter to forego, for a period of time, his mortgage claim against the "Kanawha" in order that necessary repairs could be made upon her, explaining that the Morse Dry Docks would not make these repairs under any other arrangement (evidently not being satisfied with the financial condition of the Line). Briggs refused to do this.

After the Black Star Line took over the "Kanawha", Capt. Swift went into their employ in the capacity, he states, of consultant and Captain. His employment with them started about May 1st, 1920, continuing until about the middle of August, 1920, with the exception of about three weeks during which Swift was on jury duty. Swift states that he supervised the repairing, refitting, painting, etc., of the ship while in this port, and then went aboard her as Captain, taking her to Norfolk, Va., where he turned the ship over to Capt. Richardson and a colored crew. While in the employ of the Black Star Line Swift received \$100 a week while in port and \$275 per month when at sea.

Swift further states that in his opinion \$60,000 was a bargain price for the "Kanawha"; that she was able to make trans Atlantic voyages, could develop a speed of about 22 knots, and could have made the trip to Africa in about 9 days. He states he never heard Garvey or any of his other associates state that ^{this} ship was to be used in the African trade, but it was his understanding

100-1781-6

W. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19th, 1922 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

that it would ply between the U. S. and the West Indies, carrying freight and passengers. Swift could not give any idea of the approximate present worth of the "Kanawha", but assumes she is little better than worthless due to deterioration caused by the briny waters around Cuba, where he understands the ship is now tied up.

Swift is particularly antagonistic toward Capt. Richardson, alleging that he wilfully neglected the "Kanawha" and is responsible for much of her mechanical troubles.

I asked Swift whether or not he had dealt with anyone in the Black Star Line, among the officers, who knew anything about running ships. He replied that outside of Thompson, who he stated had a limited knowledge of such matters, there appeared to be none. I also asked Mr. Briggs, who is presumed to be thoroly familiar with the mechanical operation of ships, the same question. He stated that he met no one connected with the Black Star Line who appeared to have the slightest knowledge of running ships.

Re: S/S Shadyside:

This boat was sold to the Black Star Line by Captain Swift. It was owned by the latter, who states he originally got it for "one dollar and other valuable considerations" from parties he did not name. It is he states, a river excursion boat, built in 1875 in New Jersey and originally had a book value of from \$26,000 to \$27,000. When Swift took it over he states it was practically worthless and was lying at Stamford, Conn. He completely overhauled her, claiming he spent upwards of \$20,000, per-

-9-

H.J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19th, 1922 Re: Black Star Line.

sonally supervising this work. Swift experienced much trouble getting a permit to operate the boat after the repair work was completed, and according to his story he "went over the head" of the inspector who made the examination in order to get the necessary permit.

Swift states that when he learned the Black Star Line was in the market for a boat, he drew up a prospectus of the "Shadyside", advancing therein the idea of their purchasing this excursion steamer to run up the Hudson so that they could not only make a profit, but could also show their stockholders they were actually running a ship, thereby enhancing the prospects for further stock sales. In Swift's own words, "it was good propaganda for their stock salesman". Garvey and Thompson, after going over the prospectus, agreed, and entered into contract for the purchase.

The formal contract was signed on March 24, 1920, and delivery of the ship was made on April 10th, 1920. The purchase price agreed upon was \$55,000, \$2,000 to be paid upon signing of the contract, \$8,000 more upon delivery of the bill of sale. The balance was covered by a mortgage and a series of ¹² notes signed by Garvey, each for \$2,000, the twelfth for \$3,000, interest at 6%. At the present time \$17,000 is still due on the boat, in addition to interest, in other words, but four notes have been met, the last of these being paid during November, 1920, which, however had been due previously. Swift states Garvey and Thompson continually pleaded poverty, and he was willing to wait, believing in their honesty.

During the Winter of 1920-21 the "Shadyside" was damaged by ice and storm, and is now at Ft. Lee, N.J., states Swift. He has inspected her since this accident and pronounces her a total loss.

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19, 1922

Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

Swift states that he does not intend to foreclose his mortgage. When I asked him how he expects to collect the balance due him, inasmuch as he believes the Line to be bankrupt, he called my attention to the fact that when he sold the ship to the Line an insurance policy was taken out in some London company whose name he cannot recall, covering the boat to the extent of \$35,000. The insurance company, he says, placed a \$45,000 valuation on her, but he admitted that the valuation took into consideration general shipping conditions at the time, and that the "Shadyside" had a market value approximating that, which, however it would not have at present even if in good condition. After the Line took out the policy, they drew up and signed an agreement with Swift, appointing him their agent to hold, survey and do everything pertaining to the collection of the insurance. This agreement also contains the following clause:

"It is understood and agreed that during the life of this steamer the said steamer is not to be removed from New York or vicinity without written consent of the owner. It is also understood and agreed that insurance is to be placed on the said steamer. This insurance is to apply as interest may appear. Premium on this insurance to be paid by the purchaser."

§

Thus, Swift states he intends to take the balance due him out of the insurance money. He is now suing the company for full insurance, claiming, as stated above, that she is a total loss. What he intends to do with the amount above that due him he did not say.

Re: S/S "Orion".

I have interviewed both Mr. Julius Wolff and Mr. Stephanie,

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19, 1922

Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

of the firm Wolff & Stephanie, ship brokers, 22 Rector Street, New York. They state their firm and the Black Star Line were brought together by mutual friends for the first time on October 24th, 1921. Joseph Nolan, acting as Attorney for the Line, in company with Garvey, Thompson and Garcia, came to their offices in Rector Street. Nolan stated that the Black Star Line had already paid deposit of \$22,500 on the S/S "Orion", then at Norfolk, Va. and owned by the U. S. Shipping Board. The purpose in interesting Wolff and Stephanie was to get them to raise \$135,000 balance so that the ship could be purchased for cash. The price asked by the Shipping Board Mr. Wolff understands to have been \$175,000, \$22,500 of which had already been deposited by the B.S.L., who agreed to provide at once an additional \$20,000 or thereabouts, leaving the approximate balance of \$135,000 for Wolff & Stephanie to raise. Mr. Wolff stated to me that he clearly understands that the only reason he was approached in the matter was because the Black Star Line was short of cash and had no immediate prospects of raising it, and the further fact that no bonding company would issue a surety under present shipping conditions.

Mr. Wolff states that he was able to raise the cash needed thru clients, but decided to first investigate the Black Star Line's ability to make it good. Mr. Wolff stated to me that Garvey told him a new company, known as the Black Star Steamship Co., Inc. had already been chartered in the state of New Jersey, which company was to create a bond issue to the amount of from four to five hundred thousand dollars, the bonds themselves to be deposited with any institution named by Wolff & Stephanie. The bonds were to carry 7% interest. The Black Star Line was to ~~sell~~ sell the bonds

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19, 1922 Re: Black Star Line Inc.

to its customers, and as the sale progressed the depository was to be instructed to turn the proceeds over to Wolff & Stephanie until the amount of \$202,500 (this is the balance on the boat, including interest and commission bonuses, apparently) was paid. Wolff states that after superficial investigation by him he decided that he did not care to entrust the boat to Black Star Line management, so it was agreed to place it under operation of a shipping concern to be agreed upon by both, the profits accruing from the carriage of freight and passengers to the west coast of Africa, after deducting expenses, to be added to the first proceeds of the bonds, in liquidation thereof.

During all this time, and up to the end of December(28th) 1921, all these negotiations were made verbally, no contracts of any kind being drawn, and the consent of Wolff & Stephanie being given conditionally. On December 28th, 1921, Wolff & Stephanie received from attorney Nolan a letter, outlining the entire proposition. Copy of this letter which I obtained from Mr. Wolff, reads as follows:

December 28th, 1921

"Dear Sir:

The following is the proposition which we have to present to you on behalf of the Black Star Line.

The Black Star Line has contracted with the U.S. Shipping Board for the purchase of the SS. "Orion" at a price of \$225,000.00, payment of this amount to be made by giving a Surety Company-bond, mortgage on the ship, etc.

I am satisfied that we can purchase this ship for the sum of \$175,000 cash, or best price possible, payment to be made as follows;

\$22,500.00 already paid to the Shipping Board by the Black Star Line.

H. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19, 1922 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

\$20,000 additional to be provided by the Black Star Line.

\$135,000.00 to be furnished by your parties.

In addition to the proposed purchase price of \$175,000.00 the repairs of the ship will approximate \$55,000.00. Out-fitting, stores, supplies and crew's wages for the first voyage will approximate \$30,000.00. Insurance for the first quarter will approximate ~~approximately~~ \$7,500.00 making a total disbursement of \$247,500.00 of which the payments of the Black Star Line already made and to be made will total \$42,000.00, and \$105,000.00 expected to be realized on the first voyage from freight and passage money. The net cash investment, therefore, of your clients, would be \$135,000.00, although it would be necessary, in order to get title to the ship from the Shipping Board, for your clients to put up \$135,000.00 as an initial payment.

The Black Star Line will secure the repayment of your clients' advances, as well as the payment of the sum of \$67,500.00 by creating a bond issue upon the SS. "Orion" covered by a first mortgage, the bonds to carry 7% interest. The bond issue will be either for Four or Five hundred Thousand Dollars. The bonds themselves will be deposited in escrow with a depository to be named by your clients, the Black Star Line to sell these bonds to its customers, the proceeds of the sale to be turned over to the depository and the bonds released as the cash is paid to the depository. Under an appropriate agreement the depository will be instructed to turn over the proceeds of the sale of these bonds to your clients until the full amount due your clients, \$202,500.00, has been received by your clients.

In addition to this the "Orion" will be managed and operated under the direction of a proper shipping concern to be agreed upon between your client and the Black Star Line, and the freight and passage money, after payment of the expenses of the ship, to be turned over to your clients in further reduction of the amount due, so that the first proceeds of the bonds, as well as of the freight moneys, shall be paid in liquidation of the amount due your clients. After your clients have been paid in full the depository will be instructed by the Black Star Line with regard to the disposition of the balance of the bonds in its hands.

For your information I would say that the SS. "Orion" is a steel screw steamer, is a German built vessel, formerly

E. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19, 1922 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

known as the "Prinz Oscar", and is approximately 9100 tons deadweight. Lloyd's Book will give you full advice as to this. She has been appraised since she was in the hands of the Shipping Board and within the last few months by the Insurance Underwriters as being worth \$60.00 a ton, so that her appraisal value for insurance purposes has been fixed at \$720,000.00.

She is now at Norfolk, Va., where she is being used by the Government as a supply ship for the fleet of ships tied up there, consequently she has not been allowed to run down in her various departments as would happen to a vessel tied up in idleness.

Of course you will understand that there are to be no commissions due from the Black Star Line unless the transaction goes through.

Very truly yours.

The original of this letter is in Mr. Wolff's possession. According to this communication, Mr. Wolff appears to be mistaken as to his understanding that a Black Star Steamship Co. of New Jersey had been formed to take over the "Orion".

Mr. Wolff characterizes the statement that the delay in obtaining this boat was due to the Shipping Board changing the form of contract, as untrue. It will be recalled that Thompson, in his statement to Mr. Williamson and the writer, gave that as the only reason he could not obtain the ship. All that was needed to procure it, stated Mr. Wolff, is payment of the balance

The letter above quoted has not been replied to by Wolff & Stephanie. Following receipt of it they went personally to the offices of the Black Star Line at 56 W. 135 St. for the purpose of satisfying themselves further that the resources of the Line were sufficient to take care of a proposed bond issue.

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19, 1922. Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

At the offices they were shown the income of the Line and the Association, and from their story I take it that Garvey and Garcia did everything to make the Line's financial status as bright as possible. Wolff & Stephanie were shown by Garcia and Garvey that the Line had sold during 1921 alone, some \$600,000 worth of stock, and the former were given the impression from their visit that several millions of dollars must have been collected from all sources since Garvey started operations. They were told by Garvey that the U. N. I. A. had "several million members", practically all of whom would buy the new bonds merely upon command from Garvey. They were also told that the same officers who controlled the steamship Line controlled the U.N.I.A. and other collection enterprises headed by Garvey, and intimations were made by Garcia and Garvey that they would manipulate the funds so received to go toward payment of the "Orion." As Wolff stated, "they seemed to have a flood of money coming in". Both he and Stephanie were fully satisfied after this visit that the money would be easily raised by Garvey. Mr. Wolff admitted he had no idea of the present bank account of any of the Garvey organizations, except that "they showed him four or five bank books showing vast deposits", he also admitted he was not shown how the moneys received had been disbursed. Wolff states he was not interested what had become of monies collected, but was solely interested to know whether it could actually be raised. Even if they failed to make good, stated Mr. Wolff, he would be protected by the bond issue in escrow, and he was further satisfied that there is sufficient passenger and freight trade to make the boat pay.

After the visit mentioned Wolff & Stephanie were about to accept the

M. J. Davis for 1.16 to 1/19, 1922 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

proposition when they read of Garvey's arrest in the newspapers, since which time they have refused, and will continue to refuse to consider it any longer.

Neither Mr. Wolff or Mr. Stephanie cannot recall ever hearing the "Orion" referred to by Garvey or any of his followers as the "Phyllis Wheatley". There is, however, in Mr. Wolff's possession a typewritten list of repairs to be made on the "Orion", written across the top of which in pencil are the words "Phyllis Wheatley." Upon calling Mr. Wolff's attention to this, he stated it is Thompson's handwriting, and that the list is one prepared by Thompson after his visit to Norfolk on an inspection trip.

The Shipping Board in New York is unable to furnish any up to date data on this matter, and refer us to the Division of Contracts and Sales in Washington. I would suggest that the Washington office of this bureau procure photostatic copies of all papers showing the negotiations between the Black Star Line, or its agents, and the Shipping Board, for the purchase of the "Orion", for the use of the writer. If possible, also, it would be of assistance to have from the Shipping Board a photograph of the "Orion" if one is available.

The "Orion" sometime ago was operated by the Kerr Steamship Co. under auspices of the Shipping Board. I submitted the circular showing the alleged "Phyllis Wheatley" to Mr. Smith of that Company, and he identifies it as the Orion.

-0-

The above data is submitted for the assistance of Post Office Inspector Williamson and Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce, for the purpose of showing

M. J. Davis for 1/16 to 1/19, 1922

Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

that during the period the Black Star Line was advertising itself as "the most prosperous industry of all time, etc., etc.", it was as a matter of fact a bankrupt organization, without any prospect of realizing its published intention of running a successful steamship line.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/21 /22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/16/22	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
----------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

In re: Black Star Line, Inc., Marcus Garvey, et al.,
Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C., Using the Mails to Defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On this date HUBERT H. HARRISON brought CYRIL CRICHLow, #92 Ege Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., also #28 W. 44 St., New York City, to the Bureau office. Harrison, it will be recalled, made a statement to P.O. Inspector Williamson and the writer during the past two weeks, and brought Crichtlow in today to have him make a statement of his knowledge of Garvey's affairs. I have deferred taking such statement until Mr. Williamson returns to New York. However, Crichtlow advises me that he is willing to testify to:

1. Conditions in Africa
2. Speeches delivered by Garvey in the U.S.
3. The purpose of Garvey's trip to the West Indies during 1921.

Crichtlow was for a long period Official Reporter of the U.N.I.

A. In this capacity he travelled throughout the United States with Marcus Garvey, reporting stenographically his various speeches, many of which subsequently appeared in the "Negro World" verbatim. He is willing to testify to any of the speeches so reported, and believes he can produce the original notes of many.

During 1920, I believe, Crichtlow was selected by the U.N.I.A. to head a delegation of its members, which made a trip to Liberia, Africa. Crichtlow's findings there are embodied in several letters, photostats of which are in possession of this office. He is willing to testify as to the
neither
African situation. In general, he found that Garvey or the U.N.I.A. had

M. J. Davis for 1/18/22 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

any standing or holdings in Liberia; that the Liberian Government was antagonistic to Garvey's proposed colonization scheme; that climatic and economic conditions were such that this scheme would be impracticable, and that he notified Garvey in writing and in person of these facts. It is of course well known that not only did Garvey suppress Crichlow's report, but, in addition, continued to publicly misrepresent the facts after receiving it. Crichlow is now suing Garvey for \$1500 back pay, which he claims is due him from the African trip.

Regarding Garvey's trip to the West Indies during 1921, Crichlow states that the former freely discussed it with him prior to leaving the country, and while they were both travelling around the U.S. visiting different divisions of the U.E.I.A. Garvey, states Crichlow, told him that things looked very bad financially for the Black Star Line at the time and that a crash was imminent. Therefore, Garvey is alleged to have said, he intended leaving the country so that should anything happen he could claim ignorance because of his absence. This is probably true, for I have received information from several sources during the past week that Garvey's defense in this case, so far as it refers to the phantom "Phyllis Wheatley" will be that all transactions regarding it took place during his absence from the country.

-0-

Harrison today submitted voluntarily the following memoranda:

"Mrs. - - PARRIS, 117-119 West 142 St., one flight up, front, east side. Bought passage for Africa (for herself and family). Sold land in Yonkers and in St. Croix, V.I. Also sold household furniture in preparation for trip. Constant attendant at Liberty Hall. Sick of Garvey's lies and crookedness, but has pathetic regard for "welfare of movement" for which reason she is slightly inclined to rally round him until they on the inside can deal with him themselves. Rich in witness stand possibilities. I could coach you somewhat on line of questioning her."

M. J. Davis for 1/18/22 Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

"Capt. Joshua Cockburn, 201 W. 128 St. Very valuable person, from whom could be had the addresses of Edward Smith Green, former Secretary of Black Star Line, and Mr. Johnson, former passenger and Traffic Agent. All three "have it in" for Garvey. Perhaps they would be more valuable for Dept. of Justice than for restricted limits of P.O. case. Their names might be passed on.

"Capt. Jones, of Negro World. If privately examined, could give name and address of man to whom passage to Africa on the phantom "Phyllis Wheatley" was sold as late as Dec. 6th, 1921 for \$250. At any rate, he talked in office with many to whom such passage was sold in summer of 1921. He too, could be benevolently "forced."

"Cyril A. Crichtow, 92 Ege Ave. Jersey City. Eager to testify. Went to Liberia for Garvey in 1921. Can expose the whole swindle and prove that Garvey has no U.N.I.A. lands or concessions in Liberia and never had.

"In re Negro World of Jan. 21, 1922. Garvey seeks to shift responsibility by pretending that he was not here when certain things were planned. But the series of "book your passage" ads (now in the hands of Mr. Spewak of New York World) began as early as Jan. 1921 when Garvey was here, and ran uninterruptedly to Dec. 17th of same year.

"If you look up Negro World for April and October 1921 you will find statements of ownership of paper (African Communities League). This was sworn to, and proves that there has been no transfer of ownership as alleged by Garvey, and Garcia, in print, to explain peculations and wastage of funds of Liberian Construction Loan (about \$46,000) as payment for the Negro World.

"Harrison bought a bond of this loan which was advertised for months as a "Liberian Loan". In speeches printed in the Negro World, Garvey first convey impression that it was a loan to Liberia. Harrison paid in weekly instalments of a dollar each, missing many weeks, and taking about 20 weeks to pay. So that during all that time he was under impression first created by Garvey. Then, when he had paid, he received bond and noted that Liberia's name never occurred once on it, and the word "Africa" only once, near the end. It had been transformed into a loan to "The Parent Body of the U.N.I.A." All the office employees were forced to buy bonds, even the poor typists on \$12 and \$15 a week. The money was simply taken from their pay envelope without any precedent explanation. So also in Harrison's case.

"Re African Construction Loan "Bonds" : Garcia's report made to Garvey's on his return from Liberia in 1920 before first convention shows that Garvey knew that U.N.I.A. had no lands or concessions of any sort when he launched this swindle. Harrison was head of a delegation to go to Liberia and could be "forced" to show in his testimony that

M. J. Davis for 1/18/22

Re: Black Star Line, Inc.

Garvey had no plans whatever for getting concessions up to time set for sailing."

"In New York World of Sat. Jan. 14, 1921, Garvey said to Spewak that the figures showing that only about \$6,000 out of \$144,000 ~~was~~ went to Liberia, were the lying work of an enemy. One of the Negro World issues for August shows that these were Garvey's own official figures given by Chancellor Stewart and "explained" in ~~an~~ a 2 column article by Garcia as Auditor Genl. The printing was forced by Noah D. Thompson, delegate from Los Angeles, Calif."

—0—

Copy of this report is being furnished to P.C. Inspector

Williamson for his information.

SL:72

January 21, 1923.

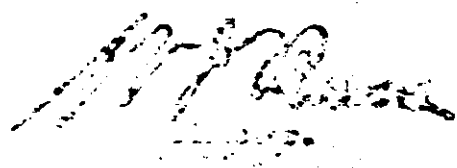
Mr. George P. Herricks,
P. O. Box 141,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith copy of a report in connection with
the investigation of Maxine Barry.

I would appreciate it if you will also bring it to the
attention of Post Office Inspector Williamson for his information.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. C. Sullivan". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a faint horizontal line.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NORFOLK, VA.	1/23/22.	1/23/22.	H.S.WHITE.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. vs. MARCUS ^GHARVEY -- VIOLATION OF SECTION 215, U.S.C.C. -
USE OF MAILS TO PROMOTE FRAUDS.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NORFOLK, VA.

Reference is hereby made to letter from the New York office under date of January 21, 1922, initialed CJS, on the above matter, requesting information as to the record of any libel proceedings against the Steamships "Kanawha," "Yarmouth" and "Shady Side," in this district.

I today made a search of the records in the offices of the U.S. Marshal and the Clerk of the District Court here, going as far back as 1917, and the only record found pertaining to either of the above ships is record showing that on September 4, 1920, the S/S "Kanawha," A. RICHARDSON, Master, was libelled by C. B. WHITE & BRO., INC., for the sum of \$2,600.00, representing the cost of bunker coal furnished by the libellants to the S/S "Kanawha." This claim was settled on September 11, 1920, and the Marshal's release was filed September 14, 1920.

There is no other libel record against either of the above named vessels on the records here from 1917 to date.

Investigation CONCLUDED at this office.

FINANCIER, PROPHET AND "SIR PRESIDENT OF AFRICA" IS HELD

Harlem's Wizard of Black Star
Line and Colonization Scheme
Gives \$2,500 Bail.

Marcus Garvey's heralded plans for the colonization of Africa by means of a half-dozen stock-selling corporations caused his arrest yesterday on charges of using the mails to defraud.

This provides a climax to a bizarre career that lifted the Negro from obscurity to mellifluous titles, hero worship and wealth. Provisional President of the "Republic of Africa," guiding spirit of the Black Star Line, the Universal Steam Laundry and other diversified organizations, he was hailed by some of his race in Harlem as a phenomenal promoter, statesman and prophet.

All his widely advertised activities on behalf of the Africa that was to be are cast in the shadow by the Post Office inspectors, who charge he made "fraudulent representations" to induce membership in them.

Mythical Vessel Figures.

Specifically he is accused, as President of the Black Star Line, of advertising and selling passage to Africa on a mythical vessel. The Post Office inspectors charge too that he used the mails to defraud in disposing of stock in the Black Star Line, the link between this country and the Africa of the future.

For this he was taken from his apartment at No. 123 West 130th Street to the Federal Building, arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and released in \$2,500 bail.

His portly figure was wrapped in a fur-covered overcoat. On his arm rested an ornamental cane. He appeared flustered at the proceedings and refused to talk with reporters. Afterward, he sought to telephone his home, and remarked petulantly to those near him:

"I never can remember my private telephone number!"

Then the "Provisional President," etc., sped back to his Harlem home.

Planned \$12,000,000 Empire.

Four months of investigation—prompted by antiracial members of his race—led to the arrest. For Garvey's plans reached out to embrace 4,000,000 of his people, and triple that in dollars that would build up an industrial empire of Negroes.

Some comprehension of the extent of his plans can be obtained from this: The Black Star Line alone is capitalized at \$10,000,000. The Universal Negro Improvement Association is credited with 4,000,000 members. Each member pays 35 cents a month, 10 cents of which goes to the home office, the rest for expenses of the branch headquarters. At the last convention a special levy of \$1 was placed on each member—a total of \$4,000,000, making the financial possibilities upon paper at least, rosy.

(Continued on Sixth Page)

FINANCIER-PROPHET OF HARLEM IS HELD

(Continued From First Page.)

enough for the group of statesmen faced with the work of floating an African Republic.

An extensive system of printed and verbal propaganda went with the practical work of financial and industrial organization. Garvey is editor of the Negro World, devoted largely to the African and race problem from his standpoint.

Had Colorful Following.

Pictorially, too, his schemes were not wanting. As Provisional President he wore a vivid gown of green and red, and his subordinates and followers he organized the "Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia"—from which he obtained his Knighthood.

All of the Knights are equipped with the "Sir" to prefix to their names, and a string of medals to follow. Then there is the Sublime Order of the Nile, equally profuse in titles.

Investors did not, as far as is known, concern themselves with these pompous gauds, and content their inquiry upon the industrial activities of the phenomenal promoter and Provisional President.

Part of the Government's files disclose numerous pamphlets and advertising matter that Garvey circulated. These describe the possibilities of the Black Star Line.

"The Black Star Line will turn average profits and dividends to stockholders, and operate to their interest even while they will be asleep. Every colored man, woman and child should buy stocks in this corporation," reads one advertisement.

Pleasure Yacht in Fleet.

The Federal authorities insist the Black Star Line is composed of but two vessels, unlisted: The Shady Side, used as an excursion boat up the Hudson, and the Kanawha, a pleasure yacht, now in Cuba, and according to the authorities, in the custody of the American Consul there, for reasons as yet undisclosed.

It was the "S. S. Phillis Wheatley" that the authorities name as the mythical ship used to sell passage. The Crusader, a journal for Negroes, wrote to the Department of Commerce to learn whether such a ship was listed. No record of it was found. The Crusader then launched a bitter attack upon Garvey.

No mention is made of the Yarmouth maiden ship of the line, which collided with the Federal authorities when it attempted to carry a cargo of whiskey down the coast. After local entertainments it went down, only later to be laid up. Apparently the way of the Black Star Line was rough and choppy. The Shady Side, a river boat, was damaged by ice last winter. Just what use it now holds, most of the Yarmouth cannot be learned.

Pictorered Great Fleet.

But the advertisements of the Black Star Line ran in this current:

"A line of steamships to run between America, Africa, the West Indies, South and Central America, for our profit and passengers."

"The Black Star Line will open up untold possibilities for the race. Stock sold only to Negroes."

"You can buy one to 200 shares at \$100. Buy your shares to-day."

Unofficially, Federal men said Garvey's company had taken in more than \$1,000,000—that he had sold stock all over the country, through the West Indies, wherever Negroes are to be found. For Garvey's appeal emphasized:

"The Black Star Line Corporation presents to every black man, woman and child the opportunity to climb the great ladder of industrial and commercial progress. If you have \$10, \$20 or \$500 to invest for profit, then buy your shares in the Black Star Line to-day."

As has been indicated, the fate of the Black Star Line seemed fine

kind. There was dissension even among the inner circle. The skipper and crew of the Kanawha sued for wages, and Garvey accused the master of shooting crews with the sailors. The skipper had been unlucky in his course, and the ship was damaged. But he was absolved from blame by the American Consul at Jamaica.

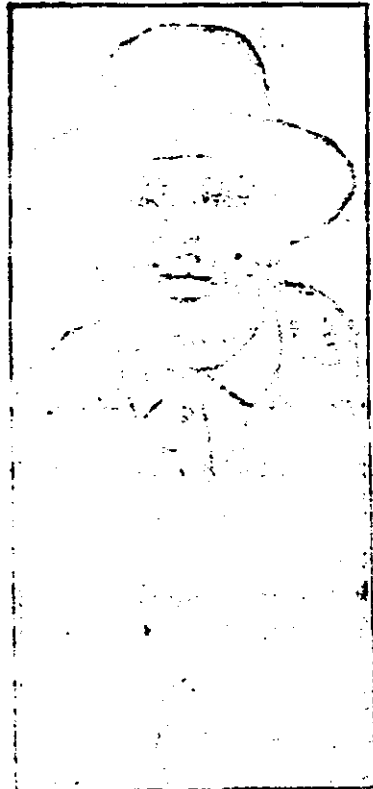
Garvey's line sailed yesterday when the Black Star Line was launched upon its uneven course. Seven years ago he came from Jamaica unknown. It took him three years to raise his many berths, and up to yesterday he stayed there, pulled down occasionally by misadventure, but not by loss.

He had not temporary official setbacks previously. Assistant District Attorney Kane compelled Garvey to promise to cease selling stock of the Black Star Line in June, 1910. Cyril Briggs, editor of the Crusader, brought charges of criminal libel in the same period. Briggs opposed Garvey's plans, and Garvey, Briggs charged, called him a "white nigger." No newspaper record of the disposition of the case could be found.

Orator at Conventions.

It was during this period that Garvey became the signal speaker. His conventions were held in Harlem, and Garvey held forth in ready costume and fervid oratory. Garvey's policy announced aims for the establishment of an independent Negro republic in Africa, with definite aims of ousting the European governments. All his negotiations were to be preliminaries to this end.

Hearing on the charges will be held next Thursday. Assistant United States District Attorney Joyce is prosecuting the case, and Department of Justice men are aiding Post Office Inspectors in the investigation.



MARCUS GARVEY.
BY WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER YESTERDAY.

WLM:MT

January 24, 1922.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Special Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau acknowledges receipt of your letter of January 21, 1922, with relation to the case of United States vs. Marcus Garvey, an alleged violation of Section 215 of the Criminal Code.

The information therein requested to be obtained from the records of the United States Shipping Board at Washington, will be procured at the earliest practicable moment and transmitted promptly to you.

Yours very truly,



Director.

AL:MT

January 25, 1922.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Special Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of January 21, 1922, concerning the case of United States versus Marcus Garvey, alleged violation of Section 215 of the Criminal Code, please be advised that the Bureau obtained for temporary examination, the complete file on this matter from the Shipping Board and after examination it appears that there never was a contract entered into between the Black Star Line and the Shipping Board for the purchase of the steamship Orion.

The file indicates, however, that the Shipping Board has now on deposit and hold in escrow the sum of \$22,500.00, and that the negotiations leading to the purchase of this vessel were carried on between the Shipping Board and the United States Ship Company of New York.

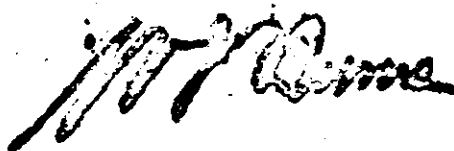
Arrangements were made with Mr. Frank Burke, Manager of the Investigation Division, Shipping Board, with the approval of the Director of this Bureau, to transport the Shipping Board file for the use of Assistant United States Attorney Joyce in the Garvey hearing at New York on Thursday, January 26, 1922, in the custody of a Special Agent of this Bureau, if the papers in this file were considered to be of great importance. This Bureau, however, is of the judgment that a prima facie case can be made out against Garvey sufficient to hold him for Grand Jury inquiry without the introduction of the Shipping Board file as evidence before a United States Commissioner.

Referring to the last paragraph of your letter of January 21, 1922, in which it is requested that this Bureau get into communication with the various field offices, in order to ascertain whether or not complaints have been filed against Garvey in the various field offices of the Bureau, it is suggested to you that this phase of the investigation be taken up with Post Office Inspector Williamson, as it is thought that if complaints have been filed heretofore against Garvey from different sections of the country, a record of such complaints is now available in the office of the Chief Post

Office Inspector and it is assured that evidence with respect to complaints and the direct representations made by Garvey to the public, is being assembled by Inspector Williamson.

If, after taking the matter up with him, it is still desired to have this Bureau get into communication with the various field offices in this connection, please so advise.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. P. Quinn". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J".

Director.

Inst. of Spec. Agt. in Charge Edward J. Brennan:

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/1/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/23 to 27	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS
-----------------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE INCORPORATED
 Marcus Carvey, et al - Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.
 Using Mails to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Supplementing my previous reports, after a careful search of the Admiralty records in the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, I find the following libels on file against the S/S Vermont.

Eastern District:

<u>Name</u>		<u>Amount</u>
Eudson Towboat Co.	Towing	\$365.00
Joseph J. Keough	Coal	270.00
H. L. Clark	Pilotage	40.77
W. J. Hurrell	"	54.08
Olsen Towing Co.	Towing	575.00
Irvine Engineering Co.	Repairs	3500.00
National Dry Dock Co.	"	2517.80
Burnheim Distilling Co.	Breach of Contract	4038.59

Southern District:

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1/16/20	Broad Steamship	Services	\$342.70
8/24/20	Joshua Cockburn	wages	1310.92
8/26/20	Nitrate Agencies Co.	Services	4610.02
5/15/20	Anthony Oches Co.	Damage & Loss	3212.00
5/23/20	Produce Trading Corpn.	Food	159.22
11/24/20	P. Minelli et al	Labor	500.00
11/29/20	U.S. of America	Collision	2500.00

The Steamship KANAWHA appears to have had the follow-

190-1781-6

NEW YORK, N.Y. 2/1/22 1/23 to 27 U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE
H.J. DAVIS

ing libels filed against it in the Southern District.

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6/16/20	Lee's Towing Co.	Towing	\$265.00
5/28/21	Produce Trading Co.	Food	426.31
11/20/19	Edw. H. Timmerman	Damage	300.00

The excursion steamer "SHADYSIDE" has recorded against it in the Southern District a libel dated May 28th, 1921 filed by the Produce Trading Co. covering delivery of food in the amount of \$315.76.

On the 25th of January Marcus Garvey upon request, came to the U.S. Attorney's office in company with his attorney LR. MATTHEWS. An informal conference between Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck, Post Office Inspector Williamson and the writer was held, and the minutes of which were reported stenographically and will be forwarded to Washington as soon as prepared. In effect, Garvey appears to be sticking to the charge that "A group of wilfull men has caused the Government to bring this unfounded charge against him". He admitted among other things the mailing of the circular bearing the picture of the S/S Phyllis Wheatley.

On the 26th of January, Assistant U.S. Attorney ~~presented~~ presented the matter to the Grand Jury, calling Inspector Williamson as his witness. The indictment contains eight counts and names as defendents, MARCUS GARVEY, ELIE GARCIA, ORLANDO L. THOMPSON and GEORGE TOBIAS. Up to the present time an indictment

Instructi s. Act. Charles J.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	2/3/22	1/31/22	MORTIMER J. DEVI
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE INC., MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. Via. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. Using the Mails to Defraud.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<p>On this date THOMAS H. COBT, a stockholder in the Black Star Line, came to the Bureau office voluntarily, and made in substance the following statement:</p> <p>"My name is THOMAS H. COBT; I reside at 100 West 141 Str., Apartment 34 c/o BANCROFT; I am married, and have one child nine years old. I formerly lived in Galveston, Texas, at 2513-1/2 Market Street. I have been in the U.S. for about twenty five years served in the Red Cross, Phillipines, during the Spanish-American War, although I have never been an American citizen. I am a subject of England.</p> <p>"I am not a member of the U.N.I.A. While residing in Galveston, where I had my own business as a contractor, doing ship repair work for the U.S. Shipping Board, I heard of the Black Star Line. A colored man employed on one of the Mallory Line steamers whom I met in Galveston gave me a copy of the "Negro World" from which I learned that the Black Star Line was selling shares at \$5.00 each. The man who gave me this paper stated it was a good investment, and I learned that he also subsequently became a stockholder. He was not in the employ of the Black Star Line, however. His name is CARLIGNON but I do not know his present whereabouts. This happened on or about November 20th, 1919. After reading the copy of "Negro World" I became convinced that the stock would pay</p>			

NEW YORK, N.Y. 2/5/22 1/31/22 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

dividends and I thought it would be a good thing to prepare for old age. Finally, in about December, 1919, I came to New York and went to the offices of the Black Star Line on 135th Street. My purpose in coming here was to investigate the Line, and, if satisfactory, purchase stock. I had an interview with MARCUS GARVEY, who, however, immediately turned me over to GEORGE TOBIAS, who I believe is Treasurer of the Line. I asked Mr. Tobias about the condition of the Black Star Line, and whether or not he considered the purchase of stock a safe investment. He praised the Line highly. When I asked him if they had a ship he replied that they had the S/S "Yarmouth" and said it was somewhere in New York at the time. He said that ship was running and doing business. From this talk I was convinced that the Black Star Line owned the "Yarmouth". He further said that they intended to run ships between the United States, Africa, Central and South America, and the West Indies, and that they expected to add a ship a year to the Line. I also interviewed MR. SMITH-GREEN at the Black Star Line office, and I asked him when, in his opinion the stock would pay dividends. He replied that the stock would pay from forty to fifty cents a share within the next year. After hearing from these men of the Line's good condition and being assured of the security of my investment by their statements, I purchased 40 shares, paying \$200. cash. I have never received any dividends on the stock.

"After purchasing the stock, I returned to my home in Galveston. From there I kept in almost constant correspondence with

NEW YORK, N.Y. 2/3/22 1/31/22 BLACK STAR LINE M.J. DAVIS

the Black Star Line, receiving letters from Garvey, Garcia, D.W. Sasso, Traffic Manager, many of which letters I still have and will turn over to the Government willingly for its use. In one of my letters to the Line I offered my services to them, inasmuch as I have been in the shipping business for twelve years, particularly on the repair end. In about June, 1921, I received a letter from the Black Star Line, stating that they could use my services, and asking me to report to their offices whenever I came to New York. Upon showing this letter to my wife she stated "It is as good as a position" and we therefore decided to remove our home to New York, which we did, on July 9th, 1921, paying our own way. Enclosed with this letter were several subscription blanks, and copy of a circular, on the front page of which is a picture of a ship bearing the name "Phyllis Wheatley. It was my understanding from this circular that this ship was to be used by the Line in the African trade, and that it was undoubtedly the ship upon which they intended to utilize my services. I hand you herewith the envelope in which this circular was received by me, also a copy of the circular. I have been unable to find the accompanying letter, but hope to do so at my home.

"Upon arriving in New York on or about July 9th, 1921, I went to the Black Star Line offices and was treated very coldly. I first interviewed TOMISON. He said that they have no ship running at the present time, but had paid a deposit to the Shipping Board on one, which they expected to obtain in about a week. This ship, I was given to understand, would be called the Phyllis Wheatley. I was

NEW YORK, N. Y. 2/3/22 1/31/22 BLACK STAR LINE M. J. DAVIS

told that they had no position for me, although I kept calling at the office continually for a long period. Finally I went into the ship repair business for myself but failed. I then went into the laundry business, but also failed in this. I had a horse and wagon used for delivery purposes, and when I gave up business the Universal Steam Laundry, which is a Garvey enterprise, hired it from me. They had a truck of their own, but this had been damaged. I spoke to the driver at the time and he said the truck was repaired but the Universal Steam Laundry could not get it for lack of \$100. to pay the bill. I have also heard that the employees of the Laundry have, on several occasions, had to wait for their salaries. Finally they offered me \$100. for my horse and wagon, which I accepted. Garvey gave me a check on a Tuesday, and told me not to cash it until the next Saturday for he would not make a deposit until that day. The check was signed by FARRIS, but I cannot remember on whose account it was issued.

During October, 1921, I attended a meeting of stockholders of the Black Star Line, at Liberty Hall. There were from three to four hundred persons present. I did not vote on anything except the election of the officers, because I did not see any other matters submitted to vote. From the discussion that took place I got the impression that the line was losing money, and that their ships were not operating and that they had had exceptionally large expenses in connection with them. I learned there that one ship, the Shadyside, was condemned; that the Kanawha was in the West Indies due to a bad boiler, and that the Yarmouth was unseaworthy. I might state here that

NEW YORK, N.Y. 2/3/22 1/31/22 BLACK STAR LINE H.J. DAVIS

I never met any officer of the Black Star Line who seemed to have the slightest knowledge of the practical running of steamships, and I met almost every one of them from Jarvey down.

"Finally I went broke in about October, 1921, I went to see Jarvey, told him I would like to withdraw as a stockholder, and asked for the return of my money. He said he could not start doing anything like that, because if he paid me out, there would be others who would want him to do the same thing for them. I kept after him from time to time but was always turned down. Finally, last week, I went to see him again. He refused to interview me and turned me over to a fellow named CARTER, who appeared to be one of his confidential advisers. I explained the matter to him and he promised to take it up with Jarvey. Carter telephoned me on Tuesday last and said Jarvey told him he could not do anything for me. I then threatened to take this matter up with the U.S. Government, upon which Carter asked that I come over and see Garcia, which I did yesterday, January 30th. Garcia after going over the matter, finally told me there was no way to get my money back and that he could do nothing for me.

"I am willing to testify, if called upon, as to the above facts."

Cort has promised to obtain for me the name and address of a man in Harlem who purchased passage for himself and family upon the mythical "Phyllis Wheatley."

MJD

IS.

ic instructions rec

on Mr. Bush 2-1-22 -

REPORT MADE AT: Baltimore, Md.	WHEN MADE: Feb. 3, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 1-3, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: Harold Nathan.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY -			Universal Negro Improvement Association.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Baltimore, Md.

Upon instructions from Agent in Charge McKean, based upon telephonic advices received from the Bureau to the effect that the above mentioned subject contemplated making an address in this City on the evening of February 1, arrangements were made to secure the services of a competent and reliable negro informant to cover any meeting or meetings at which subject might appear.

On the night of February 1, 1922, subject spoke, at the Trinity Baptist Church (Colored), this City, to an audience of approximately 200 persons. The pastor of this church, one JOSEPH DIGGS, who is the head of the local branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, made a few introductory remarks, referring to the distinguished honor that was to be conferred upon the audience by the universally known and loved speaker of the evening in addressing them; referred to the great services that said speaker had rendered his race, stating that the services rendered in the past were but a fraction of those he could and would render in the future, provided he were properly supported. The pastor of the church then introduced ~~HENRIETTA~~ WINSTON DAVIS, who, he said, would make a few remarks preceding the principal address. Her address was preceded by a march through the church of a number of

negro women garbed in white, who were followed by MARGUS GARVEY and the DAVIS woman, the last named two passing on to the pulpit under two flags, the American flag and a flag purporting to be that of the African-Negro Republic.

The address of the DAVIS woman was almost entirely a panegyric of the merits and character of GARVEY. She dwelt upon his work for the advancement of his race, referred to the enemies he had made, both black and white, because of his unselfish labors, and stated that it behooved all true negroes to support him.

GARVEY was introduced as the PRESIDENT-GENERAL of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. His remarks, which consumed about an hour's time, were without particular significance, following the lines laid down in numerous addresses by subject during the past four years. He did not refer to any of his various projects or organizations other than the U. N. I. A., and made no attempt to secure members for any other organization or to sell stock or solicit subscriptions or contributions in any of his other enterprises. He did, however, appeal to his hearers to join the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION for their own benefit and for the benefit of the negroes in general throughout the world. He made a single reference to the BLACK STAR LINE, stating that the "pride" of the BLACK STAR LINE fleet was now at Hampton Roads, where she might be seen by all those who scoffed at the efforts of the negro in this or any other enterprise. He referred to his recent arrest in

190-1781-6

Harold Nathan.

New York, stating that he must return to New York on the night of the first, so as to appear in court on the morning of the following day, but that he would again conquer his enemies and reappear in Baltimore for a further address on the night of the second, as well as on the night of the third. He stated that the negro race must win back Africa from the hands of the alien races who had stolen it from them; that the negro race would predominate in Africa, ruling the entire Continent, under a negro president; that in order to conquer Africa, it will be necessary to "spill rivers of blood", but that he was ready and hoped all his hearers possessed the same feeling -- to serve their race as true patriots. He stated that one could die but once, and that he was ready to die in behalf of his race. He referred to the successful accomplishments of those who had struggled for freedom in Ireland, to the martyrs who had died in the Easter rebellion, stating that they had sacrificed their lives for Ireland, and that all true negroes must be ready likewise to sacrifice their lives for the Negro Fatherland and for their people. He spoke of the suffering of the negroes throughout the world, stating that when a white child is born the world is ready and willing to receive it, but that the negro child must struggle against all adverse conditions -- prejudice, hate, malice and envy; that a white child might some day become President of the United States, but not a negro child; that, therefore, the true home of the negro is in Africa, where a black child might be born, grow up and go through life with

Harold Nathan.

every possible advantage, even that of becoming President of the African Continent; that there must be a greater spirit of self-sacrifice manifested on the part of all loyal negroes; that he had always adopted the policy of "going fifty-fifty" with all of his race -- if he had a dollar his hearers could have half of it -- and that this is the spirit that must animate them all -- they must be ready to share all that they have with their brethren. He stated that not only the whites, who hated him for his efforts in behalf of the negroes, but hypocritical and self-seeking negroes as well had been combatting his efforts and ridiculing him; that the Government had spent thousands of dollars in opposing him; that when he was arrested recently there were negro papers, as well as white, that could not find headlines big enough to announce to the world that **MARCUS GARVEY** had been arrested, but that he would conquer them all and live to lead the negro race to victory. He stated that he had been arrested three times before, but that they could not conquer him, and he assured his hearers that he would be back from New York a free man the following evening to address them again. He spoke of the small cost of joining the **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**, stating that the initiation fee was only 35 cents, and that all extras only amounted to one dollar. He expressed the hope that every negro in Baltimore would join the local association in order that it might do truly effective work for the negroes of Baltimore and elsewhere.

He closed by stating that in order to truly prepare the negroes

Harold Nathan.

for service everywhere, and in order to secure for them well-paying positions, he had organized a "Civil Service Board", and all those desiring to secure good Government positions would be taught by competent instructors engaged by this Board.

GARVEY'S remarks were fairly enthusiastically received, although it is apparent that not all of the persons present were members of the Association, a number having attended whose motive in so doing was nothing but pure curiosity.

On the night of February 2, 1922, GARVEY again spoke at the same place. His address was practically a repetition of that of the previous night. He stated that it was only a matter of time before the whites would drive the negroes out of this country; that even at the present time, those who read understandingly would notice that white immigrants of all races were being received for the sole purpose of taking the place of the negroes; that the negro is not welcome anywhere; that he is not wanted here in Baltimore, referring specifically to McCulloh Street. (There has been some trouble in that neighborhood during the past few years due to the negro invasion in that section of Baltimore City.) He further stated that he did not blame England or the United States for not having colored representatives, colored Congressmen and colored Senators, but that he blamed the negroes themselves; that they were not willing to stand up for their rights, consequently suffering all the indignities that

Harold Nathan.

were heaped upon them at all times and all places. He stated that due to economic and other conditions, the colored race in this country was not increasing. He repeated that the true home of the colored race is in Africa, and that in order to regain the Colored Fatherland, it would be necessary to "wade through blood". He spoke of the negroe whose only desire it was to secure from their race political power, adding that these were the negroes who had always opposed him and the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, because they knew that the latter organization aimed solely to benefit its members, and not to secure political power of any kind. He stated that four years ago the U. N. I. A. started with 15 members, and that they now have four million and over; that there are over four billion members of the black race throughout the world; that this great mass of colored humanity is now going to demand fair treatment of this country and of all other countries, and they are going to get it. He referred to the rapid advancement of Japan in the last decade, stating that what the yellow race did the black race could also do; that the black race would soon join hands with the yellow race, possess warships and all the paraphernalia of war and make itself a real power in the world. He again appealed for increased membership in the U.N.I.A. A collection was taken up, netting twenty-eight dollars and some cents. He stated that he would make a further address on the night of the third, and that there would be a "civil service examination" in the basement of the church on the morning of the third for those desiring

to secure Government positions.

There were about 250 persons present at this meeting.

GARVEY'S remarks were fairly enthusiastically received.

The third and last address of subject was held at the same place on the night of February 3. There were about 500 present. There was the usual "theatrical" opening of the proceedings, the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers", the grouping of the American and supposed African flag, etc. HENRIETTA WINSTON DAVIS delivered a short, but fervent address along the lines of her address on the occasion of the first meeting on February 1. She spoke of the so-called Tulsa atrocities, stating that she had been there shortly afterwards and was greatly surprised to see the male members of her audience gradually dispersing. She inquired the reason for this withdrawal, and was informed that the Ku Klux Klan was holding a meeting that evening and that it was not considered safe for any negro to be seen either in the hall or on the streets. She drew from this alleged incident the inference that the negro race was everywhere oppressed and subject to the ill-treatment and abuse of the white race in all parts of the country, and attributed these conditions to the fact that the negroes had not asserted themselves racially and had no country or home that they could call their own. She appealed to her hearers to continue the struggle for better conditions here, but not

to forget that their true home was in Africa and to uphold the great PRESIDENT-GENERAL of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION in his efforts to advance the interests of his race, stating that he was a true leader of the race -- a modern Toussaint l'Overture. She regretted that the U.N.I.A. was so weak in Baltimore, stating that the order was stronger in Philadelphia and elsewhere; that the negroes of Baltimore must awake from their slumbers and unite. She concluded by warning her hearers that they must make sacrifices before any actual good can be accomplished. A cornet solo followed. MARCUS GARVEY then spoke.

At the beginning, GARVEY stated that his topic would be "The Laziness of the Negro", by which he meant to imply that the only thing that prevented the negro race from attaining real leadership was their apparent inertia and lack of desire to free themselves from the disabilities by which they were enslaved. He stated that the negroes of America were asleep and that they would have to "get a move on themselves". He stated that he had been endeavoring to wake them for some years, and in his efforts has encountered opposition not only from individuals, but from the Government of the United States; that the United States Department of Justice has a room in Washington loaded down with MARCUS GARVEY'S speeches and literature; that they had been following him everywhere he went; that white men had occupied seats in the rear of churches and halls where he spoke in order to hear what he might say, and that negroes had also

been employed for this purpose; that everything that he had said had been collected by the Department of Justice, and "what good does it do them?"; that they do not follow him any more, but that if they continue to do so they will not only need one room but that they will need a whole building in order to keep his speeches and addresses. He appealed to those present to redeem Africa, stating that they could never find a real home in this country. He stated that the Ku Klux Klan had been organized ostensibly to oppose the Jews, the Catholics and the Negroes, but that, in reality, they are not opposing the Catholics or the Jews, -- their real object is to crush the negro. He stated that Africa, the home of the race, had been conquered by the whites for three hundred years, but that it would not take the negro race that time to win it back; that sooner or later the flag of the African Republic will waive from Cairo to Capetown. He attacked those of the negro race who had opposed him, stating that they were but self-seeking politicians and jealous because he served the true interests of his race. He stated that while he was abroad in South America they sent a petition to the Government asking that he be barred from reentering this country, that if he came back he would ruin them. He stated that he would ruin them, because they were not true leaders of the race -- they are only the white man's lackey and the white man's slave, and would sell their race for a few dollars; that his intention is to have the race free not only from political oppression, but free from adverse economic conditions; that he wants

Harold Nathan.

the negroes here to own and operate factories, banks, stores, steamship lines, railroad lines and public utilities of all kinds, but they must never forget that Africa is their real home and that the time was soon coming when they would have a country of their own, their own military forces and their own navy, and should any other nation ever oppose them, it would do so at its peril; they would then be respected throughout the world. He further stated that on a trip to England, the English Government assigned two men-of-war to lay alongside his ship in the harbor, the purpose of which was to watch MARCUS GARVEY and his every movement; that it cost the English Government thousands of dollars to watch him -- all because he brought a message to those of his race which signified freedom from oppression; that the fight upon which he has entered is going to continue in spite of all obstacles, and that three hundred years from now the world will know that MARCUS GARVEY was right, and all that he had said and done was right; in less than one hundred years the world would know that he was right; that unless the negroes of this country unite, they will be herded together like sheep and driven out; that every nation has its flag, and the African Republic must have its flag, which will wave in the Capital of Africa. He stated that there was no negro delegate to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, which showed that the negro was not wanted anywhere by the whites. He referred, in a humorous vein, to colored secret organizations, stating that they were useless and

Harold Nathan.

of no service to the race. He stated that he was leaving Baltimore for New York and was going to rest a short time and then proceed to the headquarters of the organization in Chicago to meet members of the various locals there; that he had lots of work to do, and they could rely upon his being active in behalf of the cause; that it would be some time before he could return to Baltimore, but that if he did not return they would know that **MARCUS GARVEY** was working day and night in their interests. He congratulated his hearers on the success which had marked their efforts in establishing a clubhouse here in Baltimore, and hoped that they would energetically continue to secure new members and make the organization in Baltimore one of which they might be proud.

At all of the above referred to meetings an admission fee of 35 cents was charged. Only one collection was taken up -- at the second meeting. The proceeds of the three meetings, therefore, were not very large. This organization has been in a somewhat moribund condition here, and it is probable that **GARVEY'S** visit to Baltimore was for the purpose of bringing new life into it. The exact membership is not known, but it is estimated to be not over 300. They have, however, raised \$1,000, as payment on piece of property on Pennsylvania Avenue near Mosher Street, Baltimore, Md., which property is to be utilized as a clubhouse or meeting place for the members of the **UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**. General

Harold Nathan.

developments along these lines will be kept in touch with. GARVEY, however, having left the City, this report is concluded.

CONCLUDED.

February 1939

Following your letter of the 17th concerning the
 proposed amendment to the U.S. Tariff Commission
 bill, and the fact that they have been delayed
 in passing it, I am sure that the U.S. Senate will
 take care to have it passed before the present
 session of the U.S. Congress, and a similar
 bill has been introduced in the U.S. House of
 Representatives to attempt to bring some other
 report as a gift of the U.S. House of
 Representatives, and I am sure that all the
 branches of the Administration will be able to
 see the Philippines, lumber, and other
 cases given me and understand the wording
 of the proposed bill.

Yours truly,
 J. Edgar Hoover

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, N. Y.
February 11, 1922.

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to your file WL:LVT
- in re Black Star Line Inc. Marcus Gar-
vey et al.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck informs
me that an indictment has been returned against
four officers of this company:

Marcus Garvey
O. H. Thompson
George Tobias
Elie Garcia

and that the indictment will be filed and warr-
ants issued against defendants about February 14
or 15th.

Respectfully,

Joseph M. ...
Expert Bank Accountant.

WL:DJ

February 14, 1932.

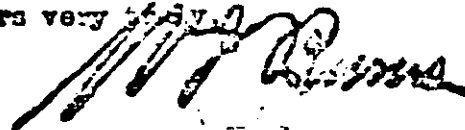
Madisonville, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of February 8, 1932, requesting information concerning the case of the United States v. Marcus Carvey.

Please be advised that this defendant is now at liberty on bond held to await the action of the grand jury for the Southern District of New York after evidence shall have been presented to the grand jury upon which the Government alleges that Carvey has violated the provisions of Section 215 of the Criminal Code, which provides a penalty for devising an artifice or scheme to defraud through the use of the United States mails.

Yours very truly,



Director.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-15-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-8-22 to 2-14-22, incl	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY</u> Alleged Vio. Section 215 U.S.CC Using the Mails in Furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: New York, N.Y. <p style="text-indent: 40px;">From January 8th to January 14th inclusive, Agent was engaged during the entire time examining the stock books of the Black Star Line with a view of securing a list of persons who have purchased stock of this concern of three shares or more (at \$5.00 a share).</p> <p style="text-indent: 40px;">Most of the evidence has been presented to the grand jury in this case and Agent is informed that the grand jury will not make a final report for a week or ten days yet. It is the intention of the U.S. District Attorney to communicate and get in touch with holders of and purchasers of stock with the hope of having them be willing witnesses for the government in the prosecution of the case.</p> <p style="text-indent: 40px;">Endeavors in this respect will not be made until after the grand jury has made its final report as to defendant Garvey.</p>			

REPORT MADE AT:

NEW YORK, N.Y.

DATE WHEN MADE:

2-21-22

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

2-14-22 to
2-21-22 incl

REPORT MADE BY:

JAMES E. AMOS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEYVio. Section 215 C.C.
Using Mails in Scheme to Defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

From the 14th to 16th inclusive, Agent was engaged sending out questionnaire letters to stock holders of the Black Star Line with a view of endeavoring to get in touch with them being desirous of making them witnesses in behalf of the Government.

Feb. 17th accompanied by Special Agent Davis went to the home of Defendant O.M. Thompson, 35 West 129th Street and brought him to the Federal Court where he was released on bail.

Feb. 18th interviewed Mrs. Anderson, 500 Bergen St., Jersey City who informed Agent that she had sold her home and invested the proceeds of same in stock of the Black Star Line. This will be reported to the Asst. District Attorney and Mrs. Anderson will be a government witness.

Feb. 20th interviewed Defendant O.M. Thompson who promised that he would bring all of his files and letters concerning the activities of Defendant Marcus Garvey to this office when agents could have access to and examine same.

Feb. 21st Defendant O.M. Thompson brought to the office his notes and personal papers which were examined by Spl. Agent Davis and ~~Agent~~ Defendant Thompson made a very complete detailed statement concerning his activities with Defendant Marcus Garvey and will testify in open court at the trial of Garvey for the government.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING MARCUS GARVEY.

This is a case concerning Marcus Garvey, an alien West Indian negro who operates from 56 West 136th Street, New York, N.Y. He is charged with having violated the postal fraud statutes in the promotion of the following companies:

- (1) Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League,
- (2) Black Star Line, Inc.,
- (3) The Negro Factory Corporation, Inc.,
- (4) The Universal Steam Laundry.

The advertised purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League is stated as follows:

"An organization embracing the millions of men, women and children of Negro blood and of African descent of all countries of the world, striving for the freedom, manhood, and nationalism of the Negro, and to hand down to posterity a Star of Empire - to restore to the world an Ethiopian Nation one and indivisible out of which shall come our princes and rulers, - to bequeath to our children and our Grand Old Race the heritage of an Ancestry worthy of their time and thoughtful of the future."

The Black Star Line, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and Garvey, since 1920 at least, has been selling shares of the common stock in this corporation. His principal medium of reaching the public is The Negro World, a second class publication mailed from New York. It has a circulation list of some 45,000 names and circulates among negroes in nearly every country in the world but principally among American negroes and negroes in the British West Indies.

The Black Star Line, Inc. pretends to run a line of steamers, both freight and passenger, and is to convey men and materials to the West

where a great negro empire is to be founded. The

line and for the purpose of selling stock in the corporation:

- (1) The Black Star Line is up and doing. Doing what? Running steamships. Help to keep them running by buying your share today!
- (2) Invest your money in the most colossal, most prosperous negro industry of all times.
- (3) Commercially there are few negro concerns in this country, and none in the world, whose prospects are as bright.
- (4) Invest now and help us put more ships on the sea.
- (5) Whatever might have been the errors of the past, the present administration of the Black Star Line is composed of trained business men and specialty service help, unquestionably equal to their responsible tasks.

The advertising literature from which the above has been quoted contains the names of ~~PHILLIS WHEATLEY~~, ~~FREDERICK DOUGLASS~~, ANTONIO MACEO and the SHADY SIDE. Confidential information from an undercover agent is to the effect that the PHILLIS WHEATLEY exists only on paper and that in order to procure the cut used, a ship was photographed with the real name concealed. An old ship, called the YARMOUGH, was re-named the FREDERICK DOUGLASS and I understand a third ship was re-named ANTONIO MACEO. The SHADY SIDE is an excursion steamer which was used on the Hudson River during one summer.

Under one or another of these corporation names Garvey has started a chain of restaurants, has a run a laundry, bought or optioned what he calls the Liberty Hall, procured, presumably for his own personal use, a yacht and has an equity in a property at 54-56 West 135th Street, New York. The YARMOUGH, re-named the FREDERICK DOUGLASS, made one or more trips to the West Indies and when back by its former owners, a

had virtually become a wreck. Your undercover agent advises that the whole of Garvey's project is about to collapse and that the several funds maintained in the New York banks have all been overdrawn. He is being sued by former associates and a report from one of them who was for a time in Liberia shows that the colonization project never could have materialized.

After making only a cursory examination of the papers, most of which were procured for another purpose, the elements of the fraud appear to be as follows:

- (1) Funds belonging properly to one corporation were transferred to another without compensation;
- (2) The charter of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League was violated by the officers of that corporation in buying stock in the Black Star Line, Inc.;
- (3) The so-called "death fund" was used, at least in part, to buy the Negro world. My understanding is that this "death fund" was a trust fund and could be used for but one specific purpose which was the payment of death claims filed by members;
- (4) Embezzlement of funds by Garvey and his associates.

It seems that Garvey has been giving the Department of Justice some trouble for years and the Director of the Bureau of Investigation requested the Chief Postoffice Inspector to assign an inspector to this case with instructions to cooperate with the agents of the Department of Justice who desire to bring action under section 415 of the Criminal Code. This has been done. My opinion is that a good case could be made of it with a reasonable amount of investigation.

Respectfully,

Marcus Garvey Indicted On Stock Fraud Charge

Head of Negro Ship Line and
Three Associates Accused of
Using Mails in Swindle

Marcus Garvey, president of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, was indicted by the Federal grand jury yesterday as head of the Black Star Line, Inc., together with Elie Garcia, George Tobias and Orlando M. Thompson. The charge against them is similar to that on which Garvey was arrested several days ago—using the mail to defraud.

It is alleged that in a campaign to sell 2,000,000 shares of stock of \$5 par value prospective investors were informed in circulars sent by mail that the company intended to buy one more steamship, in addition to an excursion boat, to be operated at a profit. This information is asserted to have been part of the scheme to defraud.

"It was represented," it is said in the indictment, "that a steamship larger than any which they had theretofore intended to secure and to be known as the Phillis Wheatley was to be taken over after inspection used for passenger and freight service between the United States and Africa, when in truth and in fact, no such steamship existed."

Mention is made also in the indictment of a scheme to raise money by a "dollar drive" for the purchase of a large vessel in which workmen and materials were to be taken to Africa to build up "the great republic Liberia" for negroes.

Feb 17 1916

Instructions received

Special Agent in Charge

W.L. Buchanan

REPORT MADE AT: Buffalo, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/24/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/19-24/22	REPORT MADE BY: W.L. Buchanan
----------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

MARCUS GARVEY
LADY HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Buffalo, New York.

Reference is made to letter from Special Agent in Charge Brennan, New York City, February 15, 1922, initialed CJS-FJK, in which he states that MARCUS GARVEY, negro radical leader, is scheduled to make an address at Rochester, New York on February 22nd.

Information having been received that MARCUS GARVEY was to speak in Miller's Hall, 264 East Genesee Street, Buffalo, N.Y., on Sunday night, February 19th, - pursuant to instructions Agent proceeded to this hall at 7.30 p.m. to cover same. There were about 750 negroes present, and they seemed to be of the better class of Buffalo's colored people. An admission of 35¢ was charged. After being in the hall a short time, Agent heard voices from an adjoining hall, where the doors were closed, and the voices sounded as if military orders were being given. Agent opened the door and went into the next room, which was a large banquet hall, and there were a number of colored men and women drilling. They were all lined up; about twenty men were not in uniform; about 15 women were dressed in motor corps uniforms, of dark color and about thirty women were dressed in white, representing the African Black Cross. Agent learned that the men are to receive uniforms later

and will be known as the African Legion. At promptly 8 o'clock they marched into the large hall and formed a double line down through the center aisle to the stage, through which MARCUS GARVEY and LADY HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS, clothed in flowing robes, with several attendants in uniform, marched ~~xxx~~ to the stage.

GARVEY was introduced by President Alfred A. Boykin, of Local 79, of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, Buffalo, New York, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Garvey then addressed the gathering and his remarks, although not very radical, were carefully chosen. In substance, he spoke as follows:

In opening, he stated that in these times a person speaking had to be very careful about his remarks; that is, to see that the correct meaning was conveyed; that the object of the organization was misunderstood in Buffalo to some extent, and by some clergymen as well as the ordinary colored people; that there were three types of people: white, yellow and black; that recently the white race had become power crazy and almost challenged the power of God; that the yellow race was nearly the same, and both these races exchanged compliments; that the black race had been 300 years in doubt and struggled along doing the bidding of the Caucasian race; that there were 400,000,000 colored people in the world, and what any white or yellow race had been able to accomplish

the black race could also do; that the white race had built the present great empires from the fall of other empires; that there were now rivals in race and rivals in nations, and that while the colored people had been slaves in the past, the negro himself was responsible for his present inferior position, and if they wished to go on being called apes, monkeys, missing links and niggers, it was up to them, but the time had come when they should rise from slavery, both economic and industrial; that one of the great handicaps of the colored race has been its inability to know itself and its powers; that the new negro has discovered that he is a man, a lord of creation, recognizing no master except God; that the white race should not be blamed as long as the negro submitted to his present treatment. He stated that the white race had built their greatest empires in Europe and America, and that it was now hard getting them out or getting equality; that Americans were prejudiced against the negro, not because he was black, but because of his condition, that the Japs were disliked, but respected, because of their condition that England was feared but loved because of her condition; that both of these nations had hundreds of battleships, battle cruisers and troops, and nothing happens to the English or Japs, but everything to the negroes. Therefore, he stated, it was up to the negro to improve his position socially and politically, because a race with nothing could expect nothing. He then related some American history, from the landing of the pilgrims, referring to the war

with Great Britain for independence of the colonies, citing Washington, etc., further saying that the world would only recognize the colored people when they had an African Commonwealth of their own; that in Africa, almost every large nation, except the United States, had possessions; that Africa was the motherland of the negro and they should take possession of it, and build the greatest empire on the face of the earth.

In connection with these remarks, Garvey referred to the return of the Jews to Palestine, of the nationalistic movement in India and Egypt, the Irish Free State, and said if it was right for the Caucasians to rule and govern Europe, for the yellow races to rule and govern Asia, that it then was equally right and proper for the black race to rule and govern Africa. He added that this was the psychological time to strike; that the negro did not wish anything but peace and friendly relations with their white brethren; that the training which the negro troops had received in Europe would be of much value to them in Africa. He closed his address abruptly, stating that he had received an urgent call somewhere else.

Agent afterwards learned that he went to New York City, although he was to remain in Buffalo until Monday night, February 20th.

It may be well to include in this report that

President, Alfred A. Boykin, stated in his remarks that in his belief, the Washington disarmament conference was not called for peace purposes, but was called for the sole purpose of disarming Japan, as the white nations realized that they were unsafe as long as the colored, or yellow, races were as strong as Japan, and the white races also realized that another war among themselves would give the colored races, including yellow, the upper hand in the universe.

Agent again attended a meeting on Monday night, February 20th, and a telegram was read purporting to come from GARVEY in New York, stating that it was impossible for him to be present, but he would be present to speak on Tuesday, February 21st.

LADY HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS addressed the meeting on Tuesday night, and after eulogizing GARVEY talked along lines similar to GARVEY's the night previous. She stated that GARVEY was 54 years' old; that he was born in St. Ann's parish, Jamaica, West Indies; that he had studied in several colleges and had travelled around the world; that he was a second Douglas, an emancipator; that he came to New York about four and one-half years ago, and after speaking on the streets of New York, where he commanded much attention, he organized the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and African Communities League, in Lafayette Hall, in New York City, beginning with thirteen members, and that t:

organization had extended around the world, and now had 4,000,000 members. She is the National Organizer for the association, and is a very eloquent speaker. She also stated that there was an Egyptian in New York City at the present time whom GARVEY met in Europe, and he was now working with the Universal Negro Improvement Association for the freedom of India.

GARVEY returned to Buffalo on Tuesday night, February 21st, and again addressed the association in Miller's Hall. There were about 500 negroes present, including men and women, and the meeting was covered by Agents Harrigan and Curtin. They report that his speech and that of Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis, who also addressed the meeting, were along the same lines as at the previous meeting.

The officers of Local 79 of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, New York, are as follows:

Alfred A. Boykin, President,
1st Vice President, C. W. Thomas
2nd Vice President, Joseph K. Browliea
Treas. Jno. H. Harris, Jr. Fin. Sec'y, Mrs. Sadie Murray
Assistant Treas., Mrs. Irene McCullough
Recording Sec'y, Mrs. Lottie Adams
Associate Sec'y, Mrs. Delois Harris
1st Lady Vice President, Mrs. Mack
2nd Lady Vice President, Mrs. Hattie Briggs
Lady President, Mrs. Beatrice Washington
General Sec'y, Mr. H. M. Brockington

As the letter of Agent in Charge Brennan of New York City stated that GARVEY was to speak in Rochester, New York

on the night of February 22nd, Agent proceeded to Rochester, N.Y. on this date, and learned that GARVEY and MISS DAVIS had addressed meetings of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in that city on Friday and Saturday nights, February 17th and 18th in the Zion A.M.E. Church of Fabre Street. About 500 negroes attended the meeting on each night, and an admission fee of 35¢ was charged, as in Buffalo. Their speeches were practically the same as the Buffalo speeches.

Agents Curtin and Harrigan interviewed GARVEY on Tuesday night, February 21st, in Buffalo, under the pretext of being newspaper reporters, and he informed them that he was on a speaking tour and was scheduled to speak in Detroit, Michigan, on February 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

Closed.

Instructions re from Special Agent Scully.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 25/22.	Feb. 16 & 17/22.	M. J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.</u> : Viol. Section #215 U. S.C.C. : (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Asst. U. S. Attorney Lattuck telephoned the writer on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and stated that he had requested Marcus Garvey's attorney to bring Thompson, Garcia and Tobias to his office on the following morning. Garvey's attorney replied that he would produce the last two named, but was afraid THOMPSON would make his getaway. Mr. Lattuck therefore requested that inasmuch as he held a bench warrant for THOMPSON, he be picked up.

Accordingly, the writer, accompanied by Agent Amos, proceeded to THOMPSON'S home, #35 W. 129th St., at 8:00 A. M., Feb. 17th. He was about to leave the house with his wife, on the way to the funeral of his foster father. After verifying this, Agents permitted THOMPSON to attend the funeral, following which he appeared at Mr. Lattuck's office in company with his attorney, a Mr. Nolan of #25 Broad Street.

GARCIA and TOBIAS were arraigned before Judge Thomas, pleaded not guilty, requested a ten day delay to file motions, which was granted, and were held in \$2500. bail each, which they raised. THOMPSON entered no plea, due to the fact that he did not arrive in time to do so, however, he also furnished \$2500. bail and was permitted a ten-day delay.

790
EJG:LVH.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, N. Y.
March 2, 1912.

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Further reference is made to your file
-MI:MVT - in re Black Star Line Inc. U.
S. v. Marcus Carvey et al.

It is desirable that information be had
from the United States Consul at Antilla, Cuba,
as to the whereabouts of the s/s Lanawha, a
vessel owned by the Black Star Line, Inc. and
if now at Antilla, Cuba, the date of her arriv-
al there; also as to the present condition of
the vessel and what libels, if any, are recorded
against her.

On August 31, 1911, \$1,100. was cabled
through the Royal Bank of Canada to the Consul
for use in connection with the vessel the pur-
pose of which he might also make clear.

Will you please endeavor to procure this
information through the proper department.

Respectfully,

Frank M. Merrill
Expert Bank Accountant.

MEMORANDUM RECEIVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE E. OSBORNE

REPORT MADE AT: Indianapolis, Ind.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 6, '22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 6 '22	REPORT MADE BY: HUGH G. GABBER
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: **RE: ALLEGED RADICAL AGITATOR.**
MARCUS GARVEY (Colored)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Indianapolis, Indiana.

Attached to the original copy sent to Washington is an article appearing in the Indianapolis News of February 28th, 1922- head lines read: "Noted Negro Leader Indianapolis Visitor, Marcus Garvey to Speak on Racial Problems."

Confidential colored informant at the meetings at which GARVEY spoke on Wednesday and Thursday, March 1st and 2nd at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, 418 W. Vermont St., and reports we have received are that there was nothing of a radical nature in this speech and that MARCUS GARVEY spoke only along the lines of the betterment of the negro race.

While in the City MARCUS GARVEY ^{was} ~~is~~ the guest of A.H. MALONEY of 2127 Boulevard Place.

WORLD NEGRO LEADER INDIANAPOLIS VISITOR

MARCUS GARVEY TO SPEAK ON RACIAL PROBLEMS.

BLACK REPUBLIC ADVOCATE

A negro whom his followers regard as without a peer as a leader of his race, particularly in the paths of industry, commerce and material advancement, came to Indianapolis Monday night from New York, his headquarters and home, and was today at the home of the Rev. A. H. Maloney, 2127 Boulevard place.

The visitor, whose coming was an event among the negro population of Indianapolis, is Marcus Garvey, president-general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is the founder also. He is, besides, president of the Black Star Steamship Line, Inc., and, by vote of the thousands of delegates to the conference of negroes in New York, August, 1919, who elected him president-general of the racial improvement association, he wears the title of provisional president of Africa.

Purpose Two-Fold.

Garvey, as leader of an organization of negroes which has, as he says, a membership of four and a half millions, explains the organizational aims as two-fold: first, to awaken the racial consciousness of the negro, and in that consciousness to encourage him to the best material and social development of which he is capable; second, to found, in Africa, a black republic, of and by and for the negro, as a solution to the racial problem which he presents in all parts of the world.

The ideas thus outlined have been equipped as a movement, which is widely at work, and for which Mr. Garvey predicts an eventual, complete success, though he is unwilling as yet to say when the African republic will be founded. He is here to speak tonight and again Wednesday night, in the Bethel A. M. E. church, in Vermont street, on the organization. One of its branches exists in Indianapolis, and it has ramifications into every country where the negro dwells in any considerable numbers.

Fitting Representative.

Marcus Garvey himself is a fitting representative of the race, he is striving to lead to a better destiny. The son of the descendants of a generation of West Indian slaves, his stock is the original, non-black, west coast African negro. He was born in Jamaica, but has lived in the United States for several years. He is short, powerfully and stocky built, and his small ears and the prognathous jaw make him almost a type of the original African, caught and pressed into slavery in the new world. He himself is well aware of this. He does not imagine that he looks like a white man. It is not improbable, in the opinion of his followers, that some of the strength of his leadership arises from the strong racial markings of his physique and from the scorn in which he holds the too frequent efforts of other negroes, especially those of mixed blood, to approach to the appearance of white men. This, he knows, is impossible to all his race.

Garvey's idea, as frankly explained by him, is not to develop the black race into a white race, as the

March 7, 1942.

Mr. L. H. ...
Office of the Chief ...
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

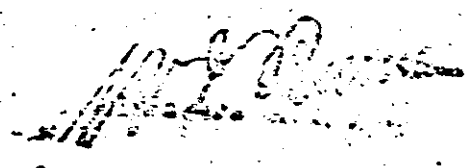
My dear Mr. ...:

I have the honor to request certain information needed in connection with the ... of ... and ... which I understand can be obtained through the ...

It is desired to know the whereabouts of the U.S. ... a vessel owned by the ... and if this vessel is now at ... the date of her arrival there, precise location of the vessel and the ... of ... was ... through the ... to the Consul for use in connection with this vessel the purpose of which he may also be able to make clear.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will obtain and forward this information to me as early as practicable.

Yours very truly,



OFFICE MADE AT: New York City	DATE MADE: 3/8/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/21/22/23/24	REPORT MADE BY: Martimer J. Davis
----------------------------------	----------------------	---	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
 U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.J.C. (Using Mails to Defraud)

DEVELOPED:
 Continuing this investigation:
 My last report indicated that Orlando M. Thompson, a defendant in this case, had come to the Bureau office and stated his willingness to give a statement. I learned that Thompson had been advised to do so by his attorney Louis P. Nolan, 25 Broad St., this city. On Feb. 21st Thompson came to the Bureau office again, and the writer, in presence of Agent Amos, took a stenographic statement from him, copy of which is attached hereto. This statement supplements the one Thompson gave P.O. Inspector Williamson sometime ago. At the same time Thompson turned over to us all letters, telegrams, and memoranda regarding his official acts while in the West Indies. These were looked over carefully and returned to Thompson on the promise that they would be available to us at any time.

As matters have developed, Garvey, through the medium of his newspaper "Negro World" and public speeches in various parts of the country, is claiming that the blame for the phantom "Phyllis Wheatley" is on Thompson's shoulders, inasmuch as negotiations for it, and the publication of the circulars in question occurred during the time Garvey was in the West Indies; also, Garvey is claiming that Thompson has made away with \$25,000. This, undoubtedly is the amount now held by the Shipping Board as deposit.

on the S/S "Orion", which is well known to Garvey but which he is apparently misrepresenting for his own purposes. This situation, therefore, has led to Thompson's attitude, and his offer to help the Government is of course a matter of self-protection.

Feb. 27th

Orlando M. Thompson came to the Bureau office again today voluntarily, and was dismissed after a short talk. Cyril Crichtlow, who has been referred to previously in this investigation also came to the office, upon my request. This individual is important to the case inasmuch as he is the man who went to Africa for the U.N.I.A., and knows of their doings there; likewise he has been the official reporter for the association, and reported stenographically many of Garvey's public speeches. Crichtlow, as has been shown previously, had a disagreement with Garvey, and upon his return to the U.S. entered suit against the association for \$1300 salary, obtaining recently a judgment for \$750.00. I was rumored that the association would settle the judgment in an effort to prevent Crichtlow from testifying against them, which, however, Crichtlow stated he was ignorant of, reiterating today that nothing would prevent him from testifying as to the truth. On March 7th, however, I was confidentially informed that the association had handed Crichtlow \$550 in settlement of his judgment, on the promise that he would not testify against them at the trial. This promise, I understand was extracted from Crichtlow by a Bishop Gainse. This would appear to place the association in the light of endeavoring to buy up witness-

es, and I am working on this point with a view to obtaining evidence of same which may be used if required. On this date, also, I learned confidentially that Elie Garcia, being in charge of the Black Star Line during the absence of New York of Marcus Garvey, ordered, on Feb. 20th, that the sale of stock be stopped. The reasons for this undoubtedly are, first, All stock certificate books are being recalled upon request of Expert Bank Accountant Merrillies, and secondly, because Thompson has notified the Line in writing that he no longer consents to the use of his name on the certificates (several stock books had been signed by him in blank and sent around the country). I learn from Mr. Merrillies, however, that while the sale of stock of the Black Star Line has continued since the indictment, the monies so received have been deposited to the account of the Black Star Steamship Co., Inc., a New Jersey corporation the history of which I have previously given. They are then transferred to the Black Star Line by cash or check. This is being done to avoid the attachment which the National Dry Docks of Staten Island, N.Y. has obtained against the bank account of the Black Star Line for unpaid bills.

Feb. 23rd.

On this date Agent Aros invited to the Bureau office one Louis LeMothe, former purser on the "Yarmouth". After a short conversation I arranged for his appearance at the office on a later date, at which time a statement was taken and will be reported.

On request of Mr. Merrillies, I endeavored to check

190-1781-6

up several of the incidents surrounding the insurance on the boats of the Black Star Line, which do not appear on their books.

S/S "Yarmouth":

On July 5, 1920, Messrs. O'Keefe & Lynch, 45 John Street, N.Y. City, Insurance Brokers, placed the following insurance on the "Yarmouth" through Jas. Hewitt & Co., Ltd., London, England:

\$50,000	freight & earnings (total loss)	1	trip to W.I. only
30,000	disbursements	"	ditto
50,500	hull & machinery	"	ditto
69,500	" " "	"	ditto

The first three policies were issued by the National Benefit Co., and the last named by the British Dominion General Maritime Co., both of London, England. O'Keefe & Lynch, according to insurance custom, paid to the London brokers the premium on this insurance, intending to collect same in turn from the Black Star Line. Much difficulty was experienced in this, the Line, through Garvey, Thompson and Wilford H. Smith pleading shortage of funds and it was not until very recently that the brokers here were paid the money they had laid out for the insurance premium.

I have been informed that there were other policies on the "Yarmouth" covering here three trips, but O'Keefe & Lynch state they did not write them. Neither are they able to advise from their records whether there are any assignments against the insurance on the Yarmouth.

S/S "Kanawha":

During June, 1920, the Black Star Line requested O'Keefe & Lynch to obtain a policy on the "Kanawha" covering a trip

to the West Indies. Upon cabling London on this, O'Keefe & Lynch received a reply stating in effect that not only was the "Karawha" unclassified, but that she was too old to insure. The cable and confirming letter containing these statements are available if needed. Insurance on the boat was finally secured by O'Keefe & Lynch, however, as follows:

1st Policy dated 6/16/20 - \$36,000 covering Hull, total constructive loss, rate 10/0, one trip only.

2nd Policy dated 6/16/20 - \$15,000 covering freight and profits, total constructive loss, rate 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ %, trip only.

3rd Policy dated 6/16/20 - \$9,000, covering disbursements, total constructive loss, rate 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, trip only.

The total premium amounting to \$622.56 was paid by the Black Star Line on August 2, 1920. On the books of O'Keefe & Lynch appears a proviso that "loss, if any, payable to J. M. Briggs, or Black Star Line, as interest may appear." (Briggs sold them the boat). Subsequently, the Black Star Line, requested that O'Keefe & Lynch consent to having any loss made payable to the Massachusetts Bonding Co., which request was refused.

When the "Karawha" finally left New York under these policies (about Feb. 1921) to the West Indies, she was forced to return, not completing the trip. They then requested return of part of the premium, which, when taken up with the London company which obtained the policies, was met with the reply that instead of part premium being returnable, a penalty was due the insurance company inasmuch as the boat had been laid up in New York an unreasonable time following date of the policies, and, in fact

had not left port within the time limit set down by the insurance company after this delay had been called to their attention.

Later, the Black Star Line requested that similar policies be issued covering one year's operation, but London refused.

S/S "Shadyside"

This excursion boat was insured through Frank B. Hall & Co., brokers, 67 Wall Street, as follows:

1st Policy dated 4/19/20, period of 1 year, \$10,000.
Beneficiaries Black Star Line and Leon A. Swift (Joint)
Covers hull, tackle, fixtures, machinery, total constructive loss. Distributed as follows:
City of N.Y. Insurance Co. 1/4 interest)
Baltica Insurance Co., 3/4 ") \$10,000

2nd Policy dated 5/28/20, period of 1 year, \$25,000
Covers hull, machinery, tackle, fixtures, etc. total loss.
Distributed with London, England, companies

Under these policies the movement of the boat is limited to the harbor of New York, as far north as Poughkeepsie. The policies also show that the agreed (between underwriters and B.S.L.) value of the boat was \$45,000 at that time. This, I am informed, was agreed after inspection by the underwriters.

Assignments against the insurance on the "Shadyside" are as follows:

Massachusetts Bonding Co. 6/30/21 filed by
Thompson - \$5,000.00

Garcia Sugars Corp., filed by Thompson & Garcia ~~for~~
consisting of a series of promissory notes, viz:

7/6/21	\$250.00	
8/5/21	500.00	
9/4/21	500.00	
10/4/21	500.00	
11/3/21	500.00	\$2,250.00

(N.B. - These notes have since been satisfied, per B.S.L. books)

Independent wireless Tel. Corp., filed by Thompson \$1150.13

I previously reported that Leon R. Swift, who sold the Shadyside to the Black Star Line, is now suing the underwriters direct through his attorneys, Foley & Martin, for the entire \$35,000 insurance, claiming the boat a total constructive loss. Swift has in his possession an agreement signed by Garvey and Thompson, giving him the right to sue for same. There is a balance on the original purchase price of the "Shadyside" of about \$18,000 still due Swift. Upon taking the matter up with Thompson, he advises that this agreement was given Swift, first because of the money due him, and secondly because he was more familiar with such matters than officials of the B.S.L. Questioned as to what measures the Line has taken to obtain from Swift the difference between \$18,000 and \$35,000 (if full insurance is collected) Thompson states that "we depended upon Swift's good faith to pay us". I have learned that since my talk with him he has had his attorney, Mr. Nolan, take the matter up with the underwriters, who have agreed that no monies will be paid to Swift without representatives of the Black Star Line being notified. As to the assignments, it will be noted they have been filed with the brokers, and not with the underwriters. As Swift is suing the latter, I am informed that these assignments will not be effective; Thompson states the Line intends to satisfy them out of the insurance they collect on the boat.

The above information is for the use of Mr. Merrilies.

Feb. 24th.

On this date agent Amos located A. SUDOLPH SILVERSTON, formerly proprietor of the New York Ship Exchange. This is the man who was dealing with the Shipping Board on behalf of the Black Star Line in its attempts to secure the "Orion", which was to be renamed the "Phyllis Wheatley." Silverston came to the Bureau office willingly and gave a statement, copy of which is attached. I am convinced that Silverston has been dishonest in his dealings with the line and is responsible in some measure for the present difficulties.

Feb. 25th

On this date, in company with agent Amos, called at the Standard Engraving Co., 225 W. 59th St. and interviewed the President, Mr. Chilton, and a Miss McDermott. This is the concern which prepared the plate used for the printing of the circular containing picture of a boat named "Phyllis Wheatley." Upon referring to the records of this concern, a bill dated May 2, 1921, was located, made out to O. L. Thompson, containing a charge of \$7.50 for "plate and art work". Miss McDermott, who handled the transaction, described Thompson, and stated that he requested the name "Phyllis Wheatley" to be painted on the picture in his possession, and also asked that the Black Star Line flag be likewise painted thereon, which was done.

Continued.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING MARCUS GARVEY.

This is a case concerning Marcus Garvey, an alien West Indian Negro who operates from 56 West 136th Street, New York, N.Y. He is charged with having violated the postal fraud statutes in the promotion of the following companies:

- (1) Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League,
- (2) Black Star Line, Inc.,
- (3) The Negro Factory Corporation, Inc.,
- (4) The Universal Steam Laundry.

The advertised purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League is stated as follows:

"An organization embracing the millions of men, women and children of Negro blood and of African descent of all countries of the world, striving for the freedom, manhood, and nationalism of the Negro, and to hand down to posterity a King of Empire - to restore to the world an Ethiopian Nation one and indivisible out of which shall come our princes and rulers, - to bequeath to our children and our Grand Old Race the heritage of an ancestry worthy of their time and thoughtful of the future."

The Black Star Line, Inc., is a Delaware corporation with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, and Garvey, since 1920 at least, has been selling shares of the common stock in this corporation. His principal medium of reaching the public is The Negro World, a second class publication mailed from New York. It has a circulation list of some 45,000 names and circulates among negroes in nearly every country in the world but principally among American negroes and negroes in the British West Indies.

The Black Star Line, Inc. pretends to run a line of steamers, both freight and passenger, and is to convey men and materials to the West coast of Africa where a great negro empire is to be founded. The following representations have been made with reference to the steamship

line and for the purpose of selling stock in the corporation:

- (1) The Black Star Line is up and doing. Doing what? Running Steamships. Help to keep them running by buying your share today!
- (2) Invest your money in the most colossal, most prosperous negro industry of all times.
- (3) Commercially there are few negro concerns in this country, and none in the world, whose prospects are as bright.
- (4) Invest now and help us put more ships on the sea.
- (5) Whatever might have been the errors of the past, the present administration of the Black Star Line is composed of trained business men and specialty service help, unquestionably equal to their responsible tasks.

The advertising literature from which the above has been quoted contains the picture of four ships, known as PHYLLIS WHEATLEY, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, ANTONIO MACEO and the SHADY SIDE. Confidential information from an undercover agent is to the effect that the PHYLLIS WHEATLEY exists only on paper and that in order to procure the out used, a ship was photographed with the real name concealed. An old ship, called the YARMOUTH, was re-named the FREDERICK DOUGLASS and I understand a third ship was re-named ANTONIO MACEO. The SHADY SIDE is an excursion steamer which was used on the Hudson River during one summer.

Under one or another of these corporation names Garvey has started a chain of restaurants, has a run a laundry, bought or optioned what he calls the Liberty Hall, procured, presumably for his own personal use, a yacht and has an equity in a property at 54-56 West 135th Street, New York. The YARMOUTH, re-named the FREDERICK DOUGLASS, made one or more trips to the West Indies and was taken back by its former owners, a certain Canadian firm. The SHADY SIDE is now beached in the East River in New York and one other ship which is now called the KANAWHA is now in Cuba in an unseaworthy condition. My information is that the representations above quoted were made after the steamship proposition

had virtually become a wreck. Your undercover agent advises that the whole of Garvey's project is about to collapse and that the several funds maintained in the New York banks have all been overdrawn. He is being sued by former associates and a report from one of them who was for a time in Liberia shows that the colonization project never could have materialized.

After making only a cursory examination of the papers, most of which were procured for another purpose, the elements of the fraud appear to be as follows:

- (1) Funds belonging properly to one corporation were transferred to another without compensation;
- (2) The charter of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League was violated by the officers of that corporation in buying stock in the Black Star Line, Inc.;
- (3) The so-called "death fund" was used, at least in part, to buy the Negro World. My understanding is that this "death fund" was a trust fund and could be used for buy one specific purpose which was the payment of death claims filed by members;
- (4) Embezzlement of funds by Garvey and his associates.

It seems that Garvey has been giving the Department of Justice endless trouble for years and the Director of the Bureau of Investigation requested the Chief Postoffice Inspector to assign an inspector to this case with instructions to cooperate with the agents of the Department of Justice who desire to bring action under Section 215 of the Criminal Code. This has been done. My opinion is that a good case could be made of it with a reasonable amount of investigation.

Respectfully,

190-1781-6

STATEMENT OF
6000
ORLANDO H. THOMPSON

Present:
Mortimer J. Davis, Special Agent.
James Amos, Special Agent
F. J. Kilmartin, Stenographer.

At Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
15 Park Row, New York City.
February 21, 1935.

- Q. Mr. Thompson, you understand fully that the statement which you make is given voluntarily; that we make you no promises of immunity. To the questions which we ask you here you have the right of replying or not; is that satisfactory?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You are the same Mr. Thompson who some time ago gave a statement to Mr. Williamson, Post Office Inspector, in my presence?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know anything about any insurance carried on the S. S. Yarmouth, Kansas or Shady Side?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was the Yarmouth insured?
- A. Yes, for a trip only.
- Q. What was the amount of that insurance?
- A. I think it was two per cent on two hundred thousand dollars.
- Q. Was that the premium?
- A. That was the rate; the premium amounted to something like five thousand dollars, but I can get definite word from O'Keefe & Lynch.
- Q. Was the premium ever paid?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was any part of that insurance ever assigned to any individual or any firm?
- A. Not on the Yarmouth.
- Q. Was any part of the insurance ever collected?
- A. Not to my knowledge; in fact I don't believe so.
- Q. Is the Black Star Line, so far as you know, now suing for any part of that insurance, or making a claim for any part of that insurance?
- A. Not on the Yarmouth. They are making a claim for insurance on the Shady Side.
- Q. Is it true that there was some delay in paying the premium for the insurance on the Yarmouth?
- A. Yes, it is true.
- Q. What was the reason for that delay?
- A. Insufficient funds.
- Q. Insufficiency of funds for the payment of that premium was generally discussed among the officers of the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But it has since been paid?
- A. It has.
- Q. Why, after the delay, was it finally paid?
- A. Well, we acknowledged the debt.
- Q. Was it because there seemed to be a possibility of collecting a part of the insurance?
- A. There wasn't any chance to collect any insurance on the Yarmouth; there never was any attempt to collect.

- Q. Outside of the insurance on one trip, was the Yarmouth, so far as you know, insured at any other time?
- A. Well, she was insured for each trip and she made three trips.
- Q. Insured through the same concern?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How about the Kanawha?
- A. It was also insured through O'Keefe & Lynch.
- Q. Was the Kanawha insured for trips only?
- A. For round trip from New York to West Indies and Back.
- Q. Is it true that insurance was refused on the Kanawha at any time?
- A. Not that I know of.
- Q. Who dealt with O'Keefe & Lynch regarding the insurance of the boat?
- A. I partially. I interceded with Messrs. O'Keefe & Lynch to stay their hands on suing the company for the insurance of the Yarmouth and I also negotiated in part for the insurance on the Kanawha.
- Q. Wasn't it true that O'Keefe & Lynch received a cablegram from a London insurance concern refusing insurance on the Kanawha because it was too old.
- A. I don't know.
- Q. But the Kanawha was actually insured?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Has any part of that insurance ever been collected?
- A. No sir.
- Q. What was the premium paid on the insurance for the Kanawha?
- A. I am sure I cannot remember.
- Q. For how much was it insured?
- A. It was insured for \$65,000.
- Q. Was she insured for any other trips?
- A. No.
- Q. Were there any assignments to any persons or concerns on the insurance of the Kanawha.
- A. Yes, there was such precaution taken: When the bills for repairs were to be paid we were not able to pay them, for the boat to leave port, so that the National Dry Dock Co. who repaired the boat, insisted on getting such an assignment covering a balance due them in case the ship was lost they could get their money if we didn't pay them.
- Q. And the insurance company consented to make such an assignment?
- A. They weren't questioned as to the right to receive any part of the premium.
- Q. So that the assignment was merely an agreement between the Black Star Line and the National Dry Dock Co. without the knowledge or consent of the insurance company?
- A. Yes, it was with their knowledge, but we didn't ask their consent. They knew about it.
- Q. Has the National Dry Dock Co. ever been paid?
- A. Not in full.
- Q. Have they made a claim on the agreement?
- A. They have, they have attached the account of the Black Star Line in the Chelsea Exchange Bank.

(State of Orlan's M. Simpson - 3.)

- Q. Was any assignment for insurance on the Kanawha ever made to Leon Swift?
- A. Not on the Kanawha, on the Shady Side.
- Q. How much was the Shady Side insured for?
- A. Thirty-five thousand.
- Q. That was blanket insurance, wasn't it?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Has any part of that ever been collected?
- A. No, the case is pending.
- Q. What company was she insured in?
- A. Through Frank B. Hall, insurance broker, distributed in London.
- Q. Who is endeavoring to collect the insurance on the Shady Side?
- A. Captain Swift has charge.
- Q. And why is he trying to collect it?
- A. Because he is interested to the extent of \$18,000 and he knows the entire case of the Shady Side.
- Q. You mean that the Black Star Line has given him permission to collect the \$35,000 due?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. In other words, then the Shady Side is considered a total constructive loss.
- A. Yes.
- Q. What is to become of the balance between \$18,000 due Swift and the \$35,000, should he collect it?
- A. Well, it reverts to the owners of the Black Star Line.
- Q. What assurance has the company that it will get this money?
- A. On the clear case of damage by storm.
- Q. I mean, what assurance has it from Swift that he will pay over to them the balance?
- A. Well, there is a--he is negotiating for this not alone. Both Mr. Nolan a marine lawyer and I representing the Company, keep in touch with him and we have agreed that if the thing should go through that prompt payment would be made to the Black Star Line.
- Q. Have you a written agreement with him?
- A. I am not sure--I think there is--I think Mr. Nolan has one.
- Q. In other words then, the Shady Side has never been paid for fully?
- A. Let's say to the extent of about \$18,000.
- Q. Do you know whether or not Marcus Garvey or any of the other officers of the Black Star Line have any personal bank accounts anywhere?
- A. This is what I think, not that I know; I have seen a check from Mr. Garvey on the bank at 125th St. I think it is the Corn Exchange Bank. I have seen checks from Mr. Garcia on the Chelsea Exchange.
- Q. Do you know whether Mr. Garvey has an account in either Canada or West Indies?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know that it has been alleged that Garvey has gotten away with funds which he has placed either in Canada or the West Indies?
- A. I don't know. As far as I know for your information, during my fifteen months with the Company I have been detailed on the downtown work of the shipping department, so that I have little or no knowledge of the book workings of the office.
- Q. Have you any bank account yourself?
- A. No sir.

- Q. This girl, Amy Jones, do you know whether she has a bank account or not?
A. I really don't know.
- Q. Did Miss Jones have anything to do with disbursing funds of the Black Star Line?
A. As far as I know, only as advised by Garvey.
- Q. Who had the power of authorizing expenditures of the Black Star Line funds?
A. Marcus Garvey.
- Q. Anyone else?
A. No one else. Let me illustrate that. There wasn't any person who could order a bill paid for any one indebtedness; that is, the Treasurer might and even that was under Garvey's instructions - pay regular bills.
- Q. You mean, that even with the approval of the Treasurer, Garvey's approval was also necessary?
A. Yes.
- Q. Who else besides Garvey had the power to make such approvals?
A. I should say no one person.
- Q. During Mr. Garvey's absence from New York City who had power to make disbursements - Mr. Garcia, the secretary?
A. Mr. Wilfred H. Smith. Mr. Garvey appointed him and gave him power of attorney and made him his personal representative when he was leaving the country for the specific purpose of seeing nothing was done in the matter of paying bills without his knowledge and approval so that no bills were paid without Smith's approval.
- Q. Was that arrangement agreed to by either the officers of the corporation or the Board of Directors or was it a personal action by Garvey?
A. It was a personal action.
- Q. Wasn't this considered a rather peculiar procedure for a corporation?
A. Absolutely.
- Q. Did anyone ever question Garvey's retention of the right to give personal approval to expenditures?
A. Well, it wasn't an open question, but a free discussion among the directors.
- Q. Do you know that the Yarmouth has been sold by the U. S. Marshal at public auction?
A. I heard it several weeks after it was done.
- Q. Does Garvey know this?
A. Yes.
- Q. Why was the boat sold?
A. I heard to satisfy a debt.
- Q. Do you know the price the Marshal sold it for?
A. I saw a record of it in the Marine News, \$15,000 and some cents; I can't recall the exact figure.
- Q. Do you know whether a record of that was ever made on the books of the Company?
A. I don't know.
- Q. Were you ever present at a meeting of stockholders where it was decided to claim the steamer Yarmouth as an asset?
A. At this meeting the contention was that the Yarmouth in favor of the organization was helped by the three trips of the Yarmouth, but the Yarmouth as a physical asset was nil.
- Q. When was that meeting held?
A. October 23rd, 1921, I think it was.

Q. Were all the officers present at that meeting?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And it was generally admitted that the Yarmouth was not a physical asset, but merely an asset so far as propaganda was concerned?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not some time ago the District Attorney in New York City threatened Garvey with suit if a ship was not obtained by a certain date?

A. I heard about it, but I was not with the Company at the time.

Q. What did you hear about that?

A. I heard that Marcus Garvey had been collecting moneys and promising a ship and that they were expecting it every day.

Q. Apparently someone had complained to the District Attorney?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Approximately when were arrangements made to insert advertisements in the Negro World regarding the sailing of the Phyllis Wheatley?

A. About some time in January, 1921, an advertisement came out in the Negro World advising of regular sailings to Africa, but it didn't state the name of the boat; although I cannot understand why such an advertisement was put in unless the man who put it in knew something about his plans for obtaining a boat or he may have been thinking that the present boats he had could have made these trips.

Q. Who wrote that advertisement?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was Mr. Garvey in the United States when that advertisement appeared?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he in New York City?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether or not he had previous knowledge that the advertisement was to appear?

A. I don't know, but I drew it to his attention when I saw it.

Q. And what did he say?

A. He made some excuse for its appearance and I told him that that would have to be changed unless you intend to run the Yarmouth to Africa.

Q. You informed him that the Company had no boat which could be run to Africa?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And what did he reply?

A. He told me to go out and try to get such a boat whether by charter or purchase.

Q. Was Mr. Garvey in the United States when the first advertisement specifically mentioning the Phyllis Wheatley appeared in the Negro World?

A. No sir.

Q. Who prepared those advertisements?

A. I think I had something to do with them.

Q. Did Mr. Garvey have anything to do with the preparation of those advertisements?

A. Not those specifying the boats.

Q. Before leaving the United States did he issue any instructions regarding inserting such advertisements?

A. The advertisements were in the papers before he left, not about the Phyllis but about the sailings to Africa.

- Q. Before Garvey left the United States was the acquisition of a boat to be known as the Phyllis Wheatley discussed?
- A. Yes sir, we were actually negotiating for the Tennyson.
- Q. When you called to Mr. Garvey's attention the fact that the Company did not have a boat which could make the trip to Africa, did he cancel the insertion of the advertisements referred to?
- A. No sir, I insisted on him cancelling the sailing dates, which he consented to, the dates being taken out, but the sailings to remain, not on a specified time, but on or about such and such a time.
- Q. Without the mention of any particular ship?
- A. Yes sir, but it was after we had signed a contract with the New York Ship Exchange for a definite delivery that the advertisement came out announcing the sailing on or about such and such a date.
- Q. Where was Garvey then?
- A. I think in Central America.
- Q. Was Garvey kept informed of negotiations in New York while in the West Indies and Central America?
- A. Not through me, because it was hard to get him; he was in one place and then another.
- Q. When Garvey returned to the United States did he object to the advertisements bearing a specified name and sailing dates having been inserted in the Negro World?
- A. The objection was before he came back, because we withdrew these publications that announced the Phyllis Wheatley after the broker failed to deliver the ship.
- Q. Do you know whether Mr. Garvey made any representations while out of the United States regarding the steamship to be known as the Phyllis Wheatley?
- A. No sir.
- Q. He knew, however, that the ship which you intended to acquire for the African trade was to be called the Phyllis Wheatley?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Who suggested that name?
- A. Mr. Garvey.
- Q. When he first inserted advertisements regarding sailings to Africa, with the mention of a specific ship, did he have in mind the steamship to be known as the Phyllis Wheatley?
- A. I really don't know, that's just what I asked him myself.
- Q. Who sold the passage on the Phyllis Wheatley?
- A. People were depositing--this I would like to be clearly understood: It was the volition of the people to deposit money to take care of passages in case the ship became an actuality and people often withdrew their funds week in and week out. It wasn't actually a case of the passage being sold, as moneys were received on deposit when the trip could be procured and the people were told of that, because out of over eight hundred applicants only about forty had actually deposited money.
- Q. Was the money returned?
- A. Some has been returned and some is still being returned as fast as they call for it.
- Q. Did the Company start returning such passage money before or after action by the U. S. Government against the Black Star Line?
- A. Before.
- Q. Since the arrest of Marcus Garvey on January 19, 1922, has the Black Star Line continued the sale of stock?
- A. I don't know.

(Statement of "Crli" to H. Thompson - 7.)

- Q. What do you know regarding the formation of the Black Star Line S. S. Co. of New Jersey?
- A. Yes, I know of that. It was done in October, 1920.
- Q. What was the purpose of forming that corporation.
- A. Specifically for the purpose of controlling one ship. Each ship would be under a different corporate name to avoid the possibility of not making the sailing in case one other ship got into trouble.
- Q. Was that corporation formed for the purpose of taking over any specific ship?
- A. No sir, not at the time of formation, but when the Phyllis Wheatley was actually to be bought, it was suggested that it should be under the clear corporation so that any litigation or judgments would not affect that particular sailing.
- Q. Whose suggestion was that?
- A. My suggestion.
- Q. Was that corporation formed or in your mind, so far as you know, to see that the people got their money back in any way?
- A. Just what I was going to do, to see that the people who had invested their money should be properly taken care of.
- Q. Was it not on the suggestion of Wolf & Steffani that the Black Star Line of New Jersey was formed?
- A. No sir, I only met them recently and this thing was done in October, 1920.
- Q. Wolf & Steffani were the brokers who orally agreed to raise the funds to purchase the Phyllis Wheatley, is that correct?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Did they make any inspection of the condition or ability of the Black Star Line to meet its obligations?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. After such inspection were they satisfied?
- A. Yes, they expressed their satisfaction.
- Q. What sort of an inspection did they make?
- A. Mr. Steffani and Mr. Wolf came to the office one night. They said they were particularly interested in our ability to dispose of or sell bonds and they could only estimate it according to how we impressed them that we could sell the stock of the Black Star Line, provided we had the same clientele, and that we had records that we could finance and that we could dispose of these bonds.
- Q. When was this inspection made, approximately?
- A. About the last week in December.
- Q. At that time the Black Star was practically insolvent, was it not?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Was that fact pointed out to Wolf & Steffani?
- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. They understood it?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Up to that time, however, nothing had actually been obtained?
- A. No, it was not in our possession.
- Q. What is the status of the Phyllis Wheatley today?
- A. Well, the Government refused to let us have the ship unless we put up the bond they require and I think they are negotiating now in Washington for the return of the money.
- Q. Being satisfied that they cannot raise the bond?
- A. Yes sir, Of course the indictment and the arrest of Garvey practically

galled every chance we had of raising the bond.

Q. In what way?

A. The people said, if your company is disintegrated we cannot talk finance with you.

Q. What people are you referring to, are you referring to stockholders?

A. The financiers, people who might have been willing to put up the bond.

Q. Wolf & Steffani have refused?

A. They say, if your organization is coming apart, it was the means through which we were sure you could dispose of the bonds; therefore, we don't think it is a good business proposition. We haven't stopped there. There is an arrangement that if the Government will return the ship they will refund the money. There is a firm, a party waiting to turn it over.

Q. What firm is that?

A. The Northeastern Bond Finance Co., 150 Broadway. The man's name that I have been talking with is Mr. Avartus.

Q. Was the New York Ship Exchange ever paid any money by the Black Star Line to procure the ship.

A. The New York Ship Exchange had \$25,000.

Q. What has become of that?

A. What I have been hearing is that \$12,500 of that has been deposited with the Shipping Board and the last I heard of Silverstone's account was that it required excessive expenditures to procure that particular boat for the Black Star Line and he, as power of attorney, used moneys in connection with procuring the award.

Q. With reference to that boat?

A. The Orion.

Q. Did Silverstone actually deposit \$12,500 with the Shipping Board?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When was the balance added to make up the \$22,500 which the Shipping Board now has?

A. Sometime during August.

Q. Through whom was the balance paid?

A. Through Mr. Joseph F. Nolan, 25 Broad Street.

Q. Has any accounting ever been received from Silverstone for the \$12,500?

A. It has been asked for, but not received in writing.

Q. Where is Mr. Silverstone now?

A. I don't know.

Q. What agreement, as to commissions in compensation, did the Line have with Silverstone?

A. The Line offered Silverstone a flat sum of \$350,000 for a boat not under six thousand tons, to be approved by them, and the Orion was considered to be bought; that is, this boat was to be delivered ready for the ocean in every way, seaworthy and fit.

Q. Have Wolf & Steffani ever been paid any commissions, bonuses or compensations?

A. No, the only money that has been used is the \$25,000.

Q. In what capacity did Mr. Nolan act in these transactions?

A. Marine Adviser to the Black Star Line.

Q. Was his compensation on a fixed basis?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Do you know approximately what it was?

A. \$250 a month.

(Statement of Orlando N. Thompson - 9.)

- Q. Did Mr. Nolan receive any bonuses, commissions or compensation of any other kind for any transactions?
A. No sir.
- Q. Were any compensations, bonuses, etc., paid to Captain Swift for any services rendered?
A. No sir.
- Q. Captain Swift was at one time in the employ of the Black Star Line?
A. Yes Sir.
- Q. On a salary basis?
A. I don't know.
- Q. Do you know of anyone who ever got any money out of the Line which has never been accounted for by services or proper explanations?
A. No sir.
- Q. Have you any idea of or know as to what has become of the large part of the funds collected by the Black Star Line?
A. I have been interested to find that out myself and I am satisfied that bad boats and claims for short delivery of cargo and expenses of that kind has consumed a lot of money. Some very big claims have been paid that I know of. There is a firm in Water Street that we brought co-accounts from Jamaica for and they got a claim for \$2,400.
- Q. Do you know generally that you are accused of having received moneys from the Black Star Line without giving proper accounting?
A. A man came to my house last night and said that he was in a barber shop and heard that I made away with \$32,000. I told him we were hearing lots of things, but I am pretty sure that if I could get my salary it would be enough.
- Q. Do you know how much money Garvey took with him on his trip to the West Indies?
A. No sir, I don't know.
- Q. You do know there was a collection taken up that night and Amy James took the money herself.
A. Yes sir, before, and after, when he came back, they gave him a bag of gold.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

.....
ORLANDO N. THOMPSON

this day of February, 1922.

.....
Notary Public

STATEMENT OF
0003
BY RUDOLPH SILVERSTON

Present:

Hortimer J. Davis, Special Agent
James Tracy, Special Agent
F. J. Elzartia, Stenographer

At Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
15 Park Row, New York City.
February 24, 1932.

Q. What is your full name and address?

A. Anthony Rudolph Silverston, Park Avenue Hotel.

Q. What is your business?

A. I am a ship broker, a ship builder.

Q. What is your business address?

A. Room 1210, 17 Battery Place.

Q. How long have you been in the shipping business?

A. About seven or eight years.

Q. Are you a United States subject?

A. I am.

Q. Have you ever had any dealings with or for the Black Star Line?

A. I have.

Q. Will you kindly explain exactly what dealings?

A. I met Mr. Carvey the first time somewhere during the beginning of the war when I was at 35 Beaver St. I was doing business under the name of the New York Ship Exchange, a fictitious name registered at the City Hall. You know to comply with the law, if you want to do business under a certain name you have to incorporate or register. I believe somewhere in 1918 Mr. Carvey, through some broker, approached me to sell him some oil tankers and I believe, if my memory serves me right, he claimed at that time to be a lawyer with an office somewhere on Broadway. I refused to do any business with him, because during the time of war we had to be careful. I had to know who his principals were, and, of course, I wanted to know where his money came from. I could not get any satisfaction from him. He had a miserable office with a little desk; you could not call it anything else but a hole. I had practically forgotten all about it until I saw in the newspapers an advertisement of a great parade in Madison Square and the name Carvey was the leading figure there. I thought I remembered the name. Of course, I read his statements, don't you know and so on, and also the idea that he wanted to establish a steamship line. At the time I had an interest in a British boat, a British steam trader that I had had already for two or three years previously in my name. I believe it was in 1920 when it occurred to me that it might be a boat that could be used by Carvey. I was given to understand that he was in the market for a steamer. That's the second time I met him. He ordered a man - I forget his name - supposed to be his Chief Engineer - to go with me to make an inspection of the steamship. I think it was a vessel by the name of Smith, a young man, and I took him over to where I had the boat. That was the last I heard of it. I never heard from him again. The next I heard of the Black Star Line - that was, I think, what I tried to get in communication with Carvey at the time in reference to the steamer; his name was the "Alia". However, I could never get him on the telephone so I concluded there was nothing doing. I dropped it. Then the next I knew of - when I met Mr. Thompson. I met him in the office of a Scotchman, a marine contractor, accidentally. His name was Harris. He was a very prominent engineer. He was in a partnership with United States Marine Engineers, I think. I had had some business dealings with that firm and I accidentally met Thompson there. Of course, you see I have been dealing in machinery - I mean to say engines and boilers for steamers and so on. Harris called me to consult with Mr. Thompson, and they were looking then for some engine and boiler for a steamer that I had built and they were at the Vermont. I handled the machinery and boiler previously, of course, it was for the steamer that they wanted the engine and boiler.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you submit to them a detailed estimate of the repairs needed?

A. Well, yes, I had the Government survey. That survey was obtained from the people that I was recommended to in Norfolk. I obtained it there; the official survey made on behalf of the Government and I obtained from the same party a photograph, a large one, of the Orion.

Q. Did you furnish a copy of that photograph?

A. I gave him, Mr. Thompson, the photograph and he never returned it.

Q. Do you think you could recognize the picture of the Orion if you saw it today?

A. I think I can.

Q. I show you a circular headed, "The Black Star Line," containing a picture of a boat supposed to be the Phyllis Wheatley, and ask you if that is the Steamship Orion?

A. Yes, I think it is. I also remember that the name was to be changed to the Phyllis Wheatley, because, in honor of a woman from Boston.

Q. Have you any idea as to how the name Phyllis Wheatley got on the picture?

A. Well, I suppose they went ahead and re-photographed it.

Q. As a matter of fact did the Black Star Line have any authority to publish a picture of the S. S. Orion as belonging to them?

A. No.

Q. As a matter of fact has the Black Star Line ever owned the steamship Orion?

A. For the boat could not be owned unless they furnished a bond.

Q. Did the Black Star Line at any time put up through you any money as deposit on the steamship Orion?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the amount?

A. \$22,500.

Q. They paid that money to you and you in turn paid it to the Shipping Board?

A. Yes.

Q. What other moneys have been paid to you by the Black Star Line?

A. I received from the Black Star Line about 200,000 - let's see, somewhere around that.

Q. Did the Black Star Line ever pay you any money which was to be applied to the S. S. Hong Kong?

A. They paid me. I received a check I believe for \$500, yes, to cover my expenses, to be returned to them and taken out of my profits.

Q. Did they ever place any money in escrow?

A. Yes.

Q. Approximately how much?

A. About sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars.

Q. Representing what?

A. That was to cover life payments.

Q. Has that money ever been returned to them?

A. That was paid to the Shipping Board.

Q. What money was later turned over to the Shipping Board through you?

A. Through me, yes.

Q. And makes up part of the \$25,000?

A. Yes.

190-1781-6

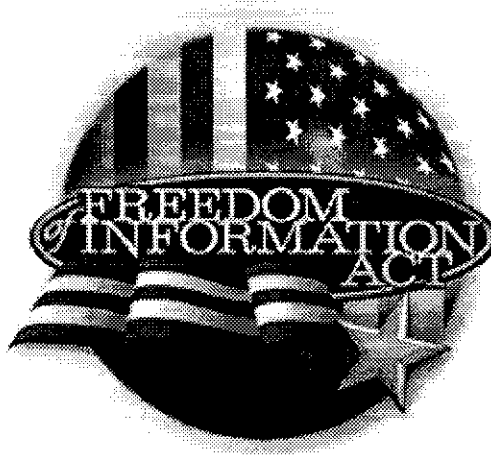


FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY

FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6

PART: 2 OF 6



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DUE TO THE AGE
AND CONDITION OF
THE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS THESE
ARE THE BEST COPIES
OBTAINABLE

MARCUS GARVEY

part 2 of 6 parts

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY

New York City

3/10/22

3/3/22

Mortimer J. Davis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: US vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,
Via. Sec. 32, U.S.C. (Using Mails to Defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED

On March 8th Detectives Barth and Correll of the Bomb Squad, Police Headquarters, brought to this office a letter from the Marshal of Police, Baltimore, Md. to the Police Commissioner, this city, advising that one CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md. reported the loss, on March 22, 1922, of fifty (50) shares of stock of the Black Star Line. The letter in question asked that the Police Commissioner take the matter up with the Line here and also advise as to the nature of the difficulties in which it now is.

On Feb. 17th Marcus Garvey, Pres., Geo. Tobias, Treas., and Elie Garcia, Secretary, O.M. Thompson, V.P., were indicted in the Federal Court at this city under the above named section, and are now out on \$2500 bail each. With this data in hand, I would suggest that the Baltimore office have Marshall interviewed, for the purpose of ascertaining his attitude in the matter, learning whether he is satisfied with his purchases, the representations upon which he purchased the stock, copies of circulars and other literature in his possession sent him through the mails. I would also suggest that if possible Marshall furnish the date or dates upon which he made the purchase, whether the fifty shares were obtained in a block or in installments, as the books of the Black Star Line indicate in that he

100-1781-6

let ten shares (dividend March 31, 1903, No. 10319) to his credit.

Harold, as stated, he apparently had fifty.

If, upon investigation, it would appear that
Harold will make a good witness for the Government, I would suggest
that a direct statement be taken from him, forwarding copy of same to
the office.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE: 3/8/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/6/7/8	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
----------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
 IN RE: U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C., (Using Mails to Defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On the 6th inst. Miss Gwendolyn Campbell, 2441 Seventh Avenue, New York, who was formerly in the employ of the Black Star Line, as chief stenographer, came to the Bureau office voluntarily and gave a statement of which a copy is attached. Miss Campbell expresses her willingness to assist the Government to the extent of her knowledge and ability, but declines to be called as a witness, stating that she fears for her personal safety. No threats have been made to her, the fear being based mainly upon what she believes might happen should she testify against Marcus Garvey. She states Garvey has roused his followers to such a pitch that they will do most anything at his mere intimation. This was illustrated in the case of O.M. Thompson, who has been branded as a "traitor" and who, since Garvey's attack upon him has been visited several times and threatened with bodily harm to such a degree that he has been forced to remove himself and family to another part of the city. In this connection I want call attention to the fact that since his indictment Garvey has made this matter a race issue, advising his followers that this is an attempt by foreign governments to thwart the progress of the negro race and prevent the capture by them of Africa. I have taken to asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck copies of the Negro World in which such statements have recently appeared but am

advised by him that nothing can be done to prevent Garvey's making such assertions.

Louis DeMoth, former purser of the "Yarmouth" also came to the Bureau office on the 6th inst. and gave a statement, copy of which is attached. His testimony I consider of importance.

Also on the 6th I obtained from the Post Office Dept. about 100 replies received from the 500 form letters sent to stockholders following the indictment. Of the 100 returned, about 15 state they are not satisfied and give reasons, which, added to the witnesses already interviewed and listed, bring the total up to about 55.

On the 7th inst. I was advised from a confidential source that the U. N. I. A. had received a tax bill from the City of New York on Liberty Hall, amounting to \$3,000, and that they had furnished an affidavit to the effect that this hall is used exclusively for religious and charitable purposes. This, of course is not true, and upon taking the matter up with the Tax Dept. I was shown copy of an affidavit signed by Geo. Tobias and one Paul, Chaplain of the U.N.I.A. containing the statements mentioned above, made, of course, for the purpose of being exempted from tax. Later in the day a representative of the Tax Dept. called at the Bureau office and was permitted to go over the accounts of the U.N.I.A., after which he stated that they would now have to pay the tax inasmuch as he was convinced that the Association had received a revenue from the use of the hall.

On the 6th inst. P.O. Inspector Williamson, who has been out of New York since January, returned to New York today and went over the case with the writer. Mr. Williamson, who left the city again tonight, states that Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce has advised that the case can go to trial about the end of April, at which time Mr. Williamson expects to return to New York City. Mr. Williamson states that he is not satisfied with the manner in which the U.S. Attorney's office is handling this case here, stating that their attitude is one of disinterestedness and that the Assistant to whom it has been assigned has shown little or no willingness to study the details. Mr. Williamson states further that he will take the matter up with Washington for the purpose of securing the aid of a Special Attorney to prosecute the matter.

Continued.

Hortimer J. Davis
James L. Amos.

March 6, 1932.

On this date LOUIS Le MOYH, residing at
came to the Bureau of Ice, and made substantially the
following statement:

That he is a stockholder in the Black Star Line,
owning \$15.00 (three 5 shares) worth. He is a West Indian by
birth; knew of Garvey in the West Indies before coming to this
country, at which time the latter was connected with some news-
paper in a journalistic capacity. First heard of Garvey in the
U.S. during 1919, at which time he, Le Moth, became a member of
the U.N.I.A. Le Moth, having been on the sea all his life, was
referred to Garvey by Cyril Henry, in 1919. Garvey, in turn re-
ferred him to Capt. Cockburn, who hired Le Moth as purser for the
S/S "Yarmouth" at \$125 a month. Le Moth sailed on the "Yarmouth"
during its maiden voyage for the Black Star Line. Before leaving
port, however, he assisted Capt. Cockburn in having the ship re-
conditioned, and states that contracts for such work were given out
by Cockburn with the approval of Garvey. No one except Garvey could
give such permission, states Le Moth.

The "Yarmouth" left New York the first time during
October, 1919 and went direct to Santa Isabella, Cuba; thence to
Jamaica remaining two days at Kingston. When leaving New York the
boat had aboard a machine grum and cement consigned to Santa Isa-
bella, as well as 23 passengers for Colon and Jamaica. On the
way down the ship developed boiler trouble, which was repaired in

LeMoeth.

Jamaica, payments for such work there being made by the local agents of the U.S.I.A and Black Star Line.

The second trip of the Yarmouth from New York was made in January, 1960, to Cuba. LeMoeth was aboard in the same capacity. This is the trip on which the fatal whiskey cargo was carried. LeMoeth states they were delayed in New York because of boiler trouble, which also developed on the way down the coast but it did not force them to stop. From New York the boat went to Havana, remaining there a month because of harbor congestion; then went to Kingston, Jamaica, remaining there a few days; then to Colon, remaining two days; then to Bocos del Toro, one day; Costa Rica, one day, Santiago, one day; back to Jamaica, remaining there about five days picking up a cargo of coconuts for New York. From Jamaica she went to Nassau, Bahamas, then up the coast to Norfolk, stopping there for coal; then proceeded to Philadelphia, and from there direct to Boston; from Boston to New York. On this second trip to the West Indies, 35 passengers were carried from New York for Jamaica and Colon. The trips to the various other places mentioned were for the purpose of carrying back and forth a few passengers and little cargo, which in no case, states LeMoeth, paid for any one of the trips. The stop at Philadelphia on the way up was made to discharge passengers taken on in the West Indies; the trip to Boston was made purely for propaganda purposes, states LeMoeth, as there were no passengers or cargo aboard for that point. This memo was ordered by Berwin. The memo is aboard, as stated, a consignment of coconuts for New York.

LeMoith

and when this was called to Garvey's attention, he ignored it and ordered the boat to proceed to Boston. This resulted in damage claims being lodged against the Black Star Line for this shipment, as their books show.

The third trip of the Yarmouth from New York to Cuba, (Havana) and Jamaica, was made during April, 1921. LeMoith was not aboard, however, for in the meantime he had been designated Passenger Traffic Manager of the Black Star Line, and occupied a desk at the Line's headquarters in 135th Street. In this latter capacity, LeMoith had charge of booking passage on the Black Star Line boats "Yarmouth" and "Kanawha" which was about to be acquired; in fact he had charge of carrying out the specifications for the "Kanawha" which were laid down by the U.S. Customs officials. LeMoith states that he never sold passage for any other boats except the two mentioned. However, he states that one day a man named Wells came to the Black Star Line office and asked whether any word had been heard from his family in St. Kitts, Windward Islands. LeMoith, knowing nothing of the matter, questioned Wells, who stated that sometime previously he had come to the office and asked Garvey whether he could purchase tickets to be sent to his family for their passage; Garvey accepted his money, but nothing more had been heard by Wells. LeMoith states that the Black Star Line had never intended to run to St. Kitts, nor in fact had the "Yarmouth" or "Kanawha" touched there at any time, and therefore took the matter up with Garvey, who told LeMoith that he had accepted the

money from Wells knowing that the Line could not bring his family to the U.S., but that on the day in question the Line had been a little short of cash and "the money had come in handy to cover operating expenses." Lemoth states that Wells, who during this conversation had remained outside the door of Garvey's office, overheard same and at once demanded an explanation from the latter, becoming so angry that Garvey threatened to throw him out. Lemoth has promised to obtain Wells' address for this Bureau.

Lemoth remained as Passenger Agent for about a month; on June 30th, 1920, he left New York by rail for Key West, from where he went to Cuba in the capacity of stock salesman of the Black Star Line. He has a letter signed by Garvey, authorizing him to transact business for the line and to sell its stock in Cuba and Hayti. When Lemoth left New York he was given \$500 in cash and told by Garvey to take any other incidental expenses (when the \$500 ran out) from the stock sales. He went first to Havana, Cuba, and has a telegram from Garvey dated June 20th at New York, instructing him to sell stock and conduct mass meetings, and to rush to New York as soon as possible some cash. Lemoth remained in Cuba until Jan. 1st, 1921, during which time he sold about \$3,000 worth of stock all told. He collected about \$2,000 in cash (the balance being the installments which subscribers were to pay). Of this \$2,000, Lemoth states he turned but \$500 over to the Black Star Line, the difference being expended by him on the printing of prospectus, hire of hall, board and lodging, travel expenses, expenses of Havana office of

Lemoth

the U.N.I.L., which Lemoth was supporting from his stock collections. This office employed an interpreter, in addition to xx Lemoth. Before Lemoth left New York Garvey stated his salary would be \$50 per week, which was to be sent to him from New York. This was not done, however, so Lemoth took same out of his stock collections. However, he claims the line still owes him \$450 salary, for which he has entered suit to recover. While in Cuba, Lemoth came to the conclusion that expenses for his work were too high in comparison with the sale of stock, and so notified Garvey, suggesting that he be returned to New York. He has telegrams and letters, however, ordering him to stay there, despite this fact. Lemoth^{states}/he received practically no cooperation from the Line, and finally became so disgusted that he resigned and returned to New York.

Lemoth states that while in Cuba he corresponded with various officers of the Black Star Line, and has in his possession all cables and letters sent to him, which he will yield under proper subpoena. He is willing to testify against the Line. He has, also, an itemized list of all his expenditures in Cuba to prove his assertions regarding the cost of stock selling work there.

The letters in Lemoth's possession I consider very important, not only for the reasons above stated, but because he has several letters signed by Thompson, stating in effect that the Black Star Line was practically bankrupt and about to smash, but urging him at the same time not to reveal this situation to the people of Cuba and to keep up their spirits and ambitions by further sales

Leboth

of stock.

Leboth can be seen at any time and, as stated, will testify to the facts outlined herein.

100-1781-6

Mortimer J. Davis,
James A. Amos

March 6, 1922.

On this date MISS GWENDOLYN CAMPBELL, residing at 2441 Seventh Avenue, New York City, came to the Bureau office upon request, and made, substantially, the following statement:

That she is a West Indian; she knew Garvey in Jamaica; where he was doing journalistic work in about 1914, at which time she did stenographic work for him from time to time. She understands that Garvey developed the idea of the Universal Negro Improvement Association himself, and came to America around 1913.

She was sent for by Garvey during March, 1920, at which time he asked her to take charge of the stenographic force in his office, which position she accepted at \$20 per week, later receiving \$25. She states she was in the employ of both the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line at the same time, but was paid by the Black Star Line. She, during her employment, purchased ten shares of stock of the Line, paying \$50, but states that subscription was not compulsory among employees. That yes were, however, to subscribe to the African Construction Loan, the purpose of which, she states, was to build factories in this country and in Liberia, Africa. Other funds collected which Miss Campbell recalls are the Negro Factories Corp., Liberty Hall building fund, Black Star Line and

Miss Campbell

Miss Campbell states that the C/S "Yermonth" was purchased as a propaganda ship, with no idea of making profit. This understanding she received from conversations between Garvey and other officers of the line, and from talk about the Black Star Line office.

Garvey, states Miss Campbell, drew \$100 weekly from the Black Star Line, \$50 weekly from the U.M.I.A. and \$50 weekly from the Negro Factories Corp., as salary. Miss Jacques, his Secretary, drew \$30 weekly from the line and \$10 weekly from the Negro Factories Corp. Garvey was given permission from the Board of Directors, states Miss Campbell, to draw money for his expenses without giving itemized statements. Upon his trips out of town, he merely submitted a slip on his return stating that so-and-so-much was spent for expenses, and so-and-so-much collected, turning in the balance (if there happened to be any) without itemized explanations. When Garvey went on the road he was invariably accompanied by Miss Jacques, who took care of all collections and expenditures. She was very particular to see that no one else attended to this feature, states Miss Campbell.

Miss Campbell states that one of her duties was to order all checks drawn on the account of the Black Star Line for the payment of all debts, salaries, etc., etc. She could not draw such orders, however, without proper authority from Garvey. When Garvey left the country in 1920 (February) he gave written instructions that Elford H. Smith was to have complete control of the funds of the

Black Star Line. Miss Campbell has in her possession the letter issued to her at the time containing these instructions. Questioned as to the activities of C.L. Thompson during Garvey's absence, she states that no checks were issued to the former by Smith without complete and detailed explanations and investigations. This feature was taken up with Miss Campbell because of Thompson's apparent ease in securing checks for payment on various ships during Garvey's absence. Miss Campbell believes that Thompson is sincere and honest.

Miss Campbell states that she saw the report on Africa which Cyril Crichtlow sent to this country and that she personally gave it to Garvey and saw him read it. This report, she states was generally unfavorable so far as the aims and objects of the U.M.L. were concerned.

Questioned as to the use of the various funds collected Miss Campbell states that all funds were interchangeable, that is that officers, particularly Garvey, drew promiscuously on each and every fund available regardless of whether or not the use of the money had any direct connection with same.

Regarding Garvey's trip to Jamaica, Miss Campbell states that no one knows exactly how much money he took, but it was the general understanding that he was handed \$1,000 for expenses before leaving. The report which Miss James turned in when they got back to this country indicated that they had sold about \$12,000 worth of stock, whereas but a few hundred dollars were turned into the treasury of the Line. The only explanation given for the trip was "collection

1907-1781-6

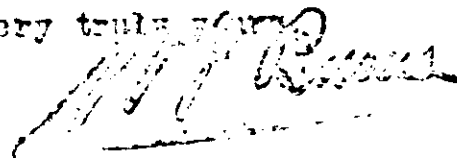
Miss Campbell wishes to make it very clear that she will assist the Government to the extent of her ability, but objects strenuously to being called to the witness stand, having fear for her personal safety. Arrangements have already been made to avail ourselves of her assistance, as the reports of Agent Waco will show. Miss Campbell is now employed in the office of a colored stock broker in Harlem, named Mead. Many persons have come to that office recently endeavoring to dispose of their Black Star Line stocks. Mead is forced to tell them that they are not worth the paper they are written on and that there is no market, despite the fact that most of these people are willing to accept 50¢ on the dollar. The names of such persons are being obtained.

March 20, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CRIM.

I invite your attention to the marked editorial in the "Negro World", which is the official organ of Marcus Garvey and his organization, including the Black Star Line. Garvey, as you will remember, is being indicted for a misuse of the mails in a wholesale fraud in which he has stolen the lives' savings of many sad negroes throughout the country. He is the most prominent Negro agitator in the world today and we have been "on" him for over two years. The Post Office Inspector has reported that he is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Assistant United States Attorney in New York who is handling the case, and protests his inability to protect the interests of the official. He has indicated that the Post Office Department intends to make formal request that a special assistant be assigned to this prosecution. Therefore, I consider this editorial in Garvey's paper of particular interest to you.

Very truly yours,



Director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	MADE: Mar. 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 7 - 14 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>U.S. Vs MARCUS GARVEY</u>		Via. Section 215 U. S. CC Using Mails in Furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent had an interview with Gwen Campbell, 2441 Seventh Ave. Miss Campbell was former assistant secretary to Marcus Garvey. She gave agent names of certain people who were dissatisfied with the stock they had bought and had taken same to Claudius Meade, a broker, for him to sell. Miss Campbell stated that Claudius Meade had told these people that the stock was not worth the paper it was written on; nearly all of his clients were willing to sell stock at fifty cents on the dollar, but so far Meade has been unable to sell any of it.

Meade is a stock broker with business at 2576 Seventh Ave.

Following is a list of those who left stock with Meade for sale - this list furnished by Miss Campbell.

Cyril W. Stephens, 10 W. 141st St. NYC	160 shares
J. A. Smart, 204, W. 161st St. Apt. 22, NYC.....	
J. A. St. Clair, 167 W. 129th St. c/o McCray.....	18 shares
James Parril, 151 W. 138th St. NYC.....	10 shares
Sidney S. Bailey, 151 W. 140th St. NYC.....	150 shares
M. H. Lewis, c/o Seally, 58 East 157th St. NYC.....	40 shares
S. M. Johnson, 46 W. 141st St. NYC.....	5 shares
J. C. Ober, 150 W. 141st St. NYC.....	
Jan. L. Simmons, 2524 Seventh Ave. NYC.....	10
R. Thompson, 319 Federal St. Leoburg, Pa.....	

Agent interviewed Annie Alleyne, 120 West 137th St.,
New York City.

Also interviewed Mrs. Parris 117 - 119 West 142nd St.

For all statements of interviews see Agent Davis' reports
on this matter.

100-1781-6

CL

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Baltimore, Md.	Mar.14,1922	Mar.13,1922	Young O. Wilson
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
MARCUS GARVEY et al.- New York City. Misuse of Mails.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<u>At Baltimore, Md.</u>			
<p>Reference is made to report of Special Agent Mortimer J. Davis, of the New York office, dated March 10, 1922, under the following caption: "U. S. vs. BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., - Violation Section 215, U. S. C.C.- Using Mails to Defraud" -- in which it was suggested that one CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Md., be interviewed relative to stock held by him in the "Black Star Line Co., Inc.", with the view of establishing certain facts, the officers of said corporation being under indictment at the present time in the Federal court at New York City.</p>			
<p>Pursuant to instructions received from Special Agent in Charge McKean, I proceeded to the home of CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, and in an interview with him obtained the following information: He is a native of St. Lucia, West Indies (British subject), has been in the U. S. eight years and conducts a barber shop at 801 W. Bond St., Baltimore, Md. MARSHALL stated that his report of the loss of 50 shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." to the local police on March 2, 1922, was a mistake; that he was excited at the time and had the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." stock confused with other stock he owned, namely, the Douglas Theater Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; and that in reality</p>			

10 shares of "Black Star Line, Inc." stock, the receipts in payment of said stock, papers, correspondence, etc., and \$6.00 in cash money were taken from a bureau drawer in his bed room at 1538 E. Madison St. sometime between Feb. 22nd and 26th, 1922, an entrance to the premises having been forced. MARSHALL further stated that he is a member of the "Universal Negro Improvement Association" and "African Communities League", and that in this connection he became interested in the "Black Star Line Co., Inc., an auxiliary company formed for the purpose of putting on the high seas negro owned and negro manned ships to ply particularly between the United States, the West Indies, and Africa. He informed me that he purchased 10 shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." at \$5 a share but could not recall the date of purchase. He remembers having forwarded to the home company of said "Black Star Line Co., Inc." a money order for \$10 with application for the purchase of this stock, following same later with a payment by money order of \$40 within a period of 60 days. His receipts for the payment of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." stock were in the same envelop with his certificate of stock, therefore dates could not be ascertained. In my interview with CHARLES D. MARSHALL he impressed me as being an enthusiastic worker in the behalf of the negro race in connection with the "Universal Negro Improvement Association" and African Communities League", and seemed to be well informed as to the work being done by said associations and its officers, who are:

Marcus Garvey, President General.
Sir William Morris, K.C.O.M., Ass't. President General
G. E. Stewart, Chancellor
Fred A. Foots, Secretary General
J. B. Yearwood, Ass't. Secretary General.
E. L. Poston, 2nd Ass't. Secretary General

Headquarters in the Universal Building, No. 56 W. 135th St., New York City.

CHARLES D. MARSHALL expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with his purchase of ten shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc., the auxiliary company, and seemed confident that everything would be all right. He was unable to furnish me copies of circulars and other literature in his possession, due to the fact that all papers in this connection were tucked away in the envelop which was stolen.

I am sending with the New York copy of this report a clipping from the Afro-American, dated March 10, 1922, which may be of some interest to that office.

CONCLUDED at Baltimore.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, N. Y.
March 18, 1922.

Am. J. Burns Esq., Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of December 12, 1921 -WIG-AS- addressed to the New York office of the Treasury Department in re Marcus Garvey, which was shown to me some time ago.

In order that you may be in a position to supply the treasury Department with such of the information gleaned from the books of the Black Star Line, Inc. and the Universal Negro Improvement Association as pertains to their Department I beg to enclose herewith a statement of the amounts paid to Marcus Garvey, as salary, by the concerns named during the calendar years 1919-1921 inclusive.

Respectfully,

Joseph M. ...
Expert Bank Accountant.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Statement of amounts paid to MARCUS GARVEY, as salary,
by the Black Star Line, Inc. and the Universal Negro
Improvement Association during the calendar years
1919-1921 inclusive.

1919

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president August 12-December 22, 1919	\$1,175.00	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n as President General	-0-	\$1,175.00

1920

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president	5,138.84	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n as President General	<u>1,016.68</u>	6,185.52

1921

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president	-0-	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n as President General	<u>7,950.14</u>	7,950.14

The checks and Cash Books with entries establishing
above are in possession of the writer.

Note: During part or all of the above period Marcus
Garvey was also Managing Editor of the Negro World (news-
paper). What compensation he received, if any, in that
capacity is not known as the books of that concern were
not obtained.

Miss Gwendolyn Campbell (Garvey's stenographer)
states that Marcus Garvey also received a salary of \$50.
a week from the Negro Factories Corporation, an affiliated
concern.

New York City, N. Y.
March 18, 1922.

Thos. P. Herrilees
Expert Bank Accountant.

OFFICE OF
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JEH*H



January 17, 1932.

Memorandum for Mr. Lewis:

Our confidential informant at New York advised by telephone on the evening of January 16, 1932, that a special delivery letter was being mailed to Henry Lincoln Johnson, 1461 S Street, N.W., by M. E. Burke, who was then in New York.

He stated that Garvey had been unable to raise the \$3,000, consequently Burke was communicating with Johnson.

He stated that Burke's residence is 224 K Street, N.W.; that Burke is still in New York, and the informant will advise by telephone when Burke leaves New York.

Respectfully,

J. E. H.
Cunningham

REPORT MADE AT: New York, NY	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 21, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 14 - 21 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES H. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY		Violation Section 215 U.C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, NY.

Agent, in company with Special Agent Davis, called on and interviewed Captain Joshua Cockburn and William Darby - see Agent Davis report for March 14th.

Called to see Rev. G.D. Gordon who gave agent the name of Adolph Graham, 712 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, as a probable witness; Graham was not in when agent called at his residence, but arrangements will be made to see him later.

In company with Agent Davis interviewed Edward D. Smith Green - see Agent Davis' report for March 16, 1922.

Called at the following places to interview probable witnesses:

- Josephine Boyd, 16 W. 137th St., NYC.
- Eugene Speares 599 Lenox Ave. N.Y.

Miss Boyd was not at home but arrangements were made to see her later. There is no such person as Eugene Speares at 599 Lenox Ave.

Also called on Capt. Cockburn at 201 W. 128th St. where agent met Thomas Adams at 164 Seventh Ave. NY. Thomas Adams stated that in March, 1921 he gave up his home in Detroit and

100-1781-6

came to New York to buy passage on the steamship that was to go to Africa; he claimed that he was led to believe by Garvey that the ships were sailing in January, February and March of 1921 but was told when he arrived at Garvey's office that they did not know when the ships would sail.

Agent called to interview Mrs. Bessie Scott, 271 Bergen St., Brooklyn; Mrs. Scott was not in but agent had a talk with Mrs. Frank Smith, a daughter of Bessie Scott, who informed agent that she had bought ten dollars worth of stock, her mother (Mrs. Scott) had bought ten dollars worth and her husband, Frank Smith had also bought ten dollars worth. She claimed they had been induced to buy by one George H. Hart, 164 Third Ave., Brooklyn; that they all hoped that Garvey would be sent to prison.

Agent then called on Elias B. Howard, 506 Macon St., Brooklyn, who informed agent that he had invested ten dollars and that he was getting letters from the Black Star Line to buy more stock. That he lost the first stock certificate and sent to the office of the Black Star line for another one which they sent him. He also told agent that he thought he could locate Wilford Smith - we have been looking for Smith and so far have been unable to locate him. Howard advised agent that he felt sure he could locate him through his preacher as he was a friend of his minister; he promised to advise agent as soon as Smith was located by him.

VEN:RHH

March 31, 1933

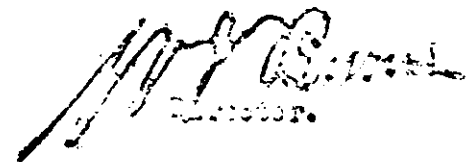
Mr. W. L. Harley,
Office of the Under Secretary,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Harley:

I wish to thank you for your communication of the 28th instant, transmitting copy of despatch No. 181, dated March 9th, received from the American Consulate at Guatemala City, Guatemala, relative to negro activities at Puerto Barrios.

I assure you that this information is of interest to us in connection with our investigation of the Black Star Line, in re MARCUS GARVEY.

Very truly yours,



Director.

March 31, 1932

Mr. Thom. P. Lawless,
P. O. Box 241 City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the investigation of the HILAK STAR LINE, in re CARLOS GARNER, et al., please find enclosed herewith copy of despatch No. 111, in which information received from the American Consulate at Guatemala City, Guatemala, relative to the negro activities at Puerto Barrios.

The information contained in this despatch may be of use in your investigation, but under no circumstances should the source of same be divulged as the State Department advises that it is to be held confidential.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Enclosure

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 23, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 21 to 28, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. Amos
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY et al Violation Section 215 U.S.C.C.
Using Mails in Furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:
New York, N.Y.

Called on Captain Cockburn (colored) who has been furnishing agent with names of witnesses to interview. He had promised to locate John Payne, a probable witness at his home for agent to interview, but was not able to locate him at this time, however, he will do so at a later date and let agent know.

Called on and interviewed Bishop George McGuire, colored, at 224 W. 155th St. NYC, his home. Capt. Cockburn furnished his name to agent as a probable witness. Bishop McGuire stated:

That he had been associated with Garvey as Chaplain General in the U.N.I.A. for a number of years. He stated that he bought \$1000. worth of stock in the Black Star Steamship Lines, 200 shares at \$5.00 per share. That he was forced to buy this stock as all officials of the company were - money for same being taken from his salary each month.

On account of his position as bishop in the Church of the House of Good Shepherd, he is very reluctant about testifying or going on the witness stand on account of the feeling that it might cause in his congregation.

Annie Carrington, colored, called at the office of the Bureau and in the presence of agent gave a statement to Special Agent M.J. Davis - see Agent Davis' report for March 25, 1922.

VHR:PMH

April 4, 1933

Mr. Thos. P. Merrilees,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring further to your letter of March 2, 1933, requesting certain information relative to the Steamship "Manana" from the American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, there is transmitted herewith photostatic copy of a despatch, dated March 21, 1933, from the Consul at Antilla, Cuba, furnishing the information desired.

Very truly yours,


Director

Enclosure

VWH:PMH

April 4, 1922

Mr. William J. Carr,
Director of Consular Service,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your communication of the 30th ultimo, (33-193.11/2077) with which you transmitted copy of a despatch, dated March 21, 1922, from the American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, relative to certain information in connection with the movements of the S. S. "Kanawha."

Very truly yours,



Director.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 14, 1922.

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

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.
Wio. Sec. 215, US33.

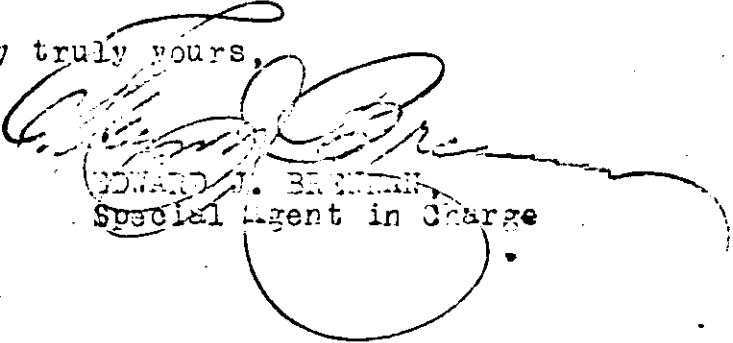
Dear Sir:-

Post Office Inspector Williamson, with whom agents of this office have been working on this case, telephoned to Special Agent L. J. Davis this morning and stated that Asst. U. S. Attorney Joyce informed him that it will be impossible to bring the matter to trial before July 1st next. Mr. Williamson also stated that Mr. Joyce had intimated that complaint had been made in Washington regarding the manner in which the United States Attorney's office in New York appears to be handling the case, and desired to know where such complaint had originated. Mr. Williamson's inquiry today was to ascertain whether any such complaint had been made in Washington by this office, and, of course, was assured that such was not the case. In this connection I desire to refer you to a report made by Agent Davis under date of March 8th, 1922, upon page #3 of which are quoted statements made to that Agent by Inspector Williamson at the time.

Mr. Williamson also advised that he had interviewed several prospective witnesses in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the names of which were furnished him by this office on your request sometime ago, but that he was unable to obtain statements from them. Therefore, he suggested that agents of this office go to those cities and interview the people. Mr. Williamson was thereupon advised by Agent Davis that the matter would be taken up with the Director as instructions, and, furthermore, that this Department maintains offices in each of the cities mentioned, to which, if the Director so desires, the matter will be referred. I might add here that the names furnished Mr. Williamson were those of persons who had signified to this office, in writing, their dissatisfaction with the purchase of Black Star Line stock, and who, therefore, would appear to be willing witnesses.

This matter is called to the attention of the Director for such action as he may deem advisable in the premises.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge

MJD/MSJ

P.S. The names and addresses of witnesses in Philadelphia may be obtained through Mr. J. Joseph Murphy, Attorney, 1315 Arch St., and those in Pittsburgh from Mr. C.B. Williamson, P.C. Inspector, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 7, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 1 to 7th 1932, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY</u>			
Vio. Section 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed Mrs. Amy Taylor, 2184 Fifth Ave., New York, a probable witness. Amy advised agent that she had bought stock from Garvey in the Black Star Line (she showed agent these certificates) and stated that she would be willing to go on the stand at any time as she felt that Garvey should be punished.

Called on Captain Cockburn (colored) but he has nothing new to tell agent.

Interviewed John Bayne, colored, 167 W. 145th St. in re Marcus Garvey. Bayne did not want to talk but he did inform agent that he (Bayne) was the man who first gave Garvey his start when Garvey came to New York, but he is unwilling to go on the stand although he says he knows Garvey was wrong in his actions.

In company with Agent Mortimer Davis interviewed Captain Cockburn; Cockburn has done everything to help us on this case. See agent Davis' report on this matter.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: April 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 7 to 14 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES H. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY			
Via Sec. 215 C.C. - Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed Capt. Cockburn who gave agent the name of Rev. Norman Wilson (colored). Called on Norman Wilson (probable witness) at 206 W. 95th St. Wilson stated that at one time Garvey sent some of his paid thugs to Wilson's church to beat him (Wilson) up, the reason for this being that he advised his congregation to ~~having~~ have nothing to do with Garvey. Wilson is reluctant to go to Court because he feels that it will hurt him with his congregation.

Agent also interviewed Rev. McGuire. He also feels as all the other ministers interviewed - reluctant to go into court.

Interviewed Fred Powell, colored, 135th St. & Lenox Ave. He is willing to help in any way that he can to get evidence against Garvey. He stated that he was formerly Assistant Treasurer and Secretary under Garvey and resigned because he felt that the people's money was not being properly handled.

Interviewed Dr. Ubert C. Vincent, 209 W. 135th St. with a view of locating Wilfred Smith. Dr. Vincent informed me he did not know the whereabouts of Smith.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/20/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/15/17 & 18th	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
----------------------------------	----------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.
Vic. Sec. 215, U. S. C., Using Mails to Defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On the 18th inst. Agent received information from Confidential Employee #600 that Marcus Garvey, who had been in Detroit, rushed into town on this date and signed a power of attorney giving W. J. Matthews, attorney for the Black Star Line, authority to collect from the Shipping Board, Washington, D.C. the sum of \$22,500 deposited there last year as first payment on a tentative contract for the S/S "Orion". This being an unusual procedure, Agent interviewed Orlando W. Thompson, now under indictment in this case, and learned from him that the money in question had been originally deposited with the Shipping Board by A. Rudolph Silverston, who in 1921 had been given a power of attorney by the Black Star Line to represent them in the deal. Silverston has been referred to previously as a ship broker who operated the now defunct New York Ship Exchange, 115 Broadway. It appears that Silverston was originally given, in checks of various amounts, \$25,000 by the Black Star Line, to be used by him at his discretion in the procuring of a boat. When the opportunity to obtain the "Orion" presented him itself Silverston had but \$12,500 of this amount left, which he handed in to the Shipping Board. It has been impossible up to this time to obtain a clear explanation from Silverston or anyone else as to what happened to the difference between that \$12,500 and

Re: Black Star Line

the original \$25,000 in his possession, outside of the statement that "there were large expenses". (See statement of Silverston 2/24/32 regarding this). When, within a short time the Shipping Board demanded an additional \$10,000 deposit, Silverston appealed to Louis Nolan, then admiralty attorney for the Black Star Line. Mr. Nolan at this time informs me that he borrowed that amount from the International Finance Corp. of this city, and then gave his personal check to Silverston, which later found its way to the Shipping Board and now makes up part of the \$2,500 there. It was agreed between Silverston and Nolan that the latter would be reimbursed by the former when Silverston collected his commissions on the sale of the ship. Therefore, Mr. Nolan at this time is also making strenuous efforts to have the Shipping Board return the deposit to him so that he may collect his loan. In this connection Nolan advises that he has been down to Washington but recently and has been assured by the Shipping Board that his money will be protected. In the meantime he has been trying to obtain a resolution from the Board of Directors of the Black Star Line authorizing him obtain this money, which resolution they have promised him but state they are unable to give due to the absence of the President, Garvey, from the city. Thus it will be noted that the Black Star Line is apparently double-crossing Nolan and trying to get the money itself; at least Garvey and Matthews are.

I understand that originally the deposit was placed with the Shipping Board by Silverston either in his name

Re: Black Star Line

or the name of his defunct company, but that the Board subsequently learned that he was acting for the Black Star Line, and that at least one of the deposit checks was made payable to the Shipping Board direct by the Line.

It would appear interesting to trace these developments, inasmuch as they relate directly to the violation in this case.

VMM:RCH

April 23, 1942

Mr. Thomas E. Merrillers,

Washington, D. C.

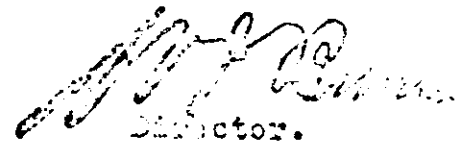
Dear Sir:

Re your information in connection with your investigation of the action of T. E. Merrillers, Inc., in the case of the U. S. A. M., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent Lawrence J. Davis of the New York office, under date of April 21, 1942.

I might mention to you at this time that upon receipt of a check that a check was accompanying to recover the good funds deposited in the custody of the Shipping Board and to recover up with that Board and Agent that they would make no return of this money as to the indictment was pending against the officers of this company.

If you think that the suggestion of Agent Davis, to the effect that the Board in any way could be made at the Shipping Board and that to the persons who were the good funds, would assist you in your investigation, please so advise.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Enclosure

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES H. MOSS	PLACE WHERE MADE: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: APR. 24, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: APR. 14 - 21 1922.
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: U.S. VS. MERCUS GARVEY Violation Section 215 C.C. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme, to defraud.			

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:

New York, N.Y.

Agent called on Captain Cockburn who gave him the address of Edgar Gray (colored) 214 W. 140th St. Cockburn advised agent that Gray would be glad to testify against Garvey. Agent called on Gray but was unable to find him at home; called at the Municipal Building where I was informed Gray worked but after going over the records of the City employees I was unable to find him.

Agent also called on A. Rudolph Silverston with Agent Davis but found him not in; also Robert Lewis Waring (colored) 77 W. 131st St. also O.M. Thompson, colored, 317 W. 138th St. We were informed that Garvey was making an effort to get the money back from the U.S. Shipping Board that he had on deposit for a ship. Thompson told us he did not know anything about it but he was not surprised - that Garvey was capable of doing anything dirty and mean.

Also went to the Seventh District Court as Garvey was being sued for salary by James D. Brooks, colored and Ed Orr, colored. Called on J.C. Thomas in an effort to locate Wilfred Smith as we had been told that he was living at Thomas' but on making inquiry we were informed that Smith had been there but they did not know where he was living; so far we have not been able to locate Smith but hope to in the near future.

190-1781-6 41

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE APR. 29, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE APR. 21 to 28 1932	REPORT MADE BY JAMES H. VICE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE U. S. vs. HENRIS GARVEY		Viol. Section 215 - Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N. Y.

Agent called on Anna Carrington (colored) 120 W. 137th St. a witness in this case with a view of keeping in direct touch with her. She stated that she is anxiously waiting for the time to be called to the witness stand and was very anxious to know when the trial would be. Agent told her he expected it in June.

Also called on Cyril A. Chrichlow, 92 Lgo Ave., Jersey City N. J. who had won a suit for \$750.00 for salary, against Garvey, and who, agent had been informed, had settled for five hundred with the understanding he would not testify against Garvey. Chrichlow told agent it was not true that he had settled with Garvey but that he intended to testify against Garvey whenever we wanted him to and that the reason that he settled for \$500. was because he was very badly in need of funds as he had been sick since he returned from Africa, which, agent knows to be true.

Agent called on Robert Lewis Waring (colored) attorney for Brooks who had also sued Garvey for \$750. for salary. Waring informed agent that after they had won the suit against Garvey for \$750. Brooks told Garvey had come to him and had told him if he would drop his case against him he would refuse to prosecute anything on the charge of theft that he, Garvey, had him arrested for. Waring told him that there was nothing doing. Waring also told

agent that he intended to levy on all of Garvey's furniture if he did not pay the judgment in a very short time. He also stated that as soon as he could get enough stock holders he intended putting Garvey in the hands of the receiver.

Interviewed Mollie Neal Huston, 140 N. 142nd St. who is writing an article on Garvey for the New York World. She asked agent if he could help her and was told that the only way to obtain this information was for her to write to the Director of the Bureau.

Interviewed C. C. A. French, colored, who is an attorney with offices at 124 N. 138th St. French had charge of the case for the Chicago Defender when Garvey sued for \$200,000. dollars and got a judgment for six cents. He told agent that he (agent) should see one George Johnson who Garvey sent to Canada for the purpose of fooling the people into believing he sent him there to buy a ship and Johnson had instructions not to attempt to buy a ship.

Agent interviewed Claudius Meade, 2376 Seventh Ave. who he had been informed had a quantity of stock of the Black Star Line. Meade is a stock broker and he informed agent that several people had bought stock for him to sell for them to the amount of 200 shares but when they left the stock with him he told them there market for it. He also told agent that he had returned all the stock except 40 shares.

Agent called on Fred Powell, 135th St. & Lenox Ave; he was out but agent will call again. Also called on Reverend Garner, 18 1/2 135th Ave. who had refused to get Wilfred Smith's address for agent, but a call will be made on 135th St. & Lenox Ave.

V.M:M

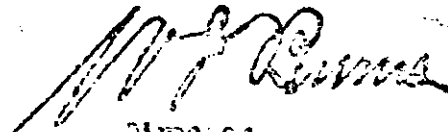
April 29, 1932.

Mr. J. M. Cox,
Room 212, Post-Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference to agreement made with you in January 1932.
I enclose herewith statement of the amounts paid to Marcus Garvey
as salary by the organization with which he was affiliated during
the calendar years 1914 to 1931, this statement being taken from
the books by Robert Egan's accountant Thomas M. Morrillee of this
Bureau.

Yours very truly,



Director.

enc.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
P.O. Box 845--Penn. Ave. Station.
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1922.

SUBJECT: * Black Star Line, Inc.


Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

The Black Star Line, Incorporated, entered negotiations for the purchase of a steamer from the Shipping Board in August 1921. Through a series of circumstances the purchase was not completed and the corporation is asking for the return of its good faith deposit. We have been confidentially informed that the corporation is now involved in legal entanglements and that several of its officials are under indictment for using the mails to defraud.

Before taking any action in the way of either completing the sale of the ship or in returning the good faith deposit, it would be appreciated if you will advise me if there is any truth in the information regarding the indictment of any of the officials of that corporation or other legal entanglements.

Yours very truly,


FRANK BURT, Manager,
Division of Investigation,
U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation.

FS:FCM:LM

100-1781-6

7-11-38

April 26, 1938.

Mr. Frank Birtle,
Director, Division of Investigations,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Birtle:

Confirming our phone conversation of the 17th instant
and your letter of April 15, relative to the officials
of the Elgin Paper Line, Inc., I wish to advise that the records of
this office which came on February 17, 1938, indisputably were taken
by the Federal Grand Jury at New York City against Thomas Garvey,
President, Elgin Paper Line, Inc., and also against
C. W. [Name] on [Charge] with a violation of Section 115 of
the United States Criminal Code or Under the Mails to Defraud.

Yours very truly,

Director.

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/2/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/2/22	REPORT MADE BY: J. F. MC DEVITT
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY- BLACK STAR LINE, INC.		; VIOLATION OF SECTION 215- : USING MAIL TO DEFRAUD	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Referring to letter received at this office from Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan of the New York, N.Y. office dated April 22nd 1922, to which was attached a typewritten copy of a letter sent to Agent in Charge Brennan by J. JOSEPH MURPHY, of 1315 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which letter indicated that MR. MURPHY, who is a lawyer, has some clients who are willing to testify in regard to shares of stock purchased in the Black Star Line, Inc., all of which is part of a case now pending in the U. S. Court in New York. and MR. MURPHY being the Philadelphia party whom the New York office desired to have interviewed:-

I have to report that I made several attempts to interview these people through MR. MURPHY, but up to date have been unsuccessful. MR. MURPHY has written to his client, a man named GRANT, who is the person who knows the stockholders and he has not, as yet, heard from MR. GRANT, but as soon as he does, GRANT and his friends will call at the office of the Bureau and I will interview them.

J. JOSEPH MURPHY is a very old attorney here in Philadelphia; in fact, the oldest practicing member of the Philadelphia bar. He is a man nearly 80 years of age.

I will keep in touch with MR. MURPHY at regular intervals.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: MAY 9, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May Apr. 30th to May 8, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES W. AMOS
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.CC Using Mails
in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N. Y.

Agent interviewed A. B. Pilkington, colored, with offices at 2214 Seventh Ave. who told agent that he was the real estate agent who sold the house to Amy Ashwood (who later became Mrs. Garvey); that Garvey gave him a certified check for \$500.00 made out to Amy Ashwood on a check of the Black Star Line. The check was for first payment on a home for Mrs. Garvey also the check was made payable on the Corn Exchange Bank. When the check was taken to the Corn Exchange Bank although it was certified, the bank refused same and gave as the reason that Garvey had no right to make out a check against the Black Star Line made payable to his wife, further that the Black Star Line was a corporation and they could not accept check to make payment on a home for his wife or anyone else unless it was for the corporation. Pilkington also informed Agent the check was cashed at the Chelsea Exchange Bank and the \$500.00 turned over to him. Pilkington promised to let agent see contract so that agent can get the date, also number of said home. Agent was also informed that the house was sold by Mrs. Garvey after Garvey and she had separated.

V.H:DJ

May 10, 1932.

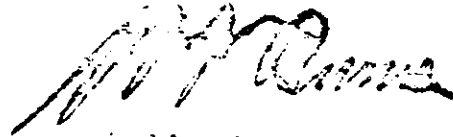
Mr. E. L. Hurley,
Office of the Under Secretary,
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

For your information I wish to advise that HERMAN GARVEY, Editor of the Negro World and leader of many negro organizations known throughout the country, was indicted by a United States grand jury in the Southern District of New York on February 17, 1932, charged with using the mails to defraud in furtherance of the promotion of a steamship line known as the "Black Star Line, Inc."

Together with Garvey, who was president of the Black Star Line, the following members also indicted: George Hobbs, treasurer, Elie Garcia, secretary and C. N. Thompson. These men all furnished bond in the amount of \$100,000 and are now at liberty awaiting trial.

Yours very truly,



Director.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK NY	DATE WHEN MADE: May 15, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 8 to 15 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY			
Violation Section 215 CC Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York N.Y.

Agent in visiting witnesses again called on A. B. PILKINGTON 2214 Seventh Ave., real estate agent who sold the house to Garvey for Amy Ashwood. The deal for the house was started in October 15, 1919 and was concluded in December 1919, Mr. Pilkington advised agent the house was to cost \$9000. the first payment was to be \$500.00 and \$1000. on delivery of deed. The house that was bought for Amy Ashwood was located at 123 W. 131st St. New York N.Y. Mr. Pilkington told agent he would help the government in any way he could.

Agent interviewed Wilfred Smith, 251 W. 128th St. who was chancellor for the Garvey movement from Nov. 1, 1920 to Nov. 30, 1921. Smith said he was born in Mississippi May 11, 1863; that his salary was \$7000. a year and that when he resigned they owed him for four weeks pay - he had signed same over the corporation because he was anxious to get away. He said his reason for resigning was that he found Thompson, Garcia, Silveston and Nolan crooked and he did not feel that he could stay with a concern that was crooked. He also stated that he was going to Galveston Texas and that his office would be located at 2511 Avenue E and his home address was 1211 29 St. He said all he knows about the Phillips Wheatley (steamship)

was that Thompson had carried on the business for some and he did not know very much about it. Agent asked him if it was not a fact that Thompson or anyone else could not make any contract without his O.K. on it and he said yes, that it was true. Agent then said "Then you do know about the whole transaction" and he said yes. Agent asked him if he was connected in any way with the Garvey movement now and he answered no. Agent asked him why did he go to Garvey's office every day and he said to get his mail. He said Crichlow was honest and straight forward - that Garvey had sent Crichlow to Africa so that he Garvey could get a foot hold there. He said he had never sold any stock for the Black Star line; that he was present when the last \$5,000. was paid to Silverston on the S.S. Orien. That it was a certified check made payable to the U.S. Shipping Board. Agent feels that Smith came back to New York to try and get the moneys from the U.S. Shipping Board, in fact agent was so informed by Capt. Cockburn. Smith told agent he was willing to help the U.S. but from Smith's way of putting questions and making answers agent feels he could not be trusted. Agent called to see Mrs. L. A. Johnson, 17 W. 132 St. but found Mrs. Johnson sick. Agent was informed Mrs. Johnson could give him names & addresses of people who had bought passage on the Phillis Wheatley. Agt will see her at a later date.

YMH:PLM

May 15, 1922

Mr. Thomas P. Merrilees,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., in re ERIC S. GARVEY, et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent James W. Ross of the New York City office of the Bureau, under date of May 9, 1922, regarding a check for \$500. drawn on the funds of the Corporation and apparently used for the personal benefit of Garvey.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 24, 1932.

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY
Vio. Section 215 U.S.C.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.


Dear Sir:

Referring to attached copy of a letter received from Special Agent in Charge Foster of the Philadelphia office concerning the attempt of Agent McDevitt to get in touch with attorney Murphy in Philadelphia who has written the United States Attorney here that he represents several colored victims in Philadelphia who were swindled and enticed into purchasing stock in the Black Star line beg to state that it is considered important that these alleged victims be located and interviewed. We have on our files here the following named persons who we are advised would make good government witnesses:

Elen J. Simmons, 5241 Pulaski Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter R. Grant, 1647 No. Doren St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
E. E. Anderson, c/o Wm. Frazier, 1910 Euclid Av.
Philadelphia, Pa.
M. H. Hazelwood, 1928 No. Wernock St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

It is requested that I be authorized to direct Special Agent James Amos to proceed to Philadelphia to meet and interview Attorney Murphy and locate and interview all these witnesses and make other necessary investigations pertaining to this case.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N. Y. INDISPENSABLE	DATE WHEN MADE: May 24, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 15 to 22 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
---	--	---	---

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY **Viol. Section 215 C. C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.**

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York N. Y.

Agent in interviewing and visiting a number of witnesses called on Bishop McGuire, colored, 224 W. 135th St. who informed agent that Wilfred Smith had called on him and told him he was in sympathy with Garvey and that he had promised Garvey to come back when his trial was on to help him in any way he could. Smith is the man Agent spoke about in his last report and although he, Smith, told agent he was willing to help the government it can be seen that his intentions are to help Garvey. if he can do so without causing himself any embarrassment. Smith is very much afraid of being disbarred.

Agent also called on Garrett and Marshall, 2295 Seventh Ave; Anna Carrington, 120 W. 137th St; Capt. Cockburn, 201 W. 128th St; French & French, 139 W. 135th St; Claudius Meade, 2376 Seventh Ave; Mrs. A. E. Johnson, 17 W. 152nd St; Jas. S. Watson, 240 Bway; Louis La Mothe, 221 W. 141st St; Martha Perry, 6 Lawrence St, and all of these witnesses have told agent that Garvey has given everyone the idea that nothing can be done with him, that he is bigger than the government and that William C. Matthews was at one time U. S. Attorney in Boston and who is now acting, as I have been informed. as Garvey's attorney has been able to fix it for Garvey so that he will never be brought to trial. Everyone that Agent has talked with has told agent the

same thing and all have said if he is never tried it will just put the negro back another fifty or hundred years as Garvey has made all the good thinking white men turn against the negro now and that he should be put away as an example to other negro crooks

Agent interviewed Harry Watkiss, 80 Wall St. Watkiss was stock sales manager for Garvey from Feb. 1920 to Oct. 1920; that he started the duplicate receipt also the triplicate receipts for stock sales and his reason for doing so was because he had found shortage of from three to four thousand dollars a week. That he had personally found Eli Garcia short and that he had gone to Garvey about it and Garvey had made Garcia Secretary of the Itha Black Star Line even after he Watkiss had pointed out Garcia's theft. Watkiss also told agent that after he had been away on a trip on his return he had found his desk broken open and papers he had of Garcia's crookedness gone. He also told agent that when he was away with Garvey and Amy Jacques on one of the trips that he was in the habit of counting the money after each meeting but Garvey had instructed Amy to take all the moneys in his Garvey's room and they, Garvey and Amy would count it, but they never made any return to him. These moneys were for stock sales. Watkiss further stated that he ~~knew~~ knew of seven thousand dollars that was never turned in to the corporation. Miss Campbell who was assistant secretary and a Tina McDonald knew of all the transaction that were carried on by Garvey & the other members of the corporation. Agent feels that Watkiss will make a very good witness for the government. Agt. will also try to get in touch with Miss Campbell and Tina McDonald as soon as possible.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STAT 64

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 31, 1922.

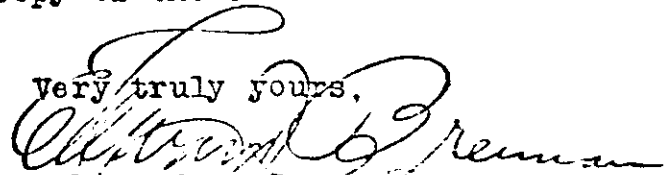
U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY
Vio. Sec. 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance
of a scheme to defraud.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 29th
initialed VWH:PMH advising that you
did not receive a copy of the letter addressed
to this office from the Philadelphia office
with reference to the above entitled matter,
enclosed herewith is a copy of the letter for
your records.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 451
Philadelphia,

JFMCD:AG

May 23, 1922.

Edw. J. Brennan, Esq.
P. O. Box 241, City Hall Sta.,
New York City, N. Y.

* RE: MARCUS GARVEY
Violation of U. S. C. Sec. 215

Dear Sir:

Regarding previous reports of your agents requesting that we interview John Joseph Murphy, an attorney here in Philadelphia, with the view of having him give us the names and addresses of his clients, whom he said knew something of the Black Star Line, I have to report that Agent J. F. McDevitt of this office has made several attempts to have Mr. Murphy get him in touch with his clients but up until this writing he has been unsuccessful.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Walter C. Foster
Special Agent in Charge.

100-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: May 29, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 21 to 28 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. MOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY			
. Vio. Section 215 C.C. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Adverting to previous reports in this matter agent called on and interviewed many witnesses for the purpose of keeping in touch with them. Called on O.M. Thompson, 317 W. 137th St. Thompson told agent that everything he ever did while Garvey was out of the country was O.Ked by Tobias Garcia and Wilfred Smith - in fact he has letters authorizing him to go ahead and get a boat at any price and that Wilfred Smith who was taking Garvey's place while Garvey was out of the country would O.K. same; Thompson never did purchase a ship although he did attempt to buy the steamship Orien but the sale was held up by the U.S. Shipping Board because the Black Star Line could not furnish the proper bond. Thompson stated that no one could buy anything or contract any bill no matter how small unless Wilfred Smith first O.Ked it. Agent's reason for again interviewing Thompson was that Agent was not satisfied with what Wilfred Smith had told him. Agent is now more convinced than ever after talking to several witnesses that Wilfred Smith should have been indicted also with Garvey and the rest.

Agent also interviewed Anna Carrington 120 W. 127th St. She promised to have one Valentine Chaddick, who, agent thinks will have some valuable information, call on agent as soon as possible.

Called on Capt. Cockburn who informed agent that one

Isaiah T. Montgomery, colored, who founded the town of Mound Bayou Mississippi, had gone or was going to Washington in the interest of Garvey - that Montgomery was going to see if he could get one Dr. Johnson, the Recorder of Deeds to use all of his political influence to save Garvey. Agent was also informed that William C. Matthews was also going to see if he could get Dr. Johnson to help Garvey. Matthews was the United States Attorney in Boston and, as stated in previous reports is now Garvey's attorney.

Agent also interviewed one Casper Holstein, colored, who had loaned J.M. Thompson \$1000. to help buy the S.S. Orien. Holstein says he has never received any of his money back and has been to Garveys office several times for it but so far he could not get any pf it. He has now put it in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge R.B. Spencer.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: June 14, '33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 29-31, June 1-7, 1933	REPORT MADE BY: J. C. RIDER.
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	---------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., Violation Section 315 C.C. -
Using the Mails in furtherance
of a Scheme to Defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH and GREENVILLE, PA.

References - Letter, April 23rd, 1933, signed Edward J. Brennan, New York office, initialed EJB, N.Y. file letter, April 28th, 1933, signed Edward J. Brennan, New York office, initialed EJB; letter, June 5th, 1933, signed Walter C. Foster, Philadelphia office, initialed JFWcD.

The files of this office refer to MARCUS GARVEY in connection with the promotion of the BLACK STAR LINE in and about Pittsburgh; however, not under the caption of "Violation Section 315 C.C.", but more particularly in connection with alleged radical activities.

The initial letter received by this office from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York, dated April 23rd, 1933, suggested that an agent of this office confer with Post Office Inspector O. B. WILLIAMSON Federal Building, Pittsburgh, whom, we were advised, was handling the entitled matter in conjunction with agents of the New York office, with a view of having the investigation in this case, which was instituted in New York, continued in this district.

Post Office Inspector WILLIAMSON submitted to Agent his file in this case, and gave it as his opinion that the matter of inter-

viewing those shown on the list contained in the file, and as purchasers of stock in the BLACK STAR LINE, could be made to better advantage if arrangements were effected to have said stockholders appear at the office of this Bureau for interviews; accordingly, letters were addressed to said stockholders and to date only a few have responded, and referred to in this report:-

SARAH GROSS, 3104 Rose Street, Pittsburgh, appeared at this office on May 29th, and stated that she owned eight shares of the BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., stock; that it was fully paid and came into her possession about two years ago. SARAH GROSS stated that she was entirely satisfied with the proposition, and that the present prosecution, which has been instituted by the Government, came about through factionalism of the colored races. Further conversation with SARAH GROSS indicated that she would not be a favorable witness for the Government in the case when it goes to trial.

HENRY SCOTT, 1302 Herron Ave., Pittsburgh, appeared at the office on May 31st, and stated that he owns forty shares of the referred to stock, which is fully paid in the sum of \$200.00, five shares having been acquired by him in 1920, and the remainder during 1921. MR. SCOTT appears to be entirely satisfied with his transactions with the BLACK STAR LINE and MARCUS GARVEY, and from further conversation had with him, it is evident that he would not be a favorable Government witness in the case which will come to trial later on.

DANIEL W. WILSON, 2436 Wadsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, appeared at the office on June 1st, and stated that he had acquired during 1920 and 1921 forty-one shares of the stock in the referred to company, all of which he purchased direct from the New York office of said company, and that said stock had been transferred to him through the United States Mails, except four or five, which he purchased at Liberty Hall, Caldwell and Miller Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. This man is not considered a favorable witness for the Government.

Referring to letter received at this office under date of June 5th, 1933, from Agent in Charge Foster, at Philadelphia, captioned "THE BLACK STAR LINE - MARCUS GARVEY", requesting that an agent interview WALTER R. GRANT, formerly living at 1647 N. Darien Street, Philadelphia, but since moved to 203 Main Street, Greenville, Pa., care J. F. NOURSE, further advising that GRANT, through his attorney John Joseph Murphy, had expressed a willingness to appear as a Government witness at New York in the case of the BLACK STAR LINE and MARCUS GARVEY, GRANT appearing to be a favorable witness to the Government.

Agent, on June 7th, endeavored to locate WALTER R. GRANT, 203 Main Street, Greenville, Pa., care J. F. NOURSE, but MR. NOURSE was not known at that address. At the Post Office, Agent was advised that J. F. NOURSE is connected with the PHILIP EISLE COMPANY, 194½ Main Street, Greenville. The EISLE COMPANY is a highway contracting company, and doing considerable work for the State of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Greenville.

PHILIP EISLE, the President of said company, was interviewed by Agent, it having been ascertained from him that J. F. NOURSE was in the field during the entire day as Supervising Engineer and Foreman for the said contracting company, and the hour of his return was questionable. MR. EISLE stated that his company had no record of a man by the name of WALTER R. GRANT in its employ; therefore, Agent remained at Greenville until later in the day, and had an interview with MR. NOURSE.

MR. NOURSE stated that he recalls WALTER R. GRANT as having been in his employ about two years prior to this date; that GRANT was colored, and resided on N. Darien Street, Philadelphia; that information as to the present address of GRANT might be obtained of the UNION PAVING COMPANY, 30th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., which company is connected with the PHILIP EISLE COMPANY, although MR. NOURSE stated that he was expecting a shipment of laborers from Philadelphia on or about the 8th or 9th of the present month, and it was possible that GRANT would be included in the shipment.

MR. NOURSE agreed with Agent that he would personally notify this office by letter or wire in the event WALTER R. GRANT, colored, arrived at Greenville, thus enabling this office to proceed to Greenville for an interview with GRANT. At the date of making this report, no word has been received from MR. NOURSE, and it is inferred that GRANT has not as yet left Philadelphia.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

AT PHILADELPHIA:

It is suggested that the Philadelphia office endeavor to obtain of the UNION PAVING COMPANY, 30th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., or through their foremen, the present address of GRANT.

This investigation will be held open pending receipt of further information, either from MR. NOURSE, at Greenville, or the Philadelphia office.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Chg. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE: June 16, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5-8-22 to 6-12-22	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
-----------------------------	----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Violation Section 215 C.C. Using the
Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Philadelphia, Pa. &
New York, N.Y.

Referring to previous reports in this matter, and based on a letter from the Director initialed V.H:EMH I proceeded to Philadelphia Pa. on Mon. June 5, 1922, went to Bureau office and there saw Spl. Agt. in Chg. W.C. Foster who turned me over to Spl. Agt. J. F. McDevitt.

In company with Agt. McDevitt interviewed one J. Joseph Murphy who had written several letters to U.S. Attorney Wm. Hayward in New York concerning several witnesses who had employed him, Murphy, as their atty.

Murphy stated that Walter R. Grant who had resided at No 1647 North Darien St. had moved to 203 Main St. Greenville Pa. Special Agt. Foster had Agt. J. F. McDevitt dictate a letter to the Pittsburg office asking them to call on Walter R. Grant and have him give a statement. Grant, as I have been informed by Murphy had brought the names of the other witnesses to Murphy. These witnesses names in this report.

Grant, as Murphy informed agent, had stated to Murphy that he would come to New York at any time he was wanted by the government because he felt that Garvey had swindled the colored people out of thousands of dollars. 190-1781-6

Murphy also stated that Grant had told him that he had subscribed to stock in the Black Star Line, and also to the

Negro Improvement Association and African Countries League on which he paid in monthly dues of \$10.00 and that Garvey had promised to pay a dividend each year but that he and none of the people he knew had ever received one cent dividend, neither had they been able to get any of their money back that they had invested. That after he had tried to get some of his money back or get interest on same and failed, he had gone to Attorney Murphy to see if he could get same for him; that Garvey had also claimed to have had three steamships running to and from the West Indies, Africa and other ports. Attorney Murphy also told Agent that he had sent to U.S. Attorney Hayward letters, stock certificates and correspondence that Grant had received from the Black Star Line and that he had Grant initial each piece so that he could identify same if he was called as a witness for the Government.

Agent also endeavored to locate M. H. Anderson and Wm. Frazier supposed to live at 1910 Euclid Ave./but as Euclid Ave. only runs to 16th St. agent was unable to locate them but will endeavor to do so at a later date through Walter R. Grant.

Agent also called on Mrs. H. H. Hazelwood, 1928 North Wernock Philadelphia St, but was informed by Mrs. Hazelwood's daughter that she was not in but that she, Mrs. Hazelwood had not bought any stock in the Black Star Line although they had been approached by one of the Garveys agents to do so; that they had been several times to the Garvey meetings but as they did not approve of Garvey's methods they had refused to buy any stock. They promised agent if at any time she heard of anyone

that had and was willing to testify they would communicate with agent.

Philadelphia

Agent also interviewed Mrs. Elen J. Simmons, 5341 Pulaski Ave./

Mrs. Simmons told agent she had bought her stock in the Garvey movement because she felt she was putting a little by for a rainy day but that she had tried on several occasions to get her money back but she had been unable to do so and that on each occasion Garvey or his agents would call her and others traitors who tried to get their money back from him.

Agent also called on other witnesses on his return to New York to keep in direct touch with them and to see if they could give agent any more leads in New York.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: June 22, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: June 12th to 19th, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : . . . Using the Mails in Furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Referring to previous reports in this matter, in interviewing witnesses, agent called on one CAPTAIN ALBERT A. ZINK, residing at #225 West 133rd Street, who was captain of the Yacht "MASCIO" later named the "HAWAIIAN." ZINK, who is a West Indian, and from Jamaica, B. W. I., told Agent that he had gone to school with GARVEY and that when GARVEY came to New York to start this movement of his, ZINK was told by GARVEY to come to New York and he would be put in charge of a steamship called the "PHYLLIS WHEATLY" which GARVEY claimed to have at the time he wrote to ZINK.

ZINK further stated that he has never seen a ship by the name of "PHYLLIS WHEATLY" and after he had given up a good position to come to New York, he was put in charge of the "KANAWAH" a boat that LLOYDS' Agents had told GARVEY was no good. He further stated that GARVEY tried to make several ports in the "KANAWAH" after having spent thousands of dollars of the people's money on the boat for repairs, but found it was impossible to get any great distance; in fact ZINK claimed it took four days to go a distance of eighty five miles, and after a great many repairs had been made on the boat, survey had been made, and they again tried to leave port and got about five miles. Again the engines broke down and they

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

June 22nd, 1922. James E. Amos.

had drifted about for four days. They finally got to Havana, Cuba, tied up at the pier and the crew were all discharged without pay. ZINK went to the American Consul and he forced GARVEY to pay ZINK \$185.00, leaving a balance of \$510.00, which ZINK has since sued GARVEY for and got a judgment, but has been unable to collect. ZINK has promised to serve as a witness any time the Government wants him. He also promised to obtain for Agent a list of all the names of the rest of the crew. Agent will interview each and every one of these men.

Agent also interviewed VALENTINE CHADDICK, residing at #149 West 142nd Street, N. Y. City, who was stevedore and who loaded the whiskey cargo on the Steamship "YANMOUTH." He stated that he had known GARVEY for years; that he had done the same thing in Jamaica that he had done in the United States, and that was to rob poor people, but that he had not carried it on in such a large scale in Jamaica, as the British Government would not allow him to do so. CHADDICK further stated that he has had to sue GARVEY for his salary, and got a judgment for same, and in his opinion GARVEY is one of the biggest crooks he has ever met.

Agent interviewed MISS GIVEN CAMPBELL, #2376 - 7th Avenue, one of our witnesses who is going away for the summer, and is not expected back until October. MISS CAMPBELL said she could be reached through her address on 7th Avenue if she was wanted before she returned in the fall.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 6/26/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/22-24/33	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew H. Battle.
----------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

INVESTIGATION OF MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., AND HIS ASSOCIATES, USING
MONEY TO OBTAIN.

FACTS DEVELOPED AT New York:

June 23rd: This day I proceeded to the Negro district in Harlem for the purpose of ascertaining the present activities of Marcus Garvey and his associates. Met Mr. Clarence Carpenter of 127 West 118th St. who, in the course of conversation, informed me that he had put up the first money in the Dime Savings Bank downtown for the Black Star Line and that he had been elected first Treasurer of this organization, as he thought very well of the company when it started.

Asked as to why he left the Black Star Line, Carpenter stated that Garvey was a type of man that would not take advice from anybody as he felt that he knew everything, and that after he had found that Garvey's methods were wrong he, Carpenter, left the company. This man further informed me that he was a Socialist and that he was a candidate for the position of alderman on the Socialist ticket in the 31st district and that he intended to make a speech on next Saturday night. Carpenter further stated that if I should call at his house on some occasion, he will inform me further concerning Garvey.

I am of the opinion that Carpenter is in a position to give me considerable information concerning the activities of the officers of the Black Star Line and it is my intention to cultivate his acquaintance in order to secure full and complete information.

I later talked with a Mrs. Johnson who resides at 76 West 118th St.

St. who informed me that Carpenter was residing with her and was a candidate for alderman. She said that Carpenter did not have any money, but that a white man in the Socialist Party was looking after his financial affairs.

June 24th: Information having been learned to the effect that one of the officers of the Black Star Line, a preacher, was going to resign his office in August, after an investigation I ascertained that the name of this man was Rev. G. D. Stewart, 222 West 135th St. Rev. Stewart, interviewed under pretext, advised me that he intended to resign his office in the U. N. I. A. at the next meeting which is scheduled to take place in August; and, asked for his reasons for resigning, Stewart stated that the management by Marcus Garvey was not on the level; that Garvey would not listen to anyone, but had a way of his own which was damaging both to himself and to the people and that he, Stewart, would have resigned prior to this but for the fact that the people elected him and he desired to leave the organization in an honorable way. He said that Garvey had managed the whole affair in a poor manner and had hindered the cause.

My purpose in establishing a friendship with Stewart is so that when Stewart resigns he might furnish me with some information concerning secret plans of the negro radicals in this district, also such information as he might possess concerning the August convention.

I spent part of the day reading the Negro World, the Chicago Defender and other publications for the purpose of familiarizing myself with the situation.

NAME OF
SUBJECT
J. GARVEY.

PLACE WHERE MADE:
New Orleans, La.

DATE WHEN
June 26, 1922

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:
June 23, 1922

OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

MARSHUS GARVEY;

NEGRO AGITATOR.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Subject made application to the Mayor of New Orleans for a permit to make an address at a meeting in the Longshoremen Hall at S. Franklin & Jackson Ave. This permit was denied him by the Mayor for the reason that the night previous subject endeavored to deliver an address when the police broke up the meeting, because they stated that permit had not been obtained.

Friday morning, a delegation of negroes visited Mayor Le Share and the Mayor told them that he would not allow subject to speak here because of his reported "TROUBLE INCITING RESPECTION".

The police were instructed that should Garvey attempt to speak to break up the meeting.

Late Friday evening, however, GARVEY, through the courts, got out an injunction restraining the Police from interfering with his lecture, and Friday night delivered a lecture on the lines that this was a white man's country, and that the white people were entitled to this country for the reason that they had framed the laws that govern this country. He gave as an example the "JIM CROW" law, and stated that notwithstanding that the white folks had framed this "Jim Crow" law, that they did not object to the negroes riding in their cars; that it was up to the negroes if they did not want to ride in the cars, why they did not have to. On the other hand, if they wanted to ride in the cars, that they must be guided by the rules that are made with reference to this law.

190-1781-6

of Africa by the Universal Negro Improvement Association at its convention in New York, where he claimed the organization had 4,000,000 members.

He set out that AFRICA was the country for them to go to, where they would frame their own laws and make "JIM CROW" laws for the whites, if they so desired.

The meeting was not of a radical nature, and was on entirely different lines than the other lectures delivered by subject.

Matter closed.

V.H:DJ

June 28, 1922.

Mr. T. E. Merrilees,
Export Bank Accountant,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with your investigation of the Black Star Line, Inc., re Marcus Garvey et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent J. E. Amos of the New York office, under date of June 22, 1922.

Yours very truly,


Director.

enc.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 28, 1922, to 26th, 1923, incl.	June 19th	James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. Vs. Marcus Garvey: Alleged Viol. Sec. #215--
Using the mails in furtherance of
a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Referring to previous reports in connection with the above matter, Agent, in visiting different witnesses, called on CAPTAIN COCKBURN, to get information as to the whereabouts of one GEORGE S. JOHNSON. JOHNSON was sent to Canada by GARVEY to give the negroes the impression that he, GARVEY, was trying to get a ship for African trade to keep the negroes on their toes and keep them subscribing to the Black Star Line.

COCKBURN has located JOHNSON in Asbury Park, N.J., but his address he has been unable to get so far. Agent will keep in close touch with COCKBURN as JOHNSON will make a very important witness for the Government, when located.

Agent has also been trying to locate CAPT. ADRIAN RICHARDSON, but so far has been unsuccessful.

Agent called at #231 West 135th Street, N. Y. City, and interviewed A. M. THOMPSON, who informed Agent that he had seen MR. JOSEPH P. NOLAN, #25 Broad Street, who is THOMPSON'S lawyer. THOMPSON said that NOLAN has been doing everything he could to get the money from the U. S. Shipping Board, which GARVEY has on deposit with them, also that the reason NOLAN had done this is because NOLAN has lost a very large amount of money in the last few months and he needs it. THOMPSON also told Agent, after

RE: U. S. Vs. MR. US GARVEY :

June 28th, 1922.

James E. Amos.

considerable thought, that he had come to the conclusion that DR. ANTHONY R. SILVERSTON living at the Park Avenue Hotel, had defrauded the Black Star Line out of money, in buying ships for the Black Star Line. Agent was also informed by THOMPSON that all of the officials of the Black Star Line were sure GARVEY was going to prison and when he was out of the way, they intended to put ALI DUSE MOHAMMED in GARVEY'S place.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	July 3, 1932	June 26 & 27, 1932.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Today I met G. CAMPBELL at #227 West 135th Street, and after a short conversation concerning business matters, I referred to the radical papers and booklets given me by him several days ago, saying that I did not quite understand just what was in same, whereupon CAMPBELL advised that his partner, CARPENTER, would explain them to me.

CAMPBELL later stated that he was a close friend of MARCUS GARVEY at the time the BLACK STAR LINE was organized, and that he assisted GARVEY in formulating plans to get the peoples money, but that he never received a cent for his services. That they later quarreled and GARVEY called a secret meeting for the purpose of having his associates believe that CAMPBELL was stealing money from the organization. This, after CAMPBELL had turned over \$14.00 to MISS DUNN, the secretary. CARPENTER, when asked as to the financial support of the U. N. I. A., replied that the "NEGROE WORLD" which was the back-bone of the Association, was a joint idea of he and GARVEY, and that GARVEY started this paper after the paper published by HARRIS was about to fail, and that the first issue of the "NEGRO WORLD" bore headlines denouncing lynchings and burnings of negroes, and subsequently there was published a full and complete story of the BLACK STAR LINE, soliciting subscriptions

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 3, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

for same.

CARPENTER, further informed me that last night he feared he was to be arrested while making a speech at a meeting held at 138th Street near Lexington Avenue, and that his fear was based on the fact that he had been denouncing the present management of this Government.

Returning to the subject of the BLACK STAR LINE, CARPENTER stated that GARVEY never had any intention of actually operating ships, but that he was compelled to go ahead in order to keep his share holders from making complaints.

Asked as to what caused the final disagreement between he and GARVEY, CARPENTER stated that same was caused after he had made efforts to show the Directors that they had the power to say what should be done. CARPENTER further stated that he expects GARVEY to return here next week, and that again GARVEY will endeavor to fool the people and secure further subscriptions for the operation of the steamship company, but that it is quite possible that the Directors might turn against GARVEY and put him out.

MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	July 3, 1922.	June 28th, 1922.	Andrew M. Battle.

v

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Violation Section #215
 • U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

I met CLARENCE CARPENTER today at my residence, #72 West 131st Street, and the subject of MARCUS GARVEY again came up. CARPENTER stated that he understands GARVEY will endeavor to show his followers that while he was out of the city in the interest of the BLACK STAR LINE, his associates involved the Organization, and that it was necessary for him to return and right matters. During the course of conversation, CARPENTER told me that he would introduce me to MRS. GRACE CAMPBELL, a prominent Socialist.

At 8:00 P. M. I called on the REV. G. E. STEWART, of #223 West 135th Street, who stated that during the last convention of the U. N. I. A., MARCUS GARVEY asked for power over all finances for the year, and that this power was given him. STEWART claims that he fought against giving GARVEY this power, but it was carried, despite his protests, although he was the Treasurer of the Organization. STEWART further informed me that GARVEY is endeavoring to put him out of the Organization and that is the reason he intends to resign, as he has no voice whatsoever concerning the disbursements of the monies collected, as GARVEY wants to run everything and have his followers believe that he is the only one with any sense in the Organization.

Information having been furnished by Agent Scully to the

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

~~July 3, 1922.~~ Andrew M. Battle.

effect that a telegram was said to have been delivered to MARCUS GARVEY, said telegram having been sent him by CLARK, a prominent member of the KLU KLUX KLAN, in which CLARK requested a meeting with GARVEY. I this day verified the fact that the telegram was received by GARVEY,, but I was unable to ascertain the contents of same.

In a second conversation with the REV. STEWART, as to the number of officers of the BLACK STAR LINE, he advised me that there were eighteen. I then asked STEWART how it was that he had remained in office for nearly a year, whereupon he answered that he remained in office on account of the people putting him there, and that he could stay four years longer if he so desired, but that he would resign during the coming convention, as he possessed a clean record and that he does not desire to have GARVEY lead him about.

The subject of conversation again reverted to the KLU KLUX KLAN, and STEWART stated that the REV. WILLIS MOSES of Philadelphia indorsed the plans of the KLAN and that his congregation then caused him to leave his church in Philadelphia.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 3, 1932.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 1st and 2nd, 1932.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew L. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Today I had a talk with the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 135th Street. MR. STEWART again advised me that the officers of the BLACK STAR LINE and of the U. N. I. A. were disgusted with the methods of GARVEY, as GARVEY was continually neglecting them. He also advised me that GARVEY has been in conference with officials of the KLU KLUX KLAN and that some of the officers of that Organization are to speak at the coming convention.

GARVEY has recently started a Complaint Department and has ordered that all complaints made against members of his staff be sent to the office of the President General at #56 West 135th Street. Asked as to the purpose of this Complaint Department, STEWART informed me that it was a scheme on the part of GARVEY to have complaints filed against his associates so that he could force them to resign. DR. HILLIGER of Yonkers stated that he was going to resign his office shortly.

I next had a talk with C. H. DUVALL, who informed me that the U. N. I. A. owed him the sum of \$800., which amount he was endeavoring to collect.

On July 2nd I attended a meeting held at #196 West 131st Street and there conversed with D. E. TOBIAS, GRACE CAMPBELL and CLARENCE ALLISON and it was remarked that MARCUS GARVEY should

UNITED STATES
VS
RE: MARCUS GARVY :

--2

July 3, 1922. Andrew L. Battle.

be whipped out of the city as soon as he arrives here , for mixing
up with the KLU KLUX KLAN, as this was about the worst thing he
could do.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 3, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: June 29, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Today I conversed with CLARENCE CARPENTER and M. L. CAMPBELL at #127 West 135th Street, and agreed to attend a Socialist meeting on Saturday night at which MR. G. C. ALENDER would speak. CARPENTER advised me that ALENDER was a true friend of his and that he is the one who carried the step ladder upon which the speakers stand, and I told CARPENTER that I was glad to see that he had such a true white friend.

I next went to #496 Lenox Avenue, where I had a talk with MRS. F. M. BLACKSTONE, who informed me that she was one of the first to buy stock in the BLACK STAR LINE, and that GARVEY, in her mind, was a crook, as he had a plan to have the stockholders sign over their stock in the BLACK STAR LINE as soon as it was paid for, and because she, MRS. BLACKSTONE, would not sign over her stock, GARVEY was instrumental in having her resign from the office she held, although he carried her name on the printed matter for a year later. MRS. BLACKSTONE further stated that a man by the name of COTTER was acting as Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE. She also stated that GREY and others were intending to go to the Chelsea Bank, at 135th Street & 7th Avenue, for the purpose of attaching the funds of GARVEY. MRS. BLACKSTONE is a Socialist and is endeavoring to assist CARPENTER to secure a nomination on the ballot of that organization.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 5, 1932.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 3rd & 4th, incl. 1932.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215. U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y. *

JULY 3rd, 1932.

Today I met CARPENTER who advised me that he was against this Government, due to the treatment given the colored people since the war and that he was going to use every effort possible to work secretly among the negroes. He also stated that MARCUS GARVEY did right in deceiving the BLACK STAR LINE stockholders.

Met REV. G. E. STEWART who invited me to call to see him at his office. Later talked with DR. J. H. JENKINS of No. 17 West 135th Street, New York City. JENKINS stated that he approved of MARCUS GARVEY going over to the KU KLUX KLAN and advised me not to form any opinion on the matter until I heard GARVEY speak on Tuesday night and that after GARVEY had a member of the KLAN address the people, it would be time for us to decide whether GARVEY was acting in a fair manner.

JULY 4th, 1932:

Today I called on the REV. G. E. STEWART at No. 223 West 135th Street. This man stated that his reasons for resigning from the office he holds in the U. N. I. A. and in the BLACK STAR LINE is that he fears that he will be involved in some trouble over the misuse of the funds and that the only means of defending himself

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

will be copies of letters he has sent GARVEY concerning the latter's method of disbursements. He, STEWART, further advised that GARVEY is bringing on to this City, a man named BUNDY, of St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of having him take an official position with the BLACK STAR LINE. BUNDY is said to have been the leader of the St. Louis riot; that GASKER and TERVIS the Asst. President will tender their resignations, due to the mishandling of the funds by GARVEY and that at the coming convention both will make known their grievances.

Had GARVEY consulted his associates on the matter of meeting with CLARK of the KU KLUX KLAN, the matter would have been fixed up. I believe that either SIMONS or CLARK of the K. K. K. will speak at the Convention.

Went to Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, at 7:30 P. M., at which place there were gathered about three thousand colored persons. The first speaker, MR. RUDOLPH SMITH, stated that he supposed that everyone present was anxious to learn about the KU KLUX KLAN of Atlanta, Ga., and that MARCUS GARVEY would explain everything. GARVEY then made a speech, which in substance was to the effect that he had put over his program in the South by outwitting the negroes, the poor whites and the colored clergy; that in Los Angeles an attempt was made to stop him from talking but he secured an injunction restraining the police from bothering him; that he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he had a two hour talk with CLARK and other officers of the K. K. K., and that on Sunday next, he would explain in detail as to his visit with these people.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

He also made mention that during his absence a great deal of dishonesty had taken place among the whole staff of officers and that he intended to make a clean sweep so that he will have a new staff when the Convention closes on August 30th; that the present officers are nothing but a bunch of crooks and thieves.

Meetings will be held at Liberty Hall during the entire week and it is my intention to be present at all.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 6, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: JUNE 27 TO July 4, 1922 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section 215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing this investigation, Agent, in interviewing witnesses, was called on by CHARLES C. HARRIS, #3 Masterson Street, Pawtucket, R. I., who was first engineer on the "KANAWAH." HARRIS informed Agent that GARVEY was aware that the S. S. "KANAWAH" was no good; that he, HARRIS, had informed GARVEY that he had examined the engines of the ship and found them in very poor condition; that he had also informed GARVEY that the ship had been offered for sale for \$10,000. before GARVEY bought it, and the man who had taken the ship over had said he would not pay \$100.00 for it; that GARVEY had informed HARRIS it was none of his business what he was buying, and intended to use the boat for propaganda, and regardless of what anyone said he would and did buy the old boat. HARRIS says GARVEY refused to pay him his wages, but was forced by the American Consul to do so.

HARRIS is willing at any time to come to New York as a witness for the Government, and it is Agent's opinion that HARRIS will make a very good witness, as he is an American negro and has a great deal of respect for our Government. HARRIS also told Agent that GARVEY had sued the entire crew for \$25,000. for trying to destroy the S. S. "KANAWAH"; that before he went with GARVEY he

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922. James E. Amos.

was with the U. S. Shipping Board as 1st Asst. Engineer, North Pole, and served with them through the war; that they left or sailed on the S. S. "KANAWAH" a few hours after had to pay \$1,000. to be towed to Delaware Breakwater; that, the crew and Captain wanted to come to New York, as the ship had to be repaired at New York, but GARVEY insisted on going to Wilmington with the ship so that he could bring the negroes on board and show the people, so he could sell more stock; that it cost the BLACK STAR LINE \$42,000. for new tubes in the boilers on the "KANAWAH."

Agent also interviewed CAPT. ADRIAN RICHARDSON, #164 West 146th Street, who was Captain on the S. S. "KANAWAH"; that Richardson had loaned GARVEY money and his cousin, ALEXANDER FLANDERS had loaned GARVEY \$100.00, but when he, RICHARDSON was through on the "KANAWAH" he was unable to collect his wages and had to sue GARVEY, but has not been able to collect yet, and that he is willing to be a witness at any time.

Agent also interviewed J. H. LUCAS, 4 West 134th Street, who was first pantry-man for GARVEY and will also make a good witness. Agent, has, through CAPT. RICHARDSON, made an appointment to meet the rest of the crew and RICHARDSON says he will bring them as soon as they are in town again.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 8, 1933	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 5th to 7th, 1933 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y. *

Today I met RICHARD B. MOORE at #237 West 135th Street, who stated that he was pleased with, MARCUS GARVEY for meeting the officials of the KU KLUX KLAN in Atlanta, Ga., and that the only thing left is for GARVEY to sell out his organization to the KLAN, bringing the entire colored race over. MOORE resides at #211 West 140th Street.

I next conversed with M. L. CAMPBELL of #227 West 157th Street, who also approved of GARVEY'S negotiations with the KLAN. J. A. DAVIS of #73 West 131st Street, expressed himself as believing that GARVEY did a very wise thing in affiliating with the KLAN, as the "WIZARD" is the richest man in Georgia and if GARVEY is right, he, the "WIZARD", will assist him. MRS. F. M. BLACKSTONE of #490 Lenox Avenue also approved of GARVEY going over to the KLAN, saying that she could see no difference, inasmuch as the white folks are after the colored, and as GARVEY is after the white folks, if they can come together, some good can probably be done.

At 7:00 P. M. the REV. G. E. STEWART called me on the telephone, requesting that I come over to his room, which I did, and held a conversation with him. STEWART requested that I become one of the delegates to the coming convention and then I would

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 8th, 1922. Andrew L. Battle.

represent a church, as it has been asked that delegates of the various colored churches be present. GARVEY has a sign up at LIBERTY HALL reading, "THE NEW NEGRO IS READY FOR THE KU KLUX KLAN."

At 10:00 P. M. I went to LIBERTY HALL, which is located at 138th Street, near Lenox Avenue, and there I found GARVEY addressing his audience, which numbered about 1200.

JULY 6th:

Today I conversed with CLARENCE CARPENTER, #76 West 131st Street, and in the course of conversation he advised me that RICHARD MOORE, PROFESSOR SPENCER, HERBERT MOORE, C. BRIGGS and F. M. BLACKSTONE of #490 Lenox Avenue, were members of the same organization, known as the "AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD," but at the present time no meetings are being held, which is probably due to the fact that BRIGGS, in a recent issue of the "CRUSADER", a negro publication, criticised GARVEY and his associates prohibited the sale of the paper on the streets.

MISS CORA ANNIS of #2174 East 85th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, who is in this city as the delegate of the U. N. I. A. again informed me that BUNDY of St. Louis was expected at the coming convention, having been invited by GARVEY. She claims that BUNDY is a crook and that he was under bond in St. Louis on five different charges; that he led the race riot in St. Louis, and then tricked the colored folks in the last election. MISS ANNIS said that she was of the opinion that GARVEY was pleased with this type of man. She said that she was secretary of the Cleveland division of the U. N. I. A., but resigned a month ago. MISS ANNIS further stated

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 8th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

that she is going to call a meeting of her organization as soon as she returns to Cleveland, and advise her followers as to GARVEY'S activities.

Later met RUDOLPH SMITH , but learned nothing of interest from him.

STEWART called at my house during the night and again requested that I act as one of the delegates to the convention.

JULY 7th:

ARNOLD J. FORD of #33 West 131st Street, Director of Music of the U.N.I.A., told me today that he approved of GARVEY interviewing the officials of the KU KLUX KLAN, but that GARVEY made a mistake in not keeping the matter secret. I. HOUGHTON of #48 West 136th Street expressed the same opinion about GARVEY and the K.K.K., as did the REV. R. R. WILSON of #72 West 131st Street.

At 8:50 P. M. I arrived at LIBERTY HALL, where SMITH was addressing a meeting and among other things he stated that while it may be said that President Harding is a friend of the colored people, should a race riot start, the President will take the guns away from the negroes and from the negro officers, but will let the white officers retain their arms, therefore we must set up a Government of our own. MARCUS GARVEY next spoke and he stated in part that this Government is not safe for the negro and the only thing for the negro to do is have a Government of his own. There were about 700 people at the meeting.

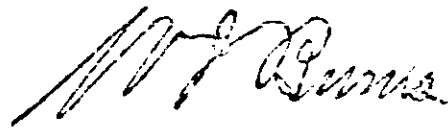
July 18, 1933

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in connection with the investigation of the matter known as "I. O. No. 10000", et al., I am enclosing herewith copy of report of Special Agent J. J. King of our New York office, under date of July 11, 1933.

Very truly yours,



Director

Enc.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 12, 1932.

U. S. VS MARCUS GARRETT et al
Vio. Sections 37 & 218 U.S.C.
Conspiracy to Use the Mails in
Furtherance of a scheme to Defraud.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C. *

Attention Mr. Cunningham

Dear Sir:

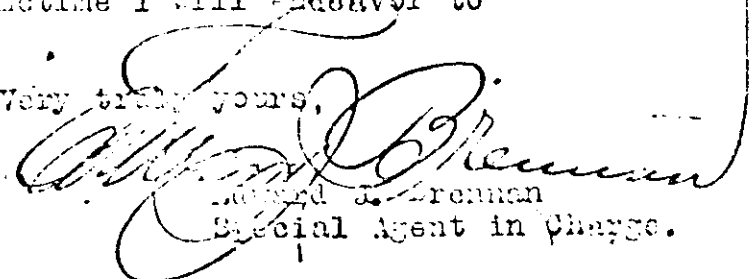
I am attaching herewith a copy of a letter from United States Attorney Hayward requesting that Mr. Vernal J. Williams or his representative be given permission to examine the books and records in the above entitled case which are in the files of the Accountants Room or branch of this office.

These books and papers have been practically in the custody of Bank Accountant Thomas Merrilles who is and has been in Washington on a special investigation for some little time.

Please advise approximately when Mr. Merrilles will return to New York as it would save much time and annoyance to have Merrilles exhibit these books and accounts and be present when this examination is made.

If accountant Merrilles is not available and will not be in New York for sometime I will endeavor to make other arrangements.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

(COPY 122)

MSH JLS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

New York

JUL 11, 1923.

Bureau of Investigation,
23 Park Row,
New York City.

Sirs:

There has been handed to Mr. Mattuck, a communication from counsel for Marcus Garver in which communication the request is made that Garver's lawyers and accountants be given permission to examine his books. There is no objection to permitting them to do that provided the books are not taken from your office, and provided further that no one except Mr. Vernal J. Williams of 56 West 135th Street or his representative is given that permission.

Respectfully,
(signed) Wm. Hayward
WM. HAYWARD
United States Attorney.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 14, 1933	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 8, 9, 10, 1933	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section 2385 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

JULY 8th:

Today I had a talk with F. DAVIS, #26 West 151st Street, who stated that he believed in colored people having secret arms, or concealed weapons, and that in his opinion MARCUS GARVEY made a mistake in disclosing to the public the interview he had with the head of the HU KLUX KLAN in Atlanta, Ga. The general impression among the American negroes seems to be that GARVEY made a mistake in making a public statement regarding his interview with the head of the HU KLUX KLAN. The West Indian negroes, however, seem to stand solidly behind GARVEY and claim to believe that the move he made in making this disclosure was the proper course to pursue.

JULY 9th:

I today had a talk with the REV. R. H. HIGGS of Coconut Road, Fla., where he was the pastor of St. James Baptist Church. He stated that as a result of a story spread throughout the community, to the effect that the colored people of the neighborhood had been advised to put poison in the food of the white folks by whom they were employed as cooks, he had been forcibly taken from his home and subjected to a severe whipping.

In the evening I attended a meeting at Liberty Hall

U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY :

July 14th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

on 103th Street, where MARCUS GARVEY made an address to an audience of about 4,000 negroes.

GARVEY stated in effect that instead of criticizing the KU KLUX KLAN, the negroes of the United States should be guided by them and should follow their example; in other words, they should benefit by the experience of the KLAN and organize so that they could thus better protect their joint interests.

JULY 10th:

I spent practically all day in obtaining the opinions of the negro population of Harlem, with regard to the statements made by MARCUS GARVEY in a speech made at Liberty Hall on the 8th inst., and as reported previously, found among the American negroes the general sentiment to be that GARVEY was wrong, while the West Indian negroes, almost to a man, stated that in their opinion he was correct in the attitude he had taken regarding the KU KLUX KLAN.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 19, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 11th to 13th, 1922 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Viol. Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

JULY 11th:

I today talked with CLARENCE CARPENTER of #123 West 135th Street, who informed me, among other things that G. ALENDOR is a German and has been going through the mining district for the purpose of obtaining information.

I also talked with M. L. CAMPBELL, who informed me that in his opinion it was all right for GARVEY to speak in favor of the KU KLUX KLAN, but that he should have kept it to himself and not made it public, as it was a private matter.

Later the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 125th Street, called me on the 'phone and asked me to go over to his rooms. In the course of his conversation he stated that the U.N.I.A. would go to the bad as BUNDY, who is President of the Ohio Division, is going to be one of the speakers on the opening night of the convention, and that he is a crook. It appears from the conversation had with BUNDY that he is very much against GARVEY as a leader and will evidently make efforts to oust him, if such a thing is possible.

I had a talk with the REV. H. HIGGINS of Coconut Grove, Florida, who informed me that his present address in New York is 2294 - 7th Avenue, top floor, west, care of PHILLIPS. He also informed me that in his opinion it was proper for MARCUS

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS G. GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922.

Andrew H. Battle.

GARVEY to interview the head of the KU KLUX KLAN.

JULY 12th:

Today I interviewed the REV. J. D. BUSHELL of #12 West 130th Street, regarding his view of MARCUS GARVEY having interviewed the head of the KU KLUX KLAN at Atlanta, Ga., recently. He informed me that in his opinion GARVEY had made a mistake.

A number of other preachers with whom I spoke seemed to hold the same opinion as the REV. BUSHELL. Another person with whom I spoke was ISAAC B. ALLEN, #232 W. 135th Street, a real estate agent, who was the Second Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE when the latter first started.

At 9:00 P. M. I went to a meeting of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICA, at #2241 - 7th Avenue. They are attempting to sell shares in the Society at the rate of \$75.00 per share, and expect each member to buy 20 shares, on which \$15.00 is to be paid on each share--the balance to be paid on the installment plan.

JULY 13th:

I today interviewed G. ALENDOR of #127 West 135th Street. In the course of our conversation, he informed me that he was a Jew and a radical and that while he had been here 40 years, he had not learned to like the white men of this country, nor to like the Government. He said the white men of this country had burned and lynched the negroes and had done the same thing to the Jew.

I later spoke with the REV. WILLS H. MOSAS regarding the KU KLUX KLAN, and he condemned it, saying that they appear to have no regard for the law which was the common will of all.

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

JULY 14th:

I today interviewed M. L. CAMPBELL, #127 West 135th Street. He stated in the course of the conversation that he is a radical and that when he was in the late war he took advantage of every opportunity in the ship's hold to try and spread radical propoganda. He said that DOMINGO, CARPENTER, MOORE and MILLER, all leaders in the radical movement, believed in the use of secret arms. He said that when CARPENTER was taking part in the Liberty Bond Drive in speaking from an automobile, he merely did so in order to keep from going to jail, but that his heart was not in the work.

#127 West 135th Street seems to be a meeting place where these radicals have a back room and talk over the radical situation.

JULY 15th:

Today I interviewed DR. LUCUS, Manager of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICA. Among other things he said he was a friend of MARCUS GARVEY and had spoken to MARCUS GARVEY last Sunday night. He also stated that in his opinion GARVEY had to talk with the leaders of the KU KLUX KLAN in order to keep up interest in the movement which seemed to have been waning because of lack of confidence on the part of his followers.

I understand that LUCUS, in selling shares of the COOPERATION SOCIETY writes the contract in the name of the Lenard Motor Co., and in this way he said the buyers never receive a share of the COOPERATION SOCIETY, as he informed them all that the Lenard Motor Co. is guarantying the COOPERATION SOCIETY. I understand the

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

Federal Court has been after this company for violation of one of the U. S. statutes.

I also interviewed the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 135th Street, Treasurer of the BLACK STAR LINE and the U.N.I.A. He informed me that he intends to resign his office as Treasurer in the GARVEY movement as he was afraid to remain in office because he might have to go to prison. He stated that he had made out a number of checks for GARVEY, which had been misused and if he did not resign and leave the city, he was liable to be called as a witness by the Government, and if he told the truth upon being called as such, the GARVEY crowd would get after him. He added that if he did not tell the truth, the Government would, no doubt, charge him with perjury and that he was "between the devil and the deep blue sea." He asked me what I would do under the circumstances, and I advised him, above all things to tell the truth, no matter who it might hurt. He seemed to be worried about the present situation and said GARVEY had told him that if he, GARVEY, had to go to prison, some more would go with him. He also expressed the fear that if he read to the convention the letter that he had written to GARVEY regarding the way the latter was using the money of the Company, and GARVEY'S answer to same, someone might be in the hall taking the whole thing down in shorthand and would thus get him into further trouble. He expressed the intention of resigning his office in a very short time and leaving for Canada, where neither GARVEY nor the Government could get him. He said that he would put his furniture in storage temporarily and if things ran against him he would remain in Canada.

RE: U. S. vs. MAR & GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

whereas, if the matter was cleared up He would return to New York. He also said that the U.N.I.A. owed him \$1,000. in salary and that they owed money to every officer to the amount of about \$5,000.

JULY 16th:

Today I talked with DR. LUCUS of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICAN and he stated that JOHNSON, the manager of the New York Branch was a crook and had left his wife in Louisiana and come here with MISS MORGAN, one of the saleswomen. She lives at #14 West 139th Street and is fooling the people by claiming to be able to tell fortunes. JOHNSON was a preacher in Louisiana and LUCUS says that JOHNSON and MRS. STEWART are crooks, while MRS. STEWART, MISS MORGAN and JOHNSON say the same thing about LUCUS.

I also interviewed E. P. TOBIAS, M.L. CAMPBELL and CLARENCE CARPENTER at #149 W. 136th Street, the Harlem Community Church; REV. E. ETHEMED BROWN is pastor of this church. In the course of a conversation I had with CARPENTER, he informed me that he had lost a good position in Chester, Pa., for advocating socialist propganda and the foreman had stated that he, CARPENTER, was too dangerous a man to be near a plant. He said that he would never stop until he had put the propaganda over and that the revolution must come. He added that in his opinion the Socialist party came nearer giving the colored man a fairer deal than any other. He also said that he believed in violence and fighting and secret gatherings. He also said that DOMINGO is a power and a thinker, and MOORE is also a very good thinker and is a good leader.

7-17-52

July 17, 1952

H. P. ...
...

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with
your investigation of the ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of July 12, 1952.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 21, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 11th to 18th, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY.</u> Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing this investigation, Agent, in company with Agent M.J. Davis, interviewed WILFRED SMITH, 251 West 138th Street New York City. MR. SMITH informed Agents that GARVEY was trying to get one JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Banker of Virginia, to take charge of all business transactions for the Black Star Line and U.N.I.A., and that he, GARVEY, would only carry on Propaganda; - that GARVEY went to Cuba and Jamaica to carry on propoganda for the Philis Wheatly. This statement coming from SMITH, who was acting in GARVEY'S absence, proves that GARVEY knew all about the Philis Wheatly. GARVEY has claimed that the propoganda for the Philis Wheatly was started in his absence from the country, but SMITH proves that GARVEY knew all about it. SMITH also informed Agents that the "KANAWAH" was to follow GARVEY to Cuba and Jamaica but that it broke down and could only go part way. SMITH also informed Agent that if the Government thought they would stop GARVEY they were very much mistaken, as GARVEY was only a young man and if he was sent to prison, when he came out he would still be a young man, and that he would start where he left off; - that GARVEY had thrown away thousands of dollars, buying things he knew nothing about; - that DUSE ALI MOHAMMAD was to be in charge of a new magazine-printed by GARVEY, called the "Black Man"

July 21, 1922.

James E. Amos.

and that he was not to take GARVEY'S place, as Agent had been informed. SMITH also informed Agents that GARVEY was to call a stockholders meeting and offer to redeem all Black Star Stock by issuing U.N.I.A. bonds, payable in five years.

Agent also interviewed A.M. THOMPSON, 231 West 135th Street, New York City, who informed Agent, as he had formerly stated, that MILFRED SMITH did know everything that went on, in fact nothing could be done without SMITH having first O.K.'d it.

Agent interviewed M. MANOEDI, 124 West 139th Street, who is the son of an African Prince. He claims that he is here for the purpose of starting propoganda to offset anything that GARVEY might say about Africa; - that GARVEY had claimed, in his last convention, that Africans were sent here to speak for the African people, but he says it was all a lie, and that no African was authorized to make any arrangements with GARVEY for the Africans.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 30, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 17 & 18, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

JULY 17th:

I today met ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A. at the Organization Headquarters, #59 West 135th Street. MR. FORD is at present residing at #38 West 131st Street. I got into a discussion with FORD about the aims and objects of the Organization and he stated that they have been changed from time to time by MR. GARVEY, without the consent of the members. FORD seemed to have an idea that the U.N.I.A. was originally formed to organize the negroes, have them march an army south and seize the territory below the Mason-Dixon line. FORD is a militarist and made it very plain in my conversation with him that he believes in the use of force by the negroes to attain their rights. I questioned him about GARVEY'S visit to the KU KLUX KLAN. He is of the opinion that GARVEY'S object was to get the KLAN to make it so hot for the negroes in the south that they will go back to Africa. He branded GARVEY as a traitor to the negroes.

FORD claims that most of the negroes do not know the real and secret objects of the U. N.I.A., which are as stated above, and that these objects can be explained to them only after they join the organization. If FORD expresses the opinion of any number of negroes, it looks as though the next convention of the

RE: U.S. vs. MARC GARVEY :

July 20th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

U.N.I.A. will bring a new leader to replace MARCUS GARVEY.

JULY 18th:

Today I had an interview with MR. M. L. CAMPBELL, at #72 West 131st Street. He told me that C. J. DAVIS, #204 West 143rd Street, D. E. TOBIAS and CLARENCE CARPENTER, are the men who usually hang around the tailor shop on 135th Street, and that these men are prominent members of the radical movement. CAMPBELL told me that there are a great many secret things which he cannot inform me of at the present time, but he invited me around to his place at my convenience.

Later in the day DR. E. BROWN, a preacher and a member of the radical movement, called to see me. Although this man is a minister, he denounced religion to me, making the statement that he did not believe the story that CHRIST died to save men.

At 2283 - 7th Avenue, known as the "Club" I found about 200 colored men present. Most of these men appeared to be complaining about everything in general, but I was unable to get a line on exactly where they stand.

I also had occasion to meet the REV. R. R. WILSON of #2325 - 7th Avenue, who, while he is a vigorous pro-negro, strictly advises against the use of violence. DR. FERRY, another preacher who I also interviewed, is of like opinion. In a conversation with the REV. PARRIS DEKTER, pastor of the Bethel M.E. Church, I found that he is very much against GARVEY, and he stated that in his opinion GARVEY is doing the negro more harm than good, creating lots of excitement, making a lot of money without accomplish-

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 20th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

ing anything, and in his opinion should be run out of the country. However, he stated he was afraid to say much against GARVEY in public, for fear that one of his henchmen might do him bodily harm.

A man named ANDERSON who owns a furniture store between 130th and 131st Streets on Lenox Avenue, said that a West Indian told him GARVEY intends paying off the stock holders of the BLACK STAR LINE and also is endeavoring to have the people who have complained against him to the Government, drop their charges by paying them off.

VH:EMH

July 25, 1942

Mr. Eas. P. Merrilees,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your finding information in
connection with your investigation of the HANCOCK
BANKING CO., INC., in the amount of \$100,000.00,
I am in the amount of \$100,000.00 of the
Agent James H. Jones of our New York Office, under
date of July 21, 1942.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 26, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 19, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE.</u>		Violation Section 215. Using mails to defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

To-day, July 19th, 1922, I had occasion to meet and interview the REV. E.E. BROWN, who resides at 209 West 137th Street and who is considered one of the leaders of the Radical wing among the negroes. He is a close friend of CLARENCE CARPENTER, CAMPBELL, and others. Of course, BROWN informed me that the Radical Government was the only salvation for the negro, and he pointed to BRIGGS, DOMINGO, MOORE and men of that type, as the persons who really had the right angle on the situation. Regarding MARCUS GARVEY, BROWN seemed to be of the opinion that GARVEY'S visits to the Klan meant no harm for the negroes, but rather meant that GARVEY was trying to form some sort of a compromise with the Klan. After which he could go to the southern negroes and claim that he had "put it over" on the Klan, and thereby gain many new members for his organization.

Later in the day I interviewed the REV. G.E. STEWART of 223 West 135th Street. STEWART is Treasurer of the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line. He advised me that he expects shortly to resign his position, as he feels he may be arrested. Before so doing however, he stated that he will have a talk with JAMES McLEONARD formerly one of the counsel for MARCUS GARVEY, now State Assistant

RE: U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE.

July 26, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle

District Attorney, and rely upon McLEONARD's advice as to whether or not he should resign and leave the city. I will make it a point to keep in touch with STEWART and advise the Bureau should he leave the city.

On July 20th, 1922 I had an interview with CLARENCE CARPENTER of 76 West 131st Street. He is one of the negro radical leaders. During our talk he stated that he is in favor of "overthrowing the Government". He does not believe that President Harding means the negro race any good. He denounced Congress, both Republican and Democratic parties, in fact denounced everything in general, and finally recommended to me the Socialist party, which he suggested I join. He also informed me that DR. HOLLAND of 117 West 141st Street, and MR. MOORE, MR. SPENCER and MR. SIEGELMAN are furnishing the money for the Socialist campaign. He asked that I call at the CAMPBELL Tailor Shop at 135th Street, where he states all the Radical element, both negro and white, meet.

On this same date, I also interviewed DR. LUCAS of 126 West 135th Street, and a MRS. STEWART, Agent for the Cooperative Society of America, 132 West 43rd Street. I obtained no information from these people, as the purpose of my meeting them was for future reference and use.

On July 21st, 1922, I interviewed MR. ARNOLD J. FORD, 31 West 131st Street, Musical Director of the U.M.I.A. He was very enthusiastic over the fact that he had been victorious at the election of officers last week. He stated that CARVON had

RE: U.S. vs BLA . STAR LINE.

July 26th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle

tried to put him out of office on the ground that he would not protect the U.N.I.A. against rumors which had been spread broadcast about the President. When the latter was put to a vote, however, it resulted 50 to 15 in FORD'S favor. GARVEY then made a speech and another vote was taken, the result of which was 92 to 50 in FORD'S favor.

FORD, in my conversation with him to-day, informed me that the U.N.I.A. is striving to line up every real negro and also every negro church, behind the society. The ultimate purpose being to gain sufficient members so that they can turn their attention to the south, where they will outnumber the whites more than two to one. He spoke of "getting their arms ready" and while I presume, of course, he referred to fire arms, he did not continue on this line, but

switched the conversation to the coming convention suggesting that I attend it so that I may obtain a clearer idea of the objects of this society. FORD however, as previously reported, is an enemy of GARVEY, and he told me in his opinion, the society will never be able to accomplish it's aims until GARVEY is dethroned. GARVEY, he states, caters too much to the West Indian negroes, and FORD states that the negroes will never accomplish anything in this country without the full support of the American negro.

I interviewed several other people during the course of the day, none of whom, however, appeared to be important, or seemed to have any information in which this department would be interested.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 26, 1922. 25, 1922. incl.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 1st to	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> :			All. Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing on the above case, Agent interviewed CAPTAIN J. COCKBURN, #201 West 126th Street, who gave Agent the following information:

That one DR. BERNARDO RUIZ SUAREZ is a Cuban by birth and has written a book entitled the "COLOR QUESTION" in the two Americas. COCKBURN says that GARVEY has invited RUIZ to make a speech at Liberty Hall in the month of August, which RUIZ said he would be glad to do, because it would help him, (RUIZ) sell his book. GARVEY told him he would have to write his speech and submit it first to him, and RUIZ refused to do so. RUIZ criticized GARVEY'S movement in his book. (pages 56 to 60) and GARVEY'S reason for asking him to speak was to make him take back from the platform, what he has said about him in his book.

Agent also interviewed A. M. THOMPSON, #231 West 135th Street, who told Agent that WILFRED SMITH was still with GARVEY and that he received pay from GARVEY last week. THOMPSON also stated that all the officials of the U.N.I.A., also the BLACK STAR LINE, were to be dropped at the convention and that STEWART was to leave the country as soon as he resigned.

100-1781-6

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

Los Angeles
California

July 24, 1922.

W. J. Burns, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re:- MARCUS GARVEY
U.N.I.A.

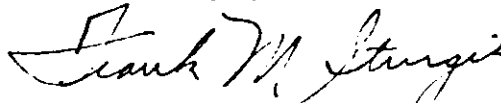
Dear Sir:-

Attention Mr. Hoover-2-

For the information of the Bureau,
I am forwarding herewith Stenographic Report
of the Address of MARCUS GARVEY, President
of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
as delivered at Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles,
California, June 5th, 1922.

AAH/111
Enclosure

Very truly yours,



FRANK M. STURGIS
Special Agent in Charge

ADDRESS OF

HON. MARCUS GARVEY

Delivered at Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles, California,
Monday Evening, June the 5th, 1922.

Taken in Shorthand and Transcribed by

EDNA GREENE SMITH
Stenographer-Typist

With The California Eagle.

ADDRESS OF
MARCUS GARVEY

Delivered at Trinity Auditorium, June 5.

Mr. President, Members and Friends of the
Universal Negro Improvement Association:

Once more it becomes my pleasure to say a few words to you of the great work we are engaged in known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association. We who make up this organization represent a type or a class within our race possessed of faith and confidence in self. Looking at things as they are we realize that the world in which we live is about to reconstruct, to reorganize itself. Humanity everywhere are engaged in the process of reorganization, reconstruction. Out of the chaos of worldly things of human affairs the different races and nations expect to build up a new civilization of their own, whether they be Irish, Ethiopian, Indian, Jew, Russian, French, English or American, each group is seeking in this reconstruction, in this reorganization to build a civilization all its own. We who make up the Universal Negro Improvement Association believe that the time has also come for the Negro to build, to construct a civilization of his own. (Applause)

There are those who say our one desire is to destruct and destroy, but those of us who make up the Negro Improvement Association lack faith and confidence in the treatment that has been given us for the last 500 years, we have no more faith and confidence in the other man's civilization, in the other man's probation of human love and brotherhood because of the hypocrisy of it for over 300 years. We are therefore looking to ourselves, to our own efforts to build a civilization of our own; (Applause) to re-educate ourselves, because we are not yet properly educated.

We have been inoculated with the other fellow's propaganda--not educated, only inoculated by the other fellow for his own convenience, to suit his own purpose; and for 500 years we have been slaves to this other fellow's propaganda--the propaganda that teaches us that there is a superior race and an inferior race. The Universal Negro Improvement Association refuses such an education, rejects such propaganda. The new education that we support is the education of human equality, and for that, the organization that I represent is striving, is struggling day by day. We have been struggling for four and a half years to carry this new education to the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world. This new education teaches liberty, it is a new education industrially, socially and religiously. This new education industrially teaches us that the Negro must depend on his own sweat and manhood if he is to survive; this new education socially teaches the Negro that beauty is in his own eye, that the Negro is as good socially as any other race in the world. (Applause) This new education religiously teaches us that there is but one God who has no respect of color. The old propaganda taught us that socially the white man was supposed to be the acme of human perfection, that the white man was supposed to be the Lord of industry. Religiously, we were taught that we had a white God and a black devil. We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are objecting to that propaganda; we know that the God we worship has no respect of person, and if one race is going to make him white, we are going to make him

my God could not look like anybody but like me.

The Universal Improvement Association is engaged in the development of a new education, a new culture. We are trying to unite all the Negroes of the world into one great, glorious body. We are endeavoring to unite 400,000,000 people of the world for the purpose of building up a nation of our own on the continent of Africa. The cry has gone out that Africa must be free, AFRICA SHALL BE FREE. (Applause) And it is our duty as members of the Universal Improvement Association to carry this declaration throughout the world; and I have come to your city to let you realize that Negroes all over the world have taken up the cry of "Africa for Africans", those here and those abroad. This glorious cry has resounded around the world. Every where colored men are to be found, you will find the colors of the red, black and green, the new emblems of Negro liberty. We have had a hard time carrying our propaganda because we have had to fight down opposition from within as well as from without, and yet tonight we have five and a half million members. You will be able to gauge our success when I tell you that four and a half years ago we had but one branch, tonight we have 900 branches. Today we have the governments of Europe and the government of the United States trembling in their shoes as to the outcome of the negro Improvement Association.

In four and a half years we have changed the world's opinion as far as the Negro goes. Once it was said that the Negro was sleeping, today they are afraid of the Negro, especially the ones who wear the red, black and green, because they realize that he is a new man. Once upon a time we were typified as the Uncle Tom Negro who went hat in hand with shaking knees, looking up to the master; but today through the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, everybody feels, whether he be English, French, German or white American, that a new opinion must be formed of the new Negro. Today we have many of the governments of Europe very much concerned about their actions and attitude toward the Negro race. Once upon a time nobody would pay any attention to whatever the Negro said, whether in his church or in his club room or society hall, because everybody knew there was not anything behind it. Do you not know that we have for many years been sending up petitions and prayers to American assemblies--we have been meeting in mass meetings and making protests against our treatment, but the white man has never paid any attention to our prayers or petitions and could not waste time to hear our protests from our mass meetings. Prayers did not reach him at all. So long as we resorted to these methods, so long as he knew we were acting in that way, he was quite all right in acting in his belief that he could pay no attention to the Negro.

But when the Universal Negro Improvement Association adopted a new program of not holding mass meetings for protests, not begging anybody for a chance, but declaring to the world that we were going to take a chance, that somebody is going to die, then the whole world got alarmed. I tell you, more attention has been paid to the Universal Negro Improvement Association than to any other Negro organization in years. We told them that we demand our rights and if we don't get them, somebody is going to die, and since that time the whole world has been concerned. If you will study about this union, you will find that more printers ink has been used about us because we encountered that one word in our constitution, that word, "Death". Nobody likes that word. When you start to use that word, people become interested.

But the Negro is not disposed to fight anybody or to kill anybody but is prepared to adopt the course followed by everybody who has sought human liberty, and everybody knows there can be no remission of sins unless you know how and somebody will have to pay the price. Now if we think we can sit here and get liberty sent us all parceled up in a package, we are making a mistake-- liberty does not come that way. Study human history and you will find it has never been given that way. Every race that has obtained human liberty has had to work for it and some have had to die for it. Liberty where? Not in Europe, not in Asia but all over the world. ~~In order to be able to protect~~ that liberty, we see that the first duty of the Negro is to build up a government of his own sufficiently strong as to demand that liberty. Some think the Negro problem is an American one -- the Negro question is a national one. Prejudice affects us everywhere. In Europe, Asia, Canada, everywhere the color of us affects us because of our condition and we will never be able to change this world feeling until we better our conditions., and that is what the U.N.I.A. is seeking to do.

For fifty years we have been trying to better our condition as people in America and we know the result, you see the condition today. We therefore have made a study of the question, of the problem, an international study and we find that Negroes are abused, maltreated and ill-treated everywhere because Negroes are disunited. Therefore we say if American Negroes are suffering from a common malady, if West India Negroes are suffering from a common malady, if African Negroes are suffering from a common malady, it is our duty to come together and create a union that will relieve us of this common malady from which we are afflicted, hence the birth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

How much we have done is told by the number of branches we have established all over the world. Therefore you will realize that this number represents a strength and force never known by Negroes before, a force that must be recognized by governments and empires. Two years ago they elected me as the first provisional president of Africa, I can not say why they gave me such a position but I suppose it was because they saw me with shoulders very broad and thought I could measure up to the burdens that such a position would inflict upon such a person called to lead. They have given me the biggest job of the age, bigger than Harding's job, bigger than the job of the president of the United States because President Harding is called to administer the affairs of a government that is already finished, all he has to do is to go in and work a government that has already been established, but they have given me the job of creating a government out of governments-- now you know that is a big job. But I believe I can measure up to the job after analyzing the thing properly and I am here to reaffirm the declaration that "Africa Shall Be Free", so long as 400,000,000 Negroes live, Africa must be redeemed. We are not sending up petitions about it, we are just organizing to take it. Some may say we can't do it but if we were men enough to drive the German hosts across the Rhine, we can drive somebody into the Indian ocean or across the Nile, and that some of us are prepared to do.

Now, understand the Universal Improvement Association represents a manhood program, a program of unity and love, a program of charity but we say Charity begins at home. We say we love all humanity and expect all humanity to love us, we respect the rights of all men and expect all men to respect us and since we are human beings, we are

not going to give to the other fellow more than he gives to us. If he gives us love, we will return love. We love the great white man and desire to see him prosper and live because God created him to enjoy happiness of this world; we love the yellow man and hope to see him prosper and live because God created him to enjoy the happiness of this world, and we love ourselves for the same reason. (Applause) We have been helping the white man for the last 500 years to establish himself to enjoy life and now we are about to help ourselves and I know he is going to be large enough and broad-minded enough to help us as we have helped him but anyhow we are not going to have him start first helping us-- we are going to start first helping ourselves. We are not going to ask him however, if we should have a government of our own. Now this thing of governments is a big idea, very, very big, is the biggest thing of the age, is the thing men are seeking everywhere -- independence of government so that they can have a real democracy under their own system of government.

We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are very much dissatisfied with our condition at present, living under the different governments of the world because as we see things, we are just being fitted in for convenience of the various people of the world. When they want us, they are glad to see us and when they don't want ~~xx~~ our services they don't care about seeing us, as during the late war, they were very glad to see us. I came from a country where the black men except by some extra luck could never get the opportunity to live in the atmosphere of the other race; and they kept up their heartless treatment as long as everything was normal, but when an earthquake came and demolished the homes of the people who lived in that high atmosphere and they heard that the next thing to come would be a tidal wave, they came to us, saying, "we are all brothers, we are all one." Why? Because they believed in that moment that we were all going across the Jordan and they didn't mind being brothers on that journey. But after waiting for twenty-four hours and the tidal wave did not come, in another twenty-four hours the country took on that same attitude. We were not brothers any longer. Now that happened in the West Indies two years ago but a similar circumstance happened in America in 1914 and 1915, everybody was then a brother to the other fellow, we were all brothers but when this war scare was over, they went right back up into their high atmosphere. Now the Negro of today refuses to be a convenience for anybody any more. We are either brothers now or we will all wait until we get to heaven. But we are not going to let anybody take us for conveniences,-- we are brothers in earthquakes and in wars and then when we want positions to make a living for our families, they don't know us. Therefore knowing humanity as we do, that they are only using the black race as a convenience, we have determined to stick by the rule that Charity begins at home. So we come before you with a program that is not intended to offend anyone, endeavoring to build up a union so strong that when you strike one Negro in any part of the world, you strike 40000000.

That is what this program means, Unity. We can't afford to fall out and be against ourselves because all are links in the chain. We must arrange our affairs so as to have all the people pulling together for a stronger race economically, a greater race socially and a freer race politically. We have been inoculated with all kind of propaganda which causes us to believe among ourselves that we are inferior people. My father and mother died believing they were inferior to somebody, having a wrong conception of that great God of us all, but I hope

God will pardon them and accept them into his great black throne. Yes, great black throne. So long as we reflect this white man's propoganda, so long will we be slaves. If they are going to have a white throne and white robes, we are going to have black throne and black robes. This other fellow has laid out a skillful propoganda, and that is why Negroes are such slaves physically and mentally. He tells us about his white God and beautiful white angels and about the black devil. Who told him the devil was black? If the devil is such a wicked creature he could not have been black at all, he would have had to be just the reverse color because if you go to Texas, you wont find one devil, you will find hundreds of devils down there. If God is to have color, God looks like me because God created me in his likeness. You know what a likeness is-- then if God created me in his picture, how could God look like somebody else to me? You know I went into a separate school the other day and asked the children to describe God and they described him as a beautiful white man with long braids. The white man tells us that God is a beautiful, handsome, prepossessing white man with long braids and they have so soaked it into our children until they grow up with that conception and see perfection only in whiteness. If virtue is white and all is black that is evil, what can you feel but that you are an outcast?

We allow them to paint that stuff, give it to us and we have had no better sense then to hang it up in our homes. Have you ever thought of it, now we have swallowed the other fellow's propoganda, followed the other fellow's way of thinking -- that is way we are the only inferior race in the world, because we are the only people who have accepted the other fellow's ideals. Go to Japan and see if you see any white God there. Every race if they have to portray God, and think of Heaven, do so out of their own kind. You say we all worship the same God. That is true, but they have brought God down to look like them and we are the only fit to take on the countenance of another God. God is a spiritual being, you understand that, but sometimes we have to paint objects to fit ourselves. The white man knows there is no white God and the yellow man knows there is no yellow God, but in order to focus on their mental visions an image of God, they imagine him as looking like them and we had no better sense then to accept the other fellow's physical God. Let us make God white just for argument s sake, suppose we have a white God over the millions of white folks over here, what would be that God's business but to look after the affairs of these millions of white folks, so the best thing we could do would be to get us a black God to pray to. Of course we all know that God is not physical, God is spiritual, we simply want to destroy that propoganda that God is a white man. God is a loving, merciful, spiritual being, loving black as well as white, that is the God we have accepted.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association teaches a closer kinship of races, not because we desire not to maintain the sacred injunction of Brotherhood of man and Fatherhood of God, but we realize that God must have had a purpose when he created the races different, when he created the great difference in the animal kingdom, the lion different from the tiger, etc. God must have had a purpose when he made this difference of race and color in the great human family. No chance, no accident, it must have been a purpose when he said, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands." God had a purpose for the black folks, he meant that we should find our own leader and that we should have our

God because he expects us to worship him under our own vine and fig tree. We should not blame the great white man when he builds up his Australia, America, Europe and Canada nor the yellow man when he builds up his Asia and his Japan and surely the world will not blame us when we build up our own Africa. Now when it becomes unnecessary for the Italians to have Italy, when it becomes unnecessary for the Japanese to have Japan, etc, then it will become unnecessary for the black folks to have no black empire -- not until then.

I know there are some of us who have no manhood, no courage, no hope no vision, we have been so brutalized in slavery until we have lost our manhood, we believe there is no use trying. Every race that lives in the world today passed through slavery at one time or another. The great white man who lynchés and burns me below the Mason and Dixon line, who segregates me in different cities, who Jim Crows me, a few hundred years ago he was a slave. When Imperial Rome rose and stood out in her glory Britain was a slave nation -- Britians' were slaves to the Romans 55 years B.C. Ten Britians brot less money than one Negro brot in Georgia 60 years ago. And who is the Britian? He is the Anglo Saxon of today, he is the Englishman of today, who in the course of time crossed the Atlantic and settled on this continent and is doing to another race what another race did to him several hundred years ago. It is human history repeating itself. In every age the strong oppresses the weak. Slavery will ever be so long as one race remains strong and the other remains weak; and you and I will never be free until we become strong enough to protect ourselves in the world.

Do you know we are the most careless people in the world, not one better off physically than when Abraham Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation, or when Victoria of England signed the emancipation proclamation. Do you know that President Harding can make us slaves again, because we have done nothing to protect our liberty, we have not acted as other people have done to safe-guard ourselves for the future. After being released from slavery by the Romans, the Britians did not remain careless about their freedom but got together and said we are going to build up a great nation and those Britians applied themselves assiduously to building up a nation for themselves and what happened? Today we have the great British empire upon which the sun never sets. We hear them singing, "Britianna, Britianna rules the world; Britians shall nevermore be slaves", and every time he sings that national anthem, he remembers he has been a slave and gathers strength and determination from it; but the Negro forgets his slavery five hours after he gets out of it. I have come across Negroes who attempted to fight when you tell them, their grand-fathers were slaves. He begins to deny where his grandfather came from. "Yes my grandfather came from Ireland; why you can see the map of Ireland in my face now." That is the way we try to get away from our race. When did you ever see a black Irishman, if so it is an accident, so don't think too much about it. So therefore I am not an Englishman, I am an African, and if I was given the chance to choose for myself, what I should be, I would say, let me be an African citizen; and I trust in time it will be an honor to be an African citizen as it was in days gone by to be a Roman citizen. And why not? We are made of the same stuff and if anything better because when other men started something, we had to finish it for them, and as we did it so gallantly and with our love and kindly disposition for other folks in those days, we are now

prepared to do it for ourselves. Now you students and historians, I know you are hard to convince because we have imbibed within you so much of that other fellow's culture that it is hard to believe many things. So many of our people go thru college and don't know what they are studying. So many of us swallow things without digesting it. Before I swallow a thing when I read, I analyze it and if I don't believe it, I reject it. So many of us read things and believe anything we read as true. I refuse to believe anything as true until I apply the gifts God gave me in proper scrutiny so when those folks come and tell me that God made me to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water; I am not going to believe it. God made me to be a man. Who told you I were to chop wood, who told you I were to draw water and if I want to chop wood, that is my business and I am not going to chop wood all the time. If I want to draw water, I will draw water to my convenience but I am not going to draw water all the time. God created me to be a man.

I trust you understand the purpose of the Negro Improvement Association -- we teach human love with respect to all mankind. I hope you will never do anything to interfere with the white man's government. Remember, this is a white man's country. Some of us flatter ourselves to believe that because we are here we are going to get everything -- we will get certain things up to a time, up to a certain point, that far and no farther. I am just an ordinary student of the times; I see that in another few years we are going to have all kind of indignities heaped upon us in all parts of the world because as the Negro fits himself and enters into competition with the other fellow for what he wants, he is going to kill you before he allows you to take his place. As you and I fit ourselves intelligently, the more we will engender his hatred, he will forget what he is if we rival him for the job he wants, he is going to do anything in the world to get rid of us. Even if he be a bishop, you will find him acting just this way and if a bishop will act in such manner, what will the politician do, what might we expect from the bread-winner, the man who doesn't stop to reason but only to eat; do you think that man is going to yield up his job to you when there is only one job and two men. And if you and I stay here without making any preparation for ourselves, we will soon find such conditions existing. I heard a man say the other day that it would in a little while be as scarce to see a Negro around America as to see a lion in a zoo. He knows what he talks about, he knows economically that the white man can kill every Negro in thirty days. He can take our jobs from us and if we haven't jobs, we haven't money to buy food, and if we can't buy food, we are bound to starve and if we starve, we are bound to die -- that is what could happen to you and I in thirty days.

We don't need to watch the ordinary white man on the streets, he is harmless for the time being, the ones for you to watch are the leaders. The masses will change their opinions over night -- watch the leaders, study them and you can tell where the race is going. That idea of Mr. Hughes for a greater America means a study. Don't follow the average white man, follow and analyze the leaders. They are not going to come out and tell you what they are going to do, we must find that out for ourselves, and that is strategy and diplomacy. That is what the Universal Negro Improvement Association is trying to do -- find out what is hidden in the gray matter of the leaders of the world. We know it means a bloody conflict between the Orient and the Occident so the U.N.I.A. is preparing the minds of 400,000,000 Negroes of the race so that when the clash comes we can fight our fight for African liberty and the emanci-

I am sorry I cannot spend more time in Los Angeles to explain the work of this organization. Keep in touch with the union by reading the Negro World. I may pass this way but once, if I come not again, remember that Marcus Garvey was here and in his humble way tried to convey to you the signs of the times, that which was written on the walls of time. Before I say Good-night and Good-bye, I am going to ask you to join the Association. Buy one of the almanacs for 1922 and you will find there the pictures of all of the twenty-one leaders. I thank you for your presence and trust to meet you again. Good-Night.

Instructions from Spec. Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	8/1/22	7/22 to 29/22 incl.	Andrew M. Battle. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C. - USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

July 22nd: Today I interviewed Mr. J. H. Morris, founder of the Merchant Sailors' Amusement and Industrial Association, who informed me that the Ku Klux Klan had sent for Garvey for the purpose of securing all information possible concerning the U. N. I. A., and that Garvey was informed by an official of the aforementioned secret organization that they had no intention whatsoever of harming the negroes, but, to the contrary, they were trying to help them. Morris further stated that he was in sympathy with the Garvey movement and that he attends every meeting that Garvey addresses.

I next conversed with Rev. G. E. Stewart Treasurer of the Black Star Line and of the U. N. I. A., who informed me that he expected to have a conference with McLenard on Monday night when he would be in a position to state whether it would be safe for him to remain in the United States after he resigned his office during the coming convention and that he intended to consult a lawyer on the matter. I also interviewed Mrs. M. W. Johnson of 100 West 136th St. who I found was not at all in sympathy with Garvey's action in interviewing the officials of the Ku Klux Klan.

July 23rd: Today I attended a radical meeting held at 196 W. 131st St., which meeting was addressed by D. T. Tobias, Mrs. A. K. Lewis and Miss Grace Campbell. The first named, in his address, stated that

he supported Garvey in his controversy with Harris; that the latter was endeavoring to break up the Garvey movement so that he, Harris, could obtain more financial support, but that neither of the men showed good sense in referring to the matter of the history of the negro in the newspapers.

Clarence Carpenter also made an address in which he stated that the Socialist Party was the only organization that had done anything for the colored folks. Mrs. Lewis stated that the only thing left was for the radicals to gather at the forum which they are operating and with which the Rev. E. E. Brown is affiliated.

July 24th: Today I interviewed Mr. W. D. Lee, of 17 West 134th St., who brought up the subject of the controversy between Harris and Garvey, saying that both of them were trying to swindle the negroes, but that Garvey seemed to have the upper hand.

Later I spoke with Mitchell, the owner of the cigar store located at 433 Lenox Avenue, who stated that the only thing left for the negro is to gather so that there can be a revolution that will wipe the other side out. This man is a close acquaintance of Clarence Carpenter and M. L. Campbell and it appears that they discuss with him the doings of the Socialist Party throughout the negro district. Mrs. J. Bushell informed me that Will Moses had preached several times for Garvey and that he, Moses, endeavored to engage her at a salary of ten dollars a day to sing, but that she refused inasmuch as she feared it might injure the reputation of her husband who is the pastor of the Walker Memorial Baptist Church.

July 25th: Today I again interviewed Mr. J. H. Morris of 122 E.

134th St. I joined the association which he is conducting in order that I might be able to meet with the younger element of the colored race in this city who are said to congregate in his place.

Dr. G. E. Stewart, Treasurer of the U. N. I. A., called on me today and stated that F. A. Toot, Secretary of the organization, was going to try to put a stop to Garvey in the coming convention and that he heard that Garvey would marry Amy Jacques sometime this week. Stewart further stated that at the convention he intends to read the letter he wrote Garvey on November 25, 1921, and the one sent in April, 1922, and that he is certain that these letters will cause Garvey some inconvenience.

July 26th: Today I held a conversation with J. A. Holland of 117 West 141st St. who stated that Campbell and others would be in a position some day to compel the capitalists to make way for them.

I also called at 127 West 135th St., Campbell's place of business, where most of the negro radicals meet, and I succeeded in entering a back room where it is said private discussions take place.

July 27th: Today I interviewed F. A. Toot, Secretary of the U. N. I. A. and Black Star Line, who informed me that he was going to resign his office as Secretary, as was Gasher and Stewart; that as soon as he, Toot, leaves the organization he is going to England. He made mention of the fact that he knew more about the business of the concern than any other person and that he could not afford to remain in office after the Rev. Stewart resigned, as there would be danger for him to do so. He remarked that Garvey was not a clean man, nor is he honest; therefore, he, Toot, must get away.

I also conversed with Dr. J. A. Holland of 117 West 141st St. who called at my house., During the course of conversation he made mention of the fact that Campbell is quite active in the radical movement and that everyone should be in readiness when they strike a blow at the Government; that the plan may take one or two years, but it will be carried out no matter what it costs.

July 28th: Today Arnold J. Ford of 38 West 131st St., who is the director of music for the U. N. I. A.; called to see me and in discussing the activities of the U. N. I. A. he stated that the real object of the movement was to line up all of the negroes of America and then use them for a cat'spaw to secure a hearing and possible standing in Africa; and, should they be successful they will turn over their commercial business to the West Indies and by so doing they would then have a way to the gold fields; but, that Garvey changed their plans by going over to the Zu Klux Klan in order to make it so disagreeable for the Southern negro that he cannot live in the South or in the North and by those methods the negro will have to go into some other country. Ford also advised that William Ferris intends to resign his office in the coming convention. I also had a talk with Dr. J. A. Holland and the Rev. G. E. Stewart, but secured no information of value from either.

July 29th: Today Rev. G. E. Stewart informed me that he had heard that Marcus Garvey was planning to break up meetings that are to be held during the month of August in the vicinity of 131st St. and 7th Avenue, and that he feared if Garvey took this action it would probably be the means of stopping the convention.

It appears that Garvey went to Baltimore last Thursday where

he was married to Amy Jacques, but he made no mention of this fact to any of the officers of his organization. Mr. Mathes of Boston, who was formerly an officer in the Black Star Line, told me of Garvey having fooled the people by selling them tickets for passage when he did not even own a ship. Today there will be an officers' meeting at which time it is expected the board's attention will be called to the false statement Garvey made to Dean Eekens.

I attended a meeting at 133rd St. and Lenox Avenue at which meeting Carpenter spoke against the management of this government. During the meeting John T. Morris of 210 West 133rd St. advised me that there was a man coming from Ireland and that he was afraid that this government would make efforts to deport this person as he was coming here in the interests of the Socialist Party.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 12, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 4th to 11, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James L. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing this investigation, Agent interviewed witness ROBERT LEWIS WARING, #220 West 137th Street, N. Y. City, who informed Agent that he had been retained as attorney for the crew of the S. S. "KANAWAH" to throw GARVEY into bankruptcy, and that one of the crew had informed him that a member of the crew of the S. S. "KANAWAH" had opened the seacocks on the ship with the idea of scuttling the ship. This was done by instructions of GARVEY. WARING informed Agent that as soon as he could, he would get all of the facts and turn same over to Agent.

Agent also interviewed CAPT. RICHARDSON, #664 Lenox Avenue, who informed Agent that GARVEY had accused him of damaging the ship to such an extent that it had cost him, GARVEY, \$45,000. for repairs. RICHARDSON showed Agent the bill for repairs, also letters and telegrams from GARVEY authorizing same. RICHARDSON also claims that all the moneys he received were \$9,000. for coal and repairs and wages for the crew, and that the total amount for repairs and other things was \$13,000. RICHARDSON is very bitter against GARVEY and will make a most excellent witness for the GOVERNMENT, and is willing and ready to testify at any time.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 2, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 25th to Aug. 1, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs. RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : All. Viol. Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent spent entire period interviewing witnesses for the Government, against MARCUS GARVEY and other officials of the BLACK STAR LINE.

Agent was informed by CAPT. COCKBURN that MARCUS GARVEY had, on Thursday, July 27th, 1922, married in Baltimore, Md., one AMY JACQUES, who was former secretary to GARVEY. Agent got in touch with MR. MARSHALL, who was MRS. GARVEY'S attorney when GARVEY sued for divorce, (which he did not secure at that time.) MR. MARSHALL informed Agent that he had just received a letter from a British law firm instructing him to start proceedings against GARVEY at once, by request of GARVEY'S wife, who is now in England. MARSHALL also told Agent that he had sent for some of GARVEY'S officials, who informed him that GARVEY had stated he received his divorce in one of the Western States, but when MARSHALL asked them which state, they refused to tell him. MARSHALL is sending to Baltimore for records to see if GARVEY really was married there, as reported.

190-1781-6

Instructions: Lowry W. Brennan, Special Agent Charge

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	8-4-31	7-30-31	Andrew H. Battle
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. VS. HERMAN GALT, IN AL- Violation Section 215, C. C. (Using the Mails to Defraud).			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

July 30th. This evening I called at the Forum, 169 West 131st Street, at which place there was gathered quite a number of persons who were present to listen to speakers on radical subjects.

Richard B. Moore was the first speaker, and he called upon the colored folks to organize so that when the revolution comes one blow can be struck. He followed this by reading the history of Hayti.

Reverend E. T. Brown also urged the colored folks to gather so that the capitalists can be overthrown. Domingo, who was the next speaker, did likewise, but requested his audience not to think of other countries, but to turn their attention to America.

Edgar Gray and Grace Campbell also addressed the audience. The latter called upon the people to stop fussing about Africa and other countries, who are able to take care of themselves, and that they should do something for themselves.

During the day Clarence Carpenter called at my room and advised me that Roger Baldwin, who was a rich Socialist, had been instrumental in having the meeting stopped in the library at 133rd St., due to the fact that the meetings were organized in that place for the purpose of overthrowing the Forum.

July 31st. Today Mr. John T. Morris, 210 West 133d Street, called at my home. At this time Special Agent James A. Amos, who was urgent,

Andrew N. Battle for July 30 and 31st. Garvey

took up a position in the back room so he could hear what Morris had to say.

During the course of conversation Morris stated he had been in town for the last six weeks, but that he did not make his arrival here known to his associates as he first desired to look around. He stated that he is going to do everything possible in order to have Marcus Garvey join the radical ranks of the Socialist Party, and that if he is successful it will mean that the radical groups will have a large following. He also spoke of De Valera, the Irish rebel, who he says is now on his way to the United States, and claims that the Irish Socialists in this country will immediately join with him, and if the colored folks join up with the Garvey movement, provided the latter comes into the radical ranks, the Government could be captured at once. He further stated that this Government did not want DeValera in this country as he had visited the U. S. about two years ago and had stirred up things, and that he, Morris, was afraid that DeValera would be deported as soon as he lands.

Morris again repeated that the Government must be captured and that if Garvey joins the movement we will have great strength, and then the Socialists will share things equally, and that there must be a revolution in this country.

There is a Socialist headquarters located at 149 West 156th Street, at which place Morris claims meetings are held every Thursday night. He promised he would inform me when DeValera arrives in the U. S.

Andre W. Battle for July 30-31. Garvey

During the day the Reverend R. R. Wilson and Arnold J. Ford, called at my home and spoke of Garvey. However, I did not obtain any information of value from either.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 9180
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 4th, 1922.

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

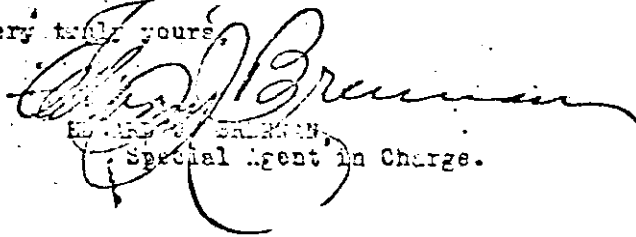
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
Re: Marcus Garvey - Violation
Sec. 215, U.S.C.C.

Dear Sir:

For your information I am transmitting herewith mimeographed copy of a letter addressed by Marcus Garvey to Professor William Pickens dated July 10th, 1922, in which the former advises Pickens that his name appears on the list of those who have been singled out for recognition by the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Attached to Garvey's letter is also a mimeographed copy of a letter to Garvey from Professor Pickens dated July 24th, in which the latter declines to accept any recognition from the U.N.I.A. and gives his reasons for so doing.

Very truly yours,


J. Edgar Hoover,
Special Agent in Charge.

July 10th 1922.

Professor William Pickens,
250 West 139th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Professor Pickens:-

I am directed by the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to extend a personal invitation to you to attend our 3rd Annual International Convention of the Negro peoples of the World to be held in New York City from the 1st to the 31st August inclusive, of the present year.

You will find herein enclosed a copy of a partial program of the Convention which will give you an idea of the important things to be discussed; but still I am directed to write to you on a more important matter, that is one that is personal.

On the night of the 10th August, His Highness the Potentate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is the Honorable Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, will in his official capacity as Potentate, confer certain honors and titles upon certain distinguished Negro characters according to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Among the men of the race who have accomplished things singled out to be honored, your name appears. We feel that you have done exemplary work in the cause of Africa, and that your services should be rewarded and appreciated by those of us on whose shoulders it fall to take cognizance of the things that are done in the name of scattered Ethiopia. You have been singled out to be honored with a title in the gift of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The designation of the title has not yet been announced, as His Highness the Potentate has not yet arrived in the United States of America, and may not arrive until around the 31st day of the present month; but this honor will be conferred upon you at the Court Reception of the race to be given at Liberty Hall, 120 West 130th Street, New York City on the night of the 10th August.

You are therefore advised and requested to make every effort to attend this grand Court Reception to receive the title to be conferred upon you. If you can attend no other sitting of the Convention, you are requested to attend this one, as several dignitaries of the race will be honored on the same night.

Feeling assured that you will be pleased with the gratification that has been taken of you for the meritorious service you have rendered in the name of Africa.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Signature of Gabriel Johnson
President-General.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

WG/L

July 24, 1922.

1 Copy
General
Universal Negro Improvement Association,
New York City.

1 Copy
Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association

received, with an invitation and a summons to me to be present on the night of August 10th, at Liberty Hall, when "His Highness the Potentate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is the Honorable Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, will in his official capacity as Potentate, confer certain honors and titles upon certain distinguished Negro characters according to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

The matter is important enough for me to make a definite expression for the sake of clear understanding.

I will first say, therefore, what is unnecessary; that I can never deem myself too good, or quite good enough, to receive any distinction from the hands of honest people, however humble they may be, and especially from colored people. On the other hand, I cannot feel myself quite bad enough to accept any honor or alliance with such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan or the Black Hand Society. I would rather be damned or murdered by such an organization than to be honored or rewarded by it.

The U.N.I.A. is not (or at least has not been heretofore regarded as) in a class with those criminal organizations, but I gather from your recent plain utterances that you are now endorsing the Ku Klux Klan, or at least conceding the justice of its aim to crush and repress colored Americans and incidentally other racial and religious groups in the United States. You compare the aim of the Ku Klux in America with your aims in Africa, - and if that be true, no civilized man can endorse either one of you. The Ku Klux are boldly proposing to commit a great crime against civilization by turning the world back to the racial geography of fifty generations ago. It makes no difference that they cannot do so: their crimes will consist in the trouble they will make trying to do it.

It is fair to assume, in the absence of their objection, that your Executive Council approve of your endorsement of the Klan, which proposes to decitizenize the American Negro. But I believe that the rank and file of the U.N.I.A., if they understand it, will disapprove of it as strongly as do the rank and file of the rest of us.

If you are trying to fool the Klan, you have employed a losing stratagem. If you are sincere, then you are more unfortunate to the American Negro than the whole Klan. You say in effect to the Ku Klux: All right! Give us Africa and we in turn concede you America as a "white man's country." In that you make a poor deal: for twelve million people you give up EVERYTHING, and in exchange you get -- NOTHING. For the Klan has nothing to "give up" in Africa; it does not own or control one square inch of Africa. But the Negro American citizen has everything to give up in America. You might as well tell the Klan: We will give up all our homes, our rights, our lives, our past and our future in our native land, providing the Klux will give us a free and undisputed title to the moon. In fact the Klan can give you a much less troublesome title to the moon today than it can give you to Africa. The moon is, of course, a little further away, but so much the better protection against the long-range guns of England, France and Portugal. -- What is the earthly compensation of having the moon in the United States for what the Klan, and not the U.N.I.A., can ever give you in Africa?

if it is ever to be possible for you to negotiate a worse deal than the Black Star Line, this must be it. In the deal I see, if at a very great expense, you will actually get some thing safe when in a good harbor, -- put in this K.K.K. get absolutely nothing for the group, and by yourself, you a little in your hand -- perhaps -- to exploit the more parts of the group in the Klan-ridden section of the country. No dependable deal for that yet. The oppressor will not be toward any influence that proposes to fool and dis-empower the black man and divert their minds from seeking their own interests. So fooled and deluded; it will take a long time to get them out of it. -- You imply that the Klan is a good thing for Africa. Well, that

the worst possible recommendation for both of you.

Even if the Negroes in Africa should (1,000 years from now, - and we would like to see it earlier) control a territory there, only a very few American Negroes will ever go there, even on a visit, - perhaps one out of a thousand in a decade. There will never be fewer people of Negro blood in these United States than there are at this minute, and never less white blood in Africa than now. Modern science has not done away with races but it has certainly dispensed with racial geography.

Now, I believe in law and civilized government, and am therefore against the Klan and all of its principles, yesterday, now and to-morrow. I would not therefore accept any special honor from even black people who believe in Klan-principles. -- Wherein I have thought Marcus Garvey to be right, I have said so, regardless of the opinions of those opposed to him. Now that I know him to be wrong, I say so. In this Ku Klux attitude he is just about the wrongest black man that ever tried to lead American Negroes anywhere.

Perhaps, then, you will understand why I have the temerity to turn down my first, and doubtless my last, chance to become a Knight, or a Duke, or some other breed of Noblesman. I would rather be a plain black American fighting in the ranks AGAINST the Klan and all its breed than to be the Imperial wizard of the Ku Klux or the allied Imperial Blizzard of the U.N.I.A.

I would accept any title of honor at the hands of Black People more proudly than at the hands of any other people, but I would regard it as more than a dishonor, as even a dishonesty, to so much as indirectly endorse Mediaevalism and crime.

I believe in Africa for the Africans, white and black, and I believe in America for Americans, native, naturalized and all colors, - and I believe that any of these Americans would be foolish to give up their citizenship here for a thousand-year improbability in Africa or anywhere else.

Ami Pickens

260 - West 139th St., N.Y.C.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-9-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: AUG. 1 to 8, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES A. ANOS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> VIOL. Sec. 215. Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Agent interviewed WALTER WHITE and PROFESSOR WILLIAM PITKINS, of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and these gentlemen feel that they are not able to stop GARVEY by their propaganda, and that there will be bloodshed between the West Indian Negroes and American Negroes. PITKINS has been threatened by GARVEY and was told Sunday morning if he made a speech in Shuffle In Hall that he would be killed. Agent also received a circular letter from Alderman GEORGE H. HARRIS, 135 W. 135th St., concerning the K.K.K. Agent will attach a copy to this report, which copy is self explanatory.

Agent also interviewed one M. MANLODI, 124 W. 134th St., who, as I have stated in one of my reports, is a full blooded African, and who was sent here by his tribe to fight GARVEY in his "back to Africa" scheme. He told Agent, even if the negroes wanted to go to Africa, they would not be allowed to land there. He told GARVEY that if he, or any negro who was sent by the U. N. I.A. came to Africa, they would put them in jail. MANLODI told Agent he had seen one of the letters like the one HARRIS received and he felt certain it was sent out by GARVEY, but that he would find out and let Agent know later.

The stockholders of the Black Star Line have sent four

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY Aug. 9, 1922.

JAMES E. HOS.

accountants to go over the books and make a report to them. They told Agent, after going over the books for a day, that they had never seen books in such a deplorable condition and that they expected to report to stockholders that they were unable to locate certain moneys that should be in the books. and they claim, when they report their finding, that GARVEY and his officials will certainly be made to account to the stockholders for every penny.

I am also attaching a copy of pamphlet written by MANODI on GARVEY and his schemes. MANODI was authorized to write this pamphlet by the tribe which sent him to America. Agent has learned that copy of pamphlet written by MANODI has already been sent to Washington, but if the Department wants another, will send it.

PUNTOUR
"KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE LIGHT" (KU KLUX KLAN)

In the simplest words possible the purpose of our organization is to transport all "Negroes" in the United States to Africa. It is their law to compel the coon to leave unless he wants to go; the first step is to make him want to emigrate. Every person who joins this Order swears every other thing to assist the coons to the conclusion that it is to their interest to place the Atlantic Ocean between themselves and the shores of the "KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE LIGHT".

The first step of this progress is persuasion is simple and legitimate. The members under severe penalty for the violation of this oath, swear that after January _____ neither they nor any member of their family will for any consideration,

1. Sell a negro anything to eat, drink or wear.
2. Rent them land, houses, or anything whatsoever.
3. Nor will any lawyer, teacher, preacher or doctor give them any professional assistance.
4. Fail to boycott any merchant who sells to them or buys from them, the same with hotel keepers or anyone else who is not a member. Members will not dare to any of the above things.
5. Fail to furnish any negro with a ticket who secures transportation to a seaport where passage to Africa might be obtained.

Speakers and agents are to tell them of the beautiful home across the Atlantic where science they once. Nor is the press to be idle, all manner of articles, poems, pamphlets, calculated to excite a desire in them for a home across the pond will be scattered among them.

Poor whites of the cities are to take the places of the Negroes who are now working the large farms and plantations. Landowners who insist upon retaining poor laborers and renters instead of poor whites will be dealt with in a summary manner that will not fail to convince them that it will be to their interest to discard the coon.

By these various and other means that are not mentioned; life will be made insupportable for the Negro, consequently, he will prefer our old place to his new one in this country. With this much accomplished, an agent will be made with one of the provinces of Africa, some State preferably where some eleven or twelve millions of American Negroes can be happily located.

Steamship companies are being organized that will undertake to transport the Negroes with all the movable property they might desire to take with them to their new home. Of course, they will be expected to pay their own passage, but if they cannot, and there is not enough money in their crowd or enough property left behind to satisfy the skippers they will be taken free.

If they are settled in the colonies, the Negro will pass from under the control of the United States into the control of the British or French and we can well afford to have them so with thanks in the bargain.

Second.

We must send agents among the Negroes, to encourage the emigration by telling them of the delightful climate, and the rich soil, whose produce and all kinds of fruit grow wild. There are no white men to oppress their colored brethren there, where they can have officers and men their own laws, and where freedom will be as unlimited as the sunshine, which is above their heads. The agents can persuade them to make emigration to go. Some Negroes will be found quite willing, for they can be made to feel as dis-enslaved with conditions as we are, as an old Negro has expressed it "the situation as yours".

Third.

Transportation must be furnished them or if possible have them to furnish their own ships. The price of the Negro will cause him to pay his own fare. By following this simple plan we can get rid of the Negro, -- this insupportable race. This country has seen the stirring scenes of the world last summer. It is our duty, and we move forward to the King line, then when they jump them over we will jump them back again.

Let us consider, moreover, it is the 'survival of the fittest' but God wills it, -- the best of us is in it all. It has been truthfully said 'There is a law as high as the constitution'. We must be brought here to realize it in all its force; now that we are going to be returned to the 'heart of their fatherland' to preach the glad tidings to every living soul in that lost continent for the Master.

This is an age of invention and commerce and we have those who look on everything from a standpoint of profit and loss. As the propagation of the Gospel does not appeal to them. A material business spirit has set in with them. Let us not despair for it does not seem to me to see that a lively commerce will spring up between the United States and our Indians. By judicious dealings our foreign commerce will be greatly augmented.

The plan is before you from beginning to end, it is strictly non-sensical and considering the enormous consequences its realization will have upon the people. It behooves you to give it our care and consideration. We have a great world to end. LET US NOT BE DELIVERED, OR LET OUR CONSCIENCE CALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE NEGROES. Shall we permit this government of the people for the people of the people to permit such the death of our nation? Let us rather substitute one that will eliminate the curse of the Nation, by "LIVING IN THE HANDS OF THE NEGRO" and receive the blessing of posterity.

A FEW QUESTIONS

Who are those Negroes that some white men idealize? If we had some of the Negro-loving whites down south, we would compel them to live among the Negroes to squish them.

Instead of the old confiding ex-slave, we introduce to you the young buck of today; and what a combination he is; lazy, treacherous, dishonest - in that he lacks every attribute of a man. To delineate his character from a point of view of a human, is to cast a reflection upon the human race.

The vulgarization of the full-blooded Negro is a serious problem, but the vulgarization of the feeble races is a greater danger. It is to be feared that the infusion of white blood elevates the Negro, makes the color line narrower; the three-fourths-breed and the half-breed and the one-eighth-breed, with all the science in tact, and intellectual abilities inherited from the white races that are more formidable than giving rise to greater opportunities for our future.

Everywhere you find the Negro, and you find his oppressors, you will see a greater or lesser number of mulattoes. Under present conditions there is no possible way to prevent the amalgamation. Not one Negro woman in a hundred is chaste and that one is virtuous in so far as it regards a little girl or wife to a white man and her own common herd. And that is the white man that makes a Negro mistress. They are mostly of the lower stratum who is neither capable or considerate enough to think of the consequences of their sin. Southern politicians will not discuss this subject with much freedom, and, certainly it with greater severity than we, etc. They see clearly the disastrous results it will have upon our people.

The disfranchised negro; it is he, the ungodly brute whom you hear the natives shout, and that because a few of these illiterate creeps are disgraced and the stability of our government are also upon the brink of its collapse. The man who is unable to read a section of the constitution is not qualified to exercise the responsibility of the local government over a territory of over twenty-one years to vote for a paltry of qualifications is to jeopardize the local government, a thing we will not stand. THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Note: The foregoing was addressed to a negro through an error. Many corrections in spelling have been made in the copying.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/10/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/1 to 5/22 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
----------------------------------	----------------------------	--	--

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C. - USING
MAILS IN FURTHERANCE OF SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

August 1st: Today I attended the opening meeting of the Third Annual International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World at the 71st Regiment Armory. J. B. Bone from Mayor Hylan's staff spoke at the convention and among other things urged the colored people to be true to themselves and keep in mind that Mayor Hylan is one of the best friends of the folks of Harlem. Rev. Dr. Diggs then quoted a passage from the bible and advised those present to make up their minds to leave this country and go to Africa where there will be a home for all the negroes. Gabriel Johnson, Potentate and Supreme Commissioner of the U. N. I. A. then spoke and said among other things that Garvey was the proper leader and that the negro race should take courage and follow him. Johnson was followed by F. A. Foot, Secretary, who urged everyone to give a dollar in the collection. Rev. J. E. Austin, of Pittsburgh, Pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, urged the colored folks to follow their Moses, Marcus Garvey, and said he was an angel sent from God to lead the folks. Other speakers were Dr. William H. Shurrell of Cleveland and J. W. H. Eason. Eason said that although he went to war to make this country safe for all mankind, up to this time the country is no safer for the negro than it was before the war, so all negroes must get ready to strike the blow and be free. Marcus Garvey read his speech and more than half of the audience walked out while he was reading it.

August 2nd: Today I again attended the convention of the U. M. I. A. at Liberty Hall. At 2:00 P.M. Garvey asked the convention to impeach Surgeon General J. D. Gibson for dishonesty and disloyalty to the convention. Convention moved to put the matter into the hands of a committee of five for recommendation. Marcus Garvey then asked that H. M. Johnson, the speaker of the convention, be impeached for dishonesty and disloyalty. This matter was placed in the hands of the above committee.

Garvey then recommended to the convention that they send five delegates to Geneva, Switzerland, to sit in the conference of the League of Nations which meets on September 4th and ask for a place in the conference. The convention moved to send the following five men as delegates and they are to leave here so as to get to Switzerland for September 4th: Dr. J. E. Diggs of Baltimore, William Ferris, M. Morris, W. M. Eliger, H. Harch and William Perry. It was also said by J. E. Diggs of Baltimore that if they went over and didn't get a hearing they would come back and strike the blow.

During the evening session William Ferris was one of the speakers and again urged everyone present to follow their leader, Marcus Garvey. The next speaker was J. W. Bows who warned those present to be careful of the traitors of the negro race and stated that everyone of them ought to be killed and sent to Hell. He was followed by J. Johnson of New Orleans who asked everybody to get together and said that the only way to stop lynching in the South is for every man to get a gun and send every lyncher to Hell as fast as they come and that this was the only way to end such brutal crimes. He said the folks in his county are already to strike the blow at any time and that he did not believe in white

lynching or negro lynching. In the morning there were more than three thousand present. In the afternoon about four thousand present and in the evening more than five thousand and they are still coming on almost every train.

August 3rd: Today I again attended the convention. First business of the day was the trial of Surgeon General J. D. Gibson on the ground that he was incompetent and disloyal to the organization. Marcus Garvey was called to the stand and stated that Gibson was dishonest, disloyal and arrogant and that Gibson had never shown him any papers to prove that he was a doctor of medicine. Garvey was asked what caused him to feel that Gibson was disloyal. When Garvey was questioned further he was unable to state any specific case wherein Gibson had shown disloyalty but stated that he had heard that Gibson was disloyal and he added that Gibson was no good and was not worth fifteen cents. Several other witnesses were called to the stand to testify again Gibson, but none could state that they had seen or heard of Gibson stealing any money or goods from the U. N. I. A.

At 2:00 P.M. Gibson was called to the stand and among other things he said that his salary was \$6,500 a year, but that he had only been paid \$400 of this amount; that he had to mortgage his home to get money to get from Chicago and that Garvey would not pay him. He stated that during the nine weeks he was in Chicago he only received \$35 and that he was practically starving and had lent the Black Star Line thousands of dollars, but could not get any money from the organization. Several witnesses were put on in Gibson's behalf, some from Chicago, Long Branch, Atlantic City, New Orleans and Indiana. They stated that Gibson

had done a great deal for the organization. Gibson, while on the stand, also showed five diplomas he had received from different colleges, notwithstanding all of which Garvey got a vote of 108 to 3 in favor of impeaching Gibson. At the evening session Rev. W. W. Brown spoke and among other things said that he was a friend of Garvey and urged the members to follow him (Garvey) and not talk so much, but do do more. Rev. J. C. Austin of Pittsburgh also spoke and said that he was a friend of Garvey and would back him up, but that he had no good will for the Ku Klux Klan. He advised all the members to pull together and not fight among themselves and to keep their secrets to themselves so that when they get ready to do anything, no one would know about it. There were about two thousand present at the morning meeting, four thousand in the afternoon and nine thousand in the evening. During one of the recesses I talked with Rev. G. E. Stewart and F. A. Toot and they both stated they were much upset about the way Garvey was acting and that they would be glad when they got out of office as they were afraid Garvey might impeach them for spite.

August 4th: This morning I again attended the convention. The first business of the day was taken up by Garvey who appointed himself as speaker in place of H. H. Johnson who was deposed. I spoke to several of the leading preachers of Harlem during the day regarding the action of Rev. J. C. Austin in taking part in the program of the U. H. I. A. and they all were of the opinion that he should not have done so and was harming both himself and the Baptist cause by dealing with Marcus Garvey.

The night session was given over to the business of inducing the members and delegates not to fight amongst themselves.

There are meetings being held in the streets every night and the speakers advise their hearers that Garvey is a faker and that he should be run out of town; also that the American negro should not allow a faker to come to this country and stir the thinking negroes up to such a pitch of foolishness as Garvey has done.

August 5th: The U. N. I. A. convention did not meet today, Saturday, so I spent the time interviewing American Baptist preachers and business men of Harlem to see just how they felt toward Marcus Garvey and the convention. All those I interviewed seemed to be against the Garvey movement and had no faith in Garvey or his ventures. It seems that none of the leading American negroes of Harlem is in favor of the Garvey method and most of them think he should be run out of town or deported.

REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	PLACE WHERE MADE [REDACTED] N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/15/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/9-12-11-14
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.S. Using the mails in a scheme to defraud.			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.			

Today I attended the U.M.F.A. Convention at Liberty Hall. The subject for the day was: "A Better Government in Africa for the Negro Race."

Among other things Garvey said after the subject had been gone over and conclusions had been reached, that a petition would be sent to the powers in Africa. Many of the delegates spoke on this subject.

A delegation of five was finally appointed to go over the matter and report to the convention.

During the day I met MRS. LUBA MAY HURST of Kansas City, whose husband is a Baptist preacher in that city. Mrs. Hurst, who is now stopping at 112 West 130th Street, said that [REDACTED] had stopped in her home while in Kansas City.

At 8:30 P.M. I attended the night session, the subject of the evening being "The Future of the Negro in America." Garvey opened up the subject by stating that the future for the Negro in America was not safe and the thing for the Negro to do was to go back to Africa and have a government of their own.

August 10th:

Today I attended the tenth session of the convention at Liberty Hall, the subject of the day being "THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA," being a continuation of the "Wednesday

ANDREW BATTLE

U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY

8/15/22

night session. The general consensus of opinion of all those who spoke seemed to be that America was not a safe place for the Negro and that the safest place for the future Negro would be in Africa.

In a talk I had with Mr. G. GADBY of Panama, he said that he did not agree with Garvey for the reason that Garvey was trying to "pull over" with the Ku Klux Klan and was also trying to get all the old officers out of office so that he could appoint his own and thus handle them as he pleased. His plan is to have all of his staff canvass the entire country, advising the Negroes to go to Africa and the Klan have agreed to help these Negroes to find sufficient money to pay their own way. If Garvey can have this done he will turn the business to the West Indies and Africa. It is understood that Garvey has some sort of agreement with the Ku Klux Klan on this matter but the Klan will not do anything until Garvey has his forces ready. It is about this matter that Garvey had reference when on Sunday night he stated that nobody would know what side the Negro was to be on in future wars. According to a report, the Klan will make it so hot for the Negro in the United States that he will not be able to buy even a railroad ticket and will be forced to get rid of all his holdings for nothing.

I had a talk with REV. A. K. MACKEY who informed me that WILLES MOBAS had sent word to Marcus Garvey not to try to carry out his program as he sees it, as the time is not ripe as yet.

190-1761-6

ANDREW BATTLE

U. S. VS MARCUS GARVEY 8/15/22

I also had a talk with REV. R. H. HIGGINS of Coconut Grove, Fla. who is Vice-President of that Division. He said that he thought the visit of Garvey to the Ku Klux Klan was proper, and that as the Jew, the Catholic and the Negro had no right in this country, the Klan had agreed to get the Negro out of it. He said he was going all over the country and would leave here on Saturday for Cleveland, where he has a brother who will join with him and spread Garvey's doctrine amongst the American preachers, as they had a great hold on the Negro people of the country. He informed me that he had been whipped at Coconut Grove last year and he knew that the white people of America did not care much for the West Indians and neither did the West Indians care for the whites.

In the evening I attended the annual reception at Liberty Hall, where about eight were given degrees by the Potentate. More than 200 ladies and gentlemen were presented to Garvey, there being about 3,000 persons present.

Some of the delegates in speaking of lynching in the South, said the only thing to do was to make lynching expensive by killing three or four for every one that was lynched and the thing to do was to get arms ready.

I heard also that DR. DAVIS is said to be procuring arms at Miami, Fla.

ANDREW BATTLE

U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY

8/15/22 8/9-10-11-12

August 11th:

This morning I had a talk with MRS. BEFA BUSHELL of 12 West 130th Street, who told me among other things that MRS. B. HURST of Kansas City, had been paid \$25.00 a day for two days by Marcus Garvey and had a round trip carfare paid from Kansas City to New York to sing at the convention opening.

I afterwards had a talk with Mrs. Hurst, who informed me that Marcus Garvey had stopped with her three times when he came to Kansas City, staying five days in March, six days in May and then came back in June and remained there until he had obtained his decree of divorce. She said that Garvey stayed at her house every time he came to Kansas City and wanted her husband to become President of the U.N.I.A. but her husband refused to accept because he was afraid it would interfere with his church work, he being a Baptist preacher with a congregation of about 1300. She informed me that Garvey had procured his divorce in Spencer, Kansas, which is a short distance from Kansas City.

I also attended another session of the convention, the subject being "The Industrial and Commercial Interests of Liberia." Nearly all the delegates spoke on this subject and after a long discussion, the matter was turned over to a Committee of Five for consideration.

The next subject presented for discussion was "The Liberian Loan." Some of the delegates expressed the opinion that it would not be a good thing for the U.S. Government to grant the

ANDREW BATTLE

U. S. VS MARCUS GARVEY 8/15/22 8/9-10-11-12

loan to Liberia as the United States would then have a hold on that country, while others stated it was their opinion that it would be better for the U.N.I.A. to have each member pay 50¢ per week and loan the money to Liberia so that the U.N.I.A. would have a hold on that country. Others had other plans, one being that each member should pay one cent a day, which the delegate thought would enable the U.N.I.A. to float the loan.

Today I was informed by REV. C. E. STEWART that he intended to make his report by next Tuesday and that then he and F. A. FOOT would resign and get out of the country.

August 12th:

Today I had a talk with RICHARD MEMARD of 167 West 143rd Street, a delegate from London. He stated it was his belief that the secret of Marcus Garvey's interview with the leader of the Ku Klux Klan was not told to everyone, because if it were, this government would put a stop to Garvey's plan. He also said that Garvey had made a mistake in trying to handle everything himself as if he had trusted others, he would have gotten better advice and the matter would not have gone so far as it has. He advised me that the organization was sending men all over the country to inform the Negroes that Garvey's visit to the Klan was not intended to be harmful to the Negroes but rather to help them. I again met C.E. Stewart, who told me that he would make out his report Tuesday or Wednesday and at once resign and leave this state. He also said that he would

BN BATTLE

U. S. VS MARCUS GARVEY 8/15/22 8/9-10-11-12

trying to get a position with the company as a director and tried to borrow \$600.00 from me so as to be able to buy enough shares in the company to be appointed director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: * 8/10/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/6-7-8/22	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C. - USING MAILS IN FURTHERANCE OF SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.			

At New York:

FACTS DEVELOPED:

August 6th: Today I attended the meeting of the friends of Negro Freedom in the hall at the corner of 131st St. and 7th Avenue where William Pickens was the chief speaker. He criticised Marcus Garvey and his movement very sharply and stated that no man who had good sense would listen to Garvey's advice to renounce his citizenship and leave the United States to go to Africa. He said that Garvey was a liar and a traitor and that Garvey would never go to Africa and if he could they would not let him land as Garvey had caused more trouble amongst other nations by his fool dreams than any other man of today. There were about 2500 people in the hall of which about half were Garvey followers and as a result there were constant interruptions, but no real trouble. At 8:00 P.M. I attended a meeting at Liberty Hall where William Ferris spoke and advised all those present to follow the leader Marcus Garvey. Marcus Garvey also spoke and predicted that there would be another war and that he was not prepared to say what side the negro would be on, but when the time came the negro would be ready to strike the blow and get what they want. He also issued a warning to all those who are against the U. N. I. A. and stated that harm might come to them if they did not stop their criticisms.

August 7th: This morning I attended the convention of the U. I. A. The first business taken up was the question of the impeachment of Johnson. After a debate Johnson demanded a written copy of the charges

Garvey first objected to furnishing a written charge, but the judges ruled that no case could be tried without the defense having a copy of the charges in writing. Garvey then wrote the charges which consisted of ineligibility for office and conspiracy, and also stated that Johnson had not paid up his dues. Johnson later testified that none of the other high officers of the organization had paid their dues, but, notwithstanding his testimony, he was found guilty by a vote of 109 to 15, although the conspiracy charge was dropped. At the night session the subject under discussion was race brotherhood.

August 8th: At the morning session of the convention today the subject was, how to establish better relationship amongst the negroes of the world. Nearly every delegate spoke on the same subject, some seeming to think the best way to establish this brotherhood would be through a fleet of steamers. Another was in favor of radio communication so that Marcus Garvey could convey his message to all the world.

In the evening, Taylor, the second vice president, resigned his office because of the way Johnson, the speaker of the convention, had been treated. The attendance at the meetings seems to have fallen off and from all I have been able to gather through conversations with the various delegates, there seems to be considerable dissension amongst them and some feeling against Garvey because of the high-handed methods he has used in running the convention.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JEH:H



August 10, 1932.

Memorandum for Mr. Cunningham:

My attention has just been called to the renewed activities of Marcus Garvey, whose case is in your office in connection with an effort to defraud the mails.

Garvey is a notorious negro agitator, affectionately referred to by his own race as the "negro Moses."

Attached to his name, you will recall, is a list of titles which would do credit to some foreign potentate.

He is again engaged in propaganda among the negroes, and I am informed that his income is at least \$1,000 per day, secured from various funds.

My purpose in calling it to your attention is to urge, if possible, early action upon the prosecution which is now pending, in order that he may be once and for all put where he can peruse his past activities behind the four walls in the Atlanta clime.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-18-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-8-22 to 8-15-22	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. ALLOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY			
Viol. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. - Using the mails in furtherance of a <u>scheme to defraud.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Continuing on the above investigation, Agent interviewed Capt. J. Cockburn who informed Agent that one Dr. J. D. Gibson, who was Surgeon General of U.N.I.A. had seen a telegram from GARVEY when he was away on his last trip telling GARCIA that regardless of whether any one else was paid, that they were to see to it that DUSE ALI MAHAMED received his money promptly every week. MR. JAMES A. BROWN 124 West 137th Street and THOMAS R. DALY 101 West 138th Street, who were sent by the stockholders of the Black Star Line to go over the books in Bureau Office told agent after going over same very carefully that GARVEY would have to explain to the stockholders what he had done with all their monies as the books do not tally with what he has been telling them and that they would report to the stockholders the 17th of September.

Agent interviewed WILFORD SLITH and Attorney Williams - Carvey's attorneys, who came to the Bureau Office with a proposition to have the Department of Justice quash the indictment if Carvey would pay back dollar for dollar to all the stockholders and the way they expected to pay back was to tax each member of the U.N.I.A. a certain amount each month until it was paid up Each member of the U.N.I.A. is a stockholder in the Black Star Line, so they will be robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/18/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/13-14-15-16, 22	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, VIOLATION SEC. 215 -. USING MAILS IN PER- PETRANCE OF SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

August 13th: Today I attended the convention at Liberty Hall where more than five thousand people were in attendance. Barrell of Cuba was one of the speakers who, among other things, stated, that Marc Garvey was referred to all over Cuba as "the Moses." Garvey also spoke and in the course of his remarks said, that if anyone ever saw a white man patting a negro on the shoulder, he could be sure that the negro was a traitor to his race and that that is what Professor William Pickens was having done to him. He also said, that there soon would be war and the U. N. I. A. was getting ready for it. He said, that it might not come for a year or two years, but the U. N. I. A. was getting ready for it and that the only thing to do was not to pay any attention to fools and traitors, probably referring to Pickens and others who had criticized him and the organization. C. B. Stewart called to see me and told me I would be out of the U. N. I. A. on Wednesday next. A. F. Toot also said he would resign as soon as he read his report.

August 14th: Today I attended the convention, the subject of discussion being "ways and means" of the Output of Industry." After several speakers had addressed the convention, Arnold J. Hora, Director of Music of the U. N. I. A., told the convention that a Bible House wanted to give the convention some Bibles. Mr. Garvey said it would be best not to accept the Bibles, but to thank the Bible House for the kindness and

suggest that they give the Bibles to some of the Southern States. He added that the white people do not practise religion nor practise what they preach and that the refusal of Bibles would teach them a lesson that the U. M. I. A. would not accept anything from them. The suggestion was put to a vote and ninety-six voted to accept the Bibles while fifty-six voted against. Garvey then ruled that the vote was lost on the ground that there were not two-thirds majority. One delegate appealed from the chairman's ruling, but Garvey carried his point.

Next subject for discussion was a universal political platform for the U. M. I. A. Garvey opened the subject by saying that the organization wanted to create such interest in the U. M. I. A. that it would have a universal standing all over the world. After considerable discussion the matter was placed in the hands of a committee of five for recommendations.

At the evening session the subject for discussion was "Ways and Means to Restore the Black Star Line." One delegate said that nothing could be done until the report had been received and asked why a committee which had been sent out had not reported. Garvey then, in discussing the Black Star Line, said, "What is two or three million dollars; that will only shape the negro race to guard against mistakes the next time."

The delegates present did not have much to say regarding the Black Star Line and Garvey told them, that if they did not want to talk on this subject it should be taken off the agenda. The delegates to the convention were three hundred and thirty-eight and about one-third of them have gone home because the Black Star Line the way Garvey had been acting.

190-1781-6

August 15th: I this morning attended the early session where the subject for discussion was continued from the evening before and considerable time was given up to discussing the affairs of the Black Star Line. In answer to a question by one of the delegates as to the number of shares that had been sold, the statement was made that one hundred and eighty-five thousand (185,000) had been sold and paid for at five dollars (\$5) a share. It was also stated that, in order to settle up with the shareholders, about nine hundred and thirty thousand dollars (930,000) would have to be raised and at present there is no money on hand. One delegate suggested that the only thing to do is to start the Black Star Line again and then sell forty per cent of the stock to the Japanese which would give the Line a footing with that power and that the Japanese would see that the Line did not fail. Another said, that if disgrace awaited those who had been dishonest in connection with the Line, the sooner it was found out the better it would be so that the dishonest ones might be shown up. After the session was over I had a talk with J. S. De Bory, 108 West 145th St. He stated that when the Phyllis Wheatley was about to be bought he had a satchel of papers ready to go to the other side and put out among the powers, but Garvey prevented his going. He also said, that the U. H. I. A. owed him fifteen months pay at the rate of five hundred dollars (\$500) a month and had not paid him a dollar, and that now Garvey, in order to avoid payment, was trying to get rid of him on the ground that he was too old. This man is a delegate to the convention from Jamaica. I also had a talk with Dr. J. H. Bird, a physician of Norfolk, Va., who informed me that in his opinion Garvey was merely scheming for his own good and that the people of Norfolk were not satis-

fied with his method of 'doing things. At the evening session Rev. ... Brown of 143 West 131st St., who is pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, spoke and said, among other things, that Marcus Garvey was "A God-sent leader" and advised Garvey to pay no attention to the people who criticised him as they did not amount to anything. Rev. J. C. Austin of Pittsburgh, one of the speakers, told the delegates to stop making false statements and to be sure that they would be able to prove any such statements that they might make. He also said, that there will be no chance for anybody today to go to Africa and break friendship with this government, adding that a person could not leave on any ship without a passport and that the passports would have to be gotten from the white man; also that they could not get favors from the white man and hit him in the face at the same time. He then asked his audience what any of them would do with Africa at this moment and said that they had a long way to travel before they would be able to handle Africa. He advised that the first thing to do is to obtain holding of large tracts of land in that country, establish factories, mills, etc., teach the young men and women and after having accomplished this it would then be time enough to make a dash for Africa. It was evident that Garvey's friends did not like the tone of Austin's speech and Austin said, he was only telling the truth. Garvey then stated that he would submit his report on Thursday.

August 16th: This morning I had a talk with A. K. Lacks and he stated that Garvey would be able to pay the men who would conduct the Government case against him and nothing would be done to him. I later attended the morning session of the convention, the subject for discussion being "The Negro Press and Its Future." One delegate said, the

reason the negro press had not progressed was because it was for sale and anyone could buy it. Another made the statement that the only way the negro press could be made to amount to anything would be for the U. N. I. A. to manage in some way to buy sufficient stock in the different negro newspapers and thus control them. After some discussion on this matter Kirby of Chicago said that if the convention would leave the matter to him he would in some way get the majority of shares in every printing press in the country and then the U. N. I. A. would be able to handle the matter.

At the afternoon session the subject for discussion was the negro's future in politics. After discussion had gone on for some time and various suggestions listened to, J. W. E. Mason said: "Now you are all talking about the negro in politics; let everyone who can vote hold up his hand," and as a result not more than one hundred held up their hands. Continuing his remarks Mason said that no one could take the place of the loyal voter and that in order to vote a person should fit himself for the task. He also said that most of those present thought themselves too good to properly fit themselves to vote. This statement caused considerable objection on the part of the West Indian delegates. One delegate said that the only way for the negro to act in order to make his vote count was to have the U. N. I. A. have all its members vote one way all over the world and that if this plan were followed out the U. N. I. A. would have a say in Congress. One delegate said that the American voters were all rotten, to which remark Mason made exception. Mason then addressed himself to Garvey and said that he had been working with him for two years and a half and that he had been led to believe by Garvey that they were

working together, but that now Garvey seemed to think the West Indian better than the American negro. At the night session the subject was the future of the negro in politics, but nothing of interest was said on this subject.

REPORT MADE AT: N.Y. YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/23/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/17/22	REPORT MADE BY: ARLAND M. BATELL
------------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: MARCUS GARVEY & BLACK STAR LINE
Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

This morning agent attended the convention of the U.E.I.A. at 138th Street near Lennox Avenue and the subject for discussion was "The Future of the Negro in the West Indies. Some said that in the political world the West Indian has no chance whatever to use his power as a voter. Another said that 14 or 15 men control the affairs there and another said that the only way to do is to get the whole colored race to get together and then the Negro will be able to do some real good for himself.

After this discussion, which lasted for more than five hours, the matter was turned over to a committee of five for recommendations. The next subject was "The Value of a Negro History of the World." This subject was opened by Marcus Garvey. The sum and substance of this debate was that history did not tell of the great men that took part in the construction of the old world.

Secretary F.A. Foot made his report for the year but did not read the financial standing of the U.E.I.A.

Agent had a talk with D.T. Tobias, the manager of the Forum at 131st Str. and 7th Ave. Among other things he said that Garvey was one of his closest friends and Garvey had to visit the Du Lux Men at Atlanta inasmuch as Garvey found that he was being out in the North so he joined the Men so they could help him carry out his program of "Back to Africa."

NEW YORK, N.Y. 8/23/22 8/17/22 . MARCUS GARVEY A. L. BATTLE

Garvey is my personal friend and I can always get a word with him. Agent found that two thirds of Garvey's followers are not eligible to vote in any State, most of the members being West Indians.

Garvey asked everybody to come out tonight and help in the rally to send the delegates to Switzerland in a few days. F.A. Foot, the Secretary said there have been 250 new divisions added to the U.N.I.A. since the last annual meeting.

At night, Rudolph Smith spoke of Garvey and how brave he is. There were about 2,000 present and Garvey asked that everybody give \$10.00 down to help raise the money to send the 7 delegates to Geneva, Switzerland. A collection was taken up and \$580.75 was raised in cash and \$351.00 subscribed for.

REV. G. B. STEWART will make his report Friday morning and will then resign office as High Chancellor.

Garvey will lecture in Philadelphia Saturday night. The delegates are falling off every day.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-23-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-15-22 to 8-22-22	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY		Viol. Sec. 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Agent's entire time was spent in keeping in touch with government witnesses. Agent was informed by WALTER WHITE of 70-5th Avenue, that J. W. H. EASON had told him he intended destroying the Garvey movement or that he would make Garvey resign. He stated that he and all the other directors were tired of Garvey's ways; that he had control of the negroes and could make them do just as he wanted them to do.

Agent also interviewed CAPT. COCKBURN 201 West 128th Street, who informed agent that several of the better class West Indian negroes had been to him with a letter that they had drawn up to send to the Attorney General, showing him the wrong that Garvey was doing to the negroes.

New York city

Aug. 26th 1922

Being an American citizen 110
per cent, I read with interest
in the N.Y. Sun your invitation
to fight the reds, Yes fight them
to the bitter end, and among
the worst enemies the Amer-
Gov. have are the filthy
black West Indian
Negro, he refuses to take
out citizenship papers
he raves about great Britain
and their fine Gov. He

proudly admits he is a
British subject yet he
crowds our own loyal black
out of living space and
employment sends for his
hundreds of vicious kin
and banks his money
in Canada or ~~Kingston~~
Jamaica B.W.I. murders
our women is the most
daring thing the lazier
ones live wholly upon
horse racing and

distilling³ whiskey,
Employ colored agents
to go and attend a
meeting at Marcus Garvey's
Liberty Hall 110 W. 138
St. N. Y. C., and no red
out of Europe has or
ever will defame the
American flag as
he does. He sent \$50,000
out of this country recently
to a British Bank a

at Kingston Jamaica he
tells his subjects to spit
tobacco juice in every
white man's eye and if
they resent it, take a base
ball bat and beat him
to death and he will get
them out, he is an alien
think of it,

I can back up these
statements and hope to
see him along with the
rest in jail. E. L. & S. H. S.
151 W. 136 St.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



From Estelle J. Flores,
101 E. 156th St., N.Y.C.

Being an American citizen 110% she has read in the N.Y. Sun our intention of fighting the Reds. Says the worst enemy the Amer. Gov. has is the filthy black West Indian Negro. He refuses to take out citizenship papers and raves above the fine government of Great Britain. Proudly admits he is a British subject, crowds out our loyal blacks from living space and employment, sends for his vicious odd kin, etc, etc. and banks his money in Canada or Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. and makes money wholly on horse racing and whiskey.

She suggests our colored agents go to a meeting at Marcus Garveys Liberty Hall 110 E. 158th St. and no red out of Europe has or ever will defame the American flag as he does. He sent \$50,000 out of this country to a British bank at Kingston, Jamaica. He tells his subjects to spit tobacco juice in every white man's eye and if he resents it, to beat him to death, etc.

She can back up these statements and hopes to see Garvey and the rest in jail.

01.51.

September 14, 1922

Miss Josephine M. Flores,

121 West 100th St.,

New York City.

Dear Madam --

I desire to thank you for the information
concerning the collection of August 1922, which I shall
be glad to have their office for their attention.

Yours very truly,

Director.

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
P.O. Box 987.

August 29th, 1933.

Director, Wm. J. Burns,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington D.C.

Refer to Mr. Hoover.

Dear Sir:-

Captain Mauk, Chief of Police of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company at Woodlawn, Pa., has been in touch with this office from time to time with reference to the activities of MARCUS GARVEY among the negroes at Woodlawn. Captain Mauk is very anxious to see GARVEY tried and convicted in order that his influence among the negroes at the Jones & Laughlin Steel Plant will disappear.

About a week ago Reverend Johnson, a colored preacher of Woodlawn, who seeks to be entirely in earnest, came to the office and made substantially the following statement:-

There are about fifteen hundred negroes at Woodlawn, most of whom work at the Jones & Laughlin Plant. Formerly most of these negroes belonged to the church, now, owing to the teachings of MARCUS GARVEY, only about one hundred of them attend.

Most of the negroes in Woodlawn, according to Reverend Johnson, came from the Turpentine Camps of the South and are ignorant and easily lead. GARVEY's representatives have taught and are still teaching them that the bible is simply a white man's bible and is not fit for the negro to read and the hand of the white man is against them.

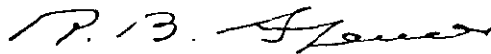
Further that the negroes have become excited against the whites through GARVEY's teaching to such an extent that it would not surprise the Reverend Johnson at any time if a race riot broke out in Woodlawn. He expressed belief that a missionary would be of some use among these ignorant colored people and

without making any promises I told him I would speak to a man who was interested in church affairs for the purpose of ascertaining if some mission work could not be done among the negroes at Woodlawn.

I had also intended to have a confidential investigation made at Woodlawn by an informant who is thoroughly familiar with the GARVEY movement. However, on talking this matter over with the informant I find out that the informant is well known to a negro named Walter Graves, President of Garvey's movement at Woodlawn, and consequently I believed it unwise to run the risk of having a valuable informant turned up.

It may be added that it is the belief of the informant mentioned that the trial and conviction of GARVEY will be the most effective way of minimizing the influence among the negroes who have been lead astray by GARVEY's teaching.

Very truly yours,



R.B. SPENCER,
Special Agent in Charge.

RBS:O

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/30/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/26-27-28, 21	REPORT MADE BY: GREGORY W. B. [unclear]	1 ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: I. I. I. U. S. W. MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SEC. 110, USC - LAIDS IN PURSUANCE OF SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.				

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

August 26th: This morning attended convention. Practically the whole of it was taken up in electing delegates. There seems to be general dissatisfaction because of the method used by Garvey in controlling the convention and in personally appointing his various assistants.

During the day I also called at both white and colored business places in the negro section and learned that the general impression amongst a number of them seems to be that Garvey has made the vast Indian negro think so well of himself that there is a great deal of feeling against them.

August 27th: This morning I had a talk with Rev. G. L. Stewart. He informed me that he knew a great deal against Garvey and that if he were called as a witness in Garvey's case he would have to tell the truth which would hurt the former. He informed me that the amendments to the constitution of the U. N. I. A. were made out by Leroy Bundy and sent to the office of the U. N. I. A. about a month ago and that Bundy and Garvey had been working together. At the afternoon session of the convention Leroy Bundy was one of the speakers and confined most of his remarks to telling those assembled what a great man Garvey is. Garvey also spoke and told the delegates that he planned to obtain a foothold in Africa just as he had beaten the enemies who tried to hinder his progress with the organization. A collection was then taken up which

did not amount to much as the attendance was not large. The object of the collection was to swell the fund to cover expenses of the delegates who are to attend the League of Nations. In the evening Leroy Jones again spoke along the same lines as he had earlier in the day.

August 28th: This morning attended the convention and found Garvey absent, he being called to court in connection with a case in which he is interested. Certain committees were also appointed. The afternoon was taken up in receiving and debating on various reports. Garvey in the afternoon stated that all the delegates to the League of Nations had left and that they would make a canvass of France, Germany, Japan and Africa before they returned. Garvey read a letter from the King and Queen of Abyssinia amid great cheering.

Garvey read a message from Os tain Gaines who has been in the field to collect money for the expenses of the delegates, and reported that the Detroit collection amounted to \$500, Cleveland \$40 and Philadelphia \$300.

The night session was taken up also with reports and routine business.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 31, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 22 to 29th, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing on the above case, Agent interviewed ANTON GRONICH, attorney, whose office is at #309 Broadway. MR. GRONICH is one of the attorneys who had GARVEY in his office questioning him concerning the assets of the BLACK STAR LINE. MR. GRONICH is also one of the attorneys for the PAN UNION CO. and they have a judgment against GARVEY for \$6,000. They will have GARVEY in their office again on September 9th, and have promised to give Agent a copy of GARVEY'S examination after he has sworn to same.

ASSEMBLYMAN GEO. HARRIS has been trying to get J. W. H. EASON to come to the Bureau office and give a statement, but so far EASON has been so very busy fighting GARVEY that he has been unable to come, however, HARRIS has promised to have him come later; also SIDNEY DE BERG who was one of GARVEY'S agents in Jamaica, and sold stock for the S. S. "PHILIS WHEATLY" has promised to come to the Bureau office and give Agent a statement. Agent is very anxious to get both EASON and DE BERG here, as he feels both could help the Government's case greatly. Agent will keep after both until they come to this office.

Agent got in touch with S. DE BERG, #103-5 West 143rd Street, Apartment 10, who informed Agent that he was the leader of the West Indies provinces and that he sold stock in Santa

RE: U. S. vs. ... ROUS GARVEY :

August 31st, 1922. James E. Amos.

Domingo, Louisiana and Trinidad for the myth ship "PHILIS WHEATLY" and he is willing and anxious to be a witness for the Government. He also stated that all the estates were closed in Santa Domingo so that the negroes would not have any money to buy stock with. GARVEY refused to pay DE BERG his salary because when DE BERG came to America to attend the convention, GARVEY told him he would not pay him as he had not brought in any money after he, GARVEY had been indicted.

Instructions received from special Agent in Charge, E. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Sept. 6, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 30th to Sept. 6, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing on the above entitled matter, Agent interviewed the REV. GORDON, #385 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. GORDON has given to Agent all papers he had in connection with this matter, but did not want to appear on the stand as he is a minister, but after talking to Agent, he promised to testify at any time the Government wanted him to, as he now feels that GARVEY is a menace to the negro race.

Agent interviewed DR. J. D. GIBSON, #140 West 129th Street, N. Y. City, former surgeon General of the U. N. I. A., and he has promised to come to the Bureau office with letters, papers and anything he has that he thinks will be of service to the Government when GARVEY is tried, and is also willing to go on the stand at any time.

Agent also interviewed J. D. BROOKS, #72 Wickliffe Avenue, Newark, N.J., whom GARVEY had arrested for stealing \$400.00. BROOKS was tried in Part 4, General Sessions, before Judge Knott, but was found not guilty. BROOKS told Agent he intended to sue GARVEY for \$100,000. for false arrest and defamiation of character. BROOKS was general secretary of the U. N. I. A., and went through the country

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

September 6, 1932. James E. Amos.

selling stock for the myth ship "PHILIS WHEATLY." He testified on the stand before Judge Knott, that he sold \$2,000. worth of stock certificates for the "PHILIS WHEATLY." BROOKS is ready and willing to testify at any time for the Government.

Agent interviewed J. W. EASON, who was leader of American negroes in the U. N. I. A. He has promised to come to this office and give a statement concerning the U. N. I. A., also of moneys he sent by mail to GARVEY for his fraudulent stock sales. All of these men and hundreds of others are willing to testify for the Government any time they are called.

Agent will forward statements of these men as soon as same are obtained.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Sept. 7, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 1, 2 & 4 3rd, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> Alleged Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

September 1:

This morning I attended the U. N. I. A. convention at LIBERTY HALL, and was there engaged until the afternoon, all the time being taken up by the delegates in making amendments to the constitution. I understand that most of the delegates have sold their stock in the BLACK STAR STEAMSHIP CO., and therefore have no claim against the BLACK STAR LINE. They have sold the stock to the U. N. I. A.

At the night opening, the installment of officers took place and a charge of 50¢ admission was made at the door, the attendance being about 1,000.

O. A. WILLIAMS of Okmulgee, Okla., said that it was his intention on his return home, to advise all members of the U.N.I.A. in his vicinity to get out of the organization, as they were merely wasting time.

September 2:

This morning SIDNEY deBOURG called to see me and said, among other things, that he was willing to go to the offices of the Department of Justice and tell everything he knew about MARCUS

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

September 7, 1922. Andrew M. Pattle.

GARVEY. Later I attended the convention at LIBERTY HALL, most of the day being spent by the delegates in amending the constitution, and receiving reports. In the report on the Liberian situation it was recommended that secret delegates be sent there for the purpose of going over everything and learning what could be done in that country. It was pointed out that this was the best way to go about the matter as, if business was transacted, the United States Government would not know what was going on.

The scheme of taking over the BLACK STAR LINE seems to be very much against the wishes of the stockholders, as they claim that the U. N. I. A. is not able to secure the BLACK STAR LINE, as the U. N. I. A. is in practically the same fix as the BLACK STAR LINE financially, and the notes given by the U. N. I. A. would be of practically no value.

Everybody about the convention seems to be very much dissatisfied with the management of GARVEY. At the conclusion about 5:00 P. M., GARVEY said he was going to leave New York on the following Sunday morning, and some members seemed to think that he was ready to leave the country because of his former wife's proposed visit to this country.

September 5, 1922:

This afternoon I attended a meeting of the FORUM at #131st Street near 7th Avenue, where CLARENCE CARPENTER was the principal speaker. CARPENTER claimed that the U. S. Government was against the working class because of the injunction which had been granted to the Railroads against the strikers. He said the only thing

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

September 7, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

to do is to train the people up to the pitch where they would demand that a stop be put to this Government and if necessary, would use force.

D. E. TORIAS, another speaker said that in his opinion GARVEY was the only brave negro in this country; that he is the man of the hour and a much braver man than ROOSEVELT was.

Former High Chancellor G. E. STEWART called to see me again today, but I learned nothing of value from him.

September 4, 1922:

This morning JOHN SIDNEY deBOURG, West Indian leader of the U. N. I. A., who lives at #214 W. 40th Street, called to see me and told me about having been imprisoned in Santa Domingo and left with me a copy of a letter which he had written to the Secretary of State on July 17th, 1922. The letter stated that deBOURG felt that he was a "bron American negro" and after complaining of the treatment he had received at the hands of the American soldiers at Santa Domingo, stated that he thought he was entitled to money consideration for the sufferings he had endured. Copy of this letter is attached to the Washington copy of this report. DeBOURG again repeated what he had already told me about having sold stock of the BLACK STAR LINE in Santa Domingo. He also stated that the woman whom GARVEY recently married had practically forced him to do so, as she knew so much about him. He said also that that GARVEY'S present wife had bought several homes in Jamaica and that GARVEY had also bought a fine home there. When questioned by me as to whether he would testify against GARVEY, he said he would have to tell the truth. I advised him to do so and not to shield GARVEY.

No. 214 West 140th Street,
New York City, U. S.,
July 17th, 1920.

Honorable Sir,

1. I have the honor to now acknowledge receipt of your favor of "ay 5th, 1922" with reference to "No. 820.1121 - Spurr, John Sydney de" in connection with my illegal arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of the United States Military Government at San Pedro de Macoris in the Dominican Republic of Santo Domingo.
2. You will please perceive by the above address that I have returned to this Grand Republic, and it may be well to declare to stay for the rest of my life under the "Star Spangled Banner" the flag of liberty and opportunity. My family consisting of a wife and four children will soon join me and what with my nephews who have served your army in the recent World War.
3. I firstly arrived in this City in the month of March, 1920 as a British subject a name by which I conscientiously abhorred to have for years past called myself. And early in 1921, as enclosed copy of document would show, I one with protested against being called anymore a British subject or renouncing all allegiances to George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland, feeling myself a born American Negro. The enclosed document marked "A" is a true copy of my renunciation paper- a renunciation made by me and of my own free will and accord, because of my honest conviction and with no speculative intention.
4. During the month of October last, I was detailed by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Incorporated in this City to go there as its representative to straighten out certain matters in connection with an unprovoked raid made by said United States Military Authorities. In this raid the properties of the said Association were confiscated and about 17 persons- negroes-- members and friends of said Association were seized and imprisoned without any just cause by the said Military Authorities in San Pedro de Macoris.
5. By my illegal vindictive and malicious arrest and imprisonment I suffered the greatest indignities and mistreatment by the Military Authorities for no offence whatever, as if I were one of the greatest reputed felons of that district. I was refused by the Provost Marshal to be conveyed in a coach proffered by self and my armed conductor. But I was crowded through the public streets to and from the jail by armed conductors as a common convict beaten unprovokedly by one as it has been proved by investigation by the said Military Authorities. And I was made to sleep in that jail without a bunk.
6. By referring to the documents which I have already forwarded to your department enclosed in my letter of 23rd April last which I am sure you have already perused. You will assuredly agree with me that this was an infringement of my liberty, honor and integrity. And that the indignities inflicted on me have been motivated by purely racial prejudice and malicious intention to injure me for being a Negro and my reputation in the eyes of our countrymen, and to cause me to lose my own allegiance and loyalty to my native nation, unconditionally and forever.

7. I feel so injured over this ill-treatment that my mind is now seriously exercised over what amount of money compensation could repay the sufferings and indignities a man of my age, character and position have been subjected to at the hands of said Military Authorities in the said district.

8. There seems to be a very strong manifestation of Negrophobia against my race by our government of occupation of this Dominican Republic which is greatly assisting in the annihilating of the affection of my race for the Military Government there.

9. I have hercin enclosed a true and correct copy marked "B" and in Spanish of a most iniquitous enactment now enforced there by our Government of occupation. In this enactment it is provided: THAT ANY PERSON OF PURE WHITE RACE has not the necessity to procure or present any permit to enter in any part of the said Republic. Whereas NO NEGRO CAN ENTER IN ANY PART OF SAID REPUBLIC WITHOUT HAVING PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR SUCH WRITTEN PERMITS from the hands of the United States Military Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration in said Republic, who has the power to refuse it.

10. I beg now to most solemnly protest against the imposition of such an un-American inequality of justice on my race. I make this appeal to you with the full confidence that you would cause the necessary steps to be immediately taken to cause its cancellation, not only because of the very great stigma and hardship it is inflicting on my race, but because of its serious reflection on the magnanimity of the grandest of all constitutions of Liberty as that of the American Republic.

11. I now leave these important matters into your very valuable hands with the fullest confidence that you would with as little delay as possible bring them to a satisfactory issue with credit to our government and yourself.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sir,

Very anxiously,

Your most humble and obedient servant

Antonio Bachman de la Cruz

Accepted Representative.

The Honorable,
The Principal Secretary of State,
The White House,
Washington, D. C., New York.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Sept. 7, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 31, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED.

At New York, N.Y.

This morning the REV. G. E. STEWART, former High Chancellor of the U. N. I. A., called to see me, and among other things said that he had been requested by telephone to call at the office of the Department of Justice. He asked my opinion as to what he should do with regard to the call and I advised him to go to the office of the Department and to tell the full truth and shield nobody.

I later called at LIBERTY HALL and attended the morning session of the convention. LEROY BUNDY used up most of the morning explaining to the Delegates that he could not work for \$6,000. a year. Reports were then read, which occupied the time until the arrival of GARVEY, who seemed to be very much downcast over the loss of the case which he had against BROOKS, as he was quite sure he would be able to convict BROOKS of theft of the Organization's funds.

I understand that LEROY BUNDY is to receive a salary of \$7500. a year. The convention will hold an extra session for two days to wind up the unfinished business.

I also understand that the BLACK STAR LINE obligations are to be redeemed by the U. N. I. A., which proposes to pay 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % on all paid-up

RE: U.S. vs. MARCE GARVEY:

September 7, 1922. Andrew H. Battle.

stock from the time it was taken out until the stock is redeemed. This will be known as the BLACK STAR LINE REDEMPTION FUND and it is proposed that each member of the U. N. I. A. will pay 25¢ per month toward this fund.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Sept. 11, 1922.	Sept. 11, 1922.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Negro Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed J. W. H. EASON, #245 West 136th Street. EASON was the leader of American negroes, connected with the U. N. I. A., but was recently barred by GARVEY for 99 years. EASON is starting a new organization, to be known as the UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE, to fight GARVEY and his propoganda in the U.S.A. and all other countries.

Sunday, the new organization, with EASON acting as chairman held a meeting at the NATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 125th Street and 5th Avenue. Agent has made an appointment to meet EASON Wednesday, September 13th, 1922, and then hopes to get an idea of this new organization, also names of officers. Attached to the Washington office copy of this report is a clipping taken from the N. Y. "WORLD", Sept. 11th, 1922, regarding the new organization.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Sept. 13, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 13, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent has kept in touch with Government witnesses this week, and was informed by GEORGE H. HARRIS, #135 West 135th Street, that ALI DUSE MA HAMED had left GARVEY'S organization. Efforts will be made to locate him.

Agent also interviewed CAPT. COCKBURN, #201 West 128th Street, who informed agent that he had just received a letter from the first MRS. GARVEY, stating that she was on her way from England to start proceedings against MARCUS GARVEY because she states, that in marrying AMY JACQUES, GARVEY had committed bigamy.

Agent also interviewed SYBIL M. BAZIL, #206 Union Hall Street, Jamaica. She claims that she was field secretary for the U. N. I. A., and that she had been employed by the organization for seven months; that she believed GARVEY was one of the worst crooks she had ever worked for and she found that she could no longer be connected with the organization, when she discovered what kind of a man he is.

GFR. SR.

September 14, 1932.

Mr. M. J. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir --

For your information and such attention as you may deem advisable, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter recently received from ABRAHAM S. FICKES, 101 West 136th Street, your city, on the negro subject.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Director.

encl.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/11/35	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/11-12/35	REPORT MADE BY: [Name]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: TITLE: [Name]			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Sept. 11th: This morning I ~~was~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~office~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Black~~ ~~Star~~ ~~Line~~ ~~and~~ ~~learned~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~Black~~ ~~Star~~ ~~Line~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~yet~~ ~~in~~ ~~circulation~~.

I also had a talk with [Name], but learned nothing of value. During the day I also had conversations with several other people, but learned nothing that would be of interest to the Bureau at this time.

Sept. 12th: This morning I had a conversation with [Name] at his tailor shop, 187 West 158th Street. He was, as usual, very friendly in his talk, but furnished no information that would be of interest to the Department.

A. M. [Name] was also interviewed. Nothing of interest was learned from him. William Morris called to see me during the week and admitted in the course of the conversation I had with him that a mistake had been made in advertising the sailing of the S. S. [Name] Whately and that he had no personal knowledge of the business of the Black Star Line. He also informed me that while handling [Name] the [Name] [Name] is not connected with the doing of the Black Star Line.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Sept. 16, 1922.	Sept. 16, 1922.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to Director's letter, dated and initialed as below.

Agent interviewed ESTELLE J. FLORES, #101 West 136th Street, N.Y. City, and all that MRS. FLORES says is true, but she is unable to prove what she says. MRS. FLORES claims Virginia as her home. She has promised to make an appointment for Agent with BLANCH THORNTON, #2308 - 7th Avenue, who was one of MARCUS GARVEY'S secretaries, and has just left his organization because her father refused to allow her to work for GARVEY any longer, after the things MISS THORNTON told him about GARVEY. MRS. FLORES will also make an appointment with MRS. IOBANTHA SIDNEY who had loaned GARVEY \$1,000. to buy the "PHILIP WHEATLEY" as hundreds of others have done, and who, up to the present time, has been unable to collect.

One of the things MRS. FLORES contends is that GARVEY allowed her and several others to take up a collection in Liberty Hall in August, 1920, for the defense of one HATTIE DIXON who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to die in the chair. After the collection, over \$150. having been collected, GARVEY refused to give her more than \$75. for the DIXON defense.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Ldw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Sept. 20, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 13 to 20, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:
at New York, N.Y.

Continuing on the above entitled matter, Agent interviewed WM. PICKENS, #70 - 5th Avenue. PICKENS is one of the speakers for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and he has just returned from Canada. He has given Agent the names of two people in Canada who loaned \$1500. to the BLACK STAR LINE for the purpose of buying the S. S. "PHILIS WHEATLEY" which the line never bought. They have tried on several occasions to have their money refunded, but so far have been unable to get same. Agent is writing to both of these parties and will report at a later date.

Agent interviewed SYBIL M. BAZIL, #206 Union Hall Street, Jamaica, L.I., who was employed as Field Secretary to CAPT. GAINS, Minister of Legion, and has been unable to collect her salary. She went to work for GARVEY in November, 1921 and was with them until September 6, 1922. Her reason for leaving was because she found the whole organization was using money for corrupt and immoral purposes; that a decent girl could not work there unless she became friendly with one of the members of the Council including GARVEY; that on the trip she went on, several hundreds of dollars were collected throughout Virginia and the south and not

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

September 20, 1922. James E. Amos.

one third was turned over to the Organization and that these practices were known to GARVEY. She further stated that GARVEY made no report of money he collected while on a trip; that it was common talk that GARVEY had money on deposit in London and Kingston, Jamaica, and that so far as she was able to learn, GARVEY'S sister was banking the money belonging to the people for GARVEY, in her name. She also said that GAINS went around the country boasting that the Department of Justice was not strong enough to harm GARVEY and also that other men employed as speakers were saying the same thing.

Agent also interviewed J. W. EASON, #245 West 136th Street, who has promised to give Agent a sworn statement of his actions while with GARVEY, also a statement of GARVEY'S methods of beating the negroes out of money.

Agent interviewed DR. J. D. GIBSON, #140 West 128th Street, who has promised to give Agent the names of people from whom he has collected money to buy the myth ship "PHILIS WHEATLEY", as soon as he can get the list together.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/28/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/20 to 27/22	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: U. S. vs ⁶ MARCUS GARVEY:			Using mails in further- ance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Continuing on above matter - Agent interviewed PHILIP RANDOLPH and OWEN CHANDLER #2305 Seventh Avenue. These men have been fighting GARVEY and his propoganda. RANDOLPH is the man who received the human hand, supposedly from the K.K.K. RANDOLPH and OWEN have promised to aid the Government in any way they can and also to give Agent some material that will help us. Agent will keep in touch with them.

Agent interviewed DR. J.D.GIBSON #140 W. 128th Street, who has written to the people in Detroit who loaned him money for the "S. S. PHILIS WHEATLEY" as he promised to before and as soon as he receives an answer will communicate with me.

Agent also received from ROBERT LEWIS WARING a circular letter which was sent out by the Law Office of SILAS B. AXTELL. Copy of same is attached hereto.

LAW OFFICES OF WILSON B. AXTELL
11 Broad Street

September 6, 1922

Dear Sir:

The judgment of all the people of the crew of the
KANSAS amounts, to about \$12,000. including costs. It has
been recently suggested to me that the sum of \$5,000. might
be raised if the judgment creditors will consent to accept
that sum in full of their claims. I am therefore writing you
as one to find out if you will consent.

Please give the matter consideration and mail your
reply on the enclosed slip. If I receive consent from the
majority I will endeavor to close the matter on the basis of
\$5,000. My fees will be fixed by the retainer, reasonable
portion of the amount recovered. In view of the amount of
work in the disbursement, I will say that the charge will be
about \$1,000. Do not bother me by talking on the phone or
calling on the office. It is unnecessary, just sign this
slip.

Very truly yours,

Wilson B. Axtell

WBA/CR

W A I V I B:

I consent and authorize my attorney Wilson B. Axtell to
sell my interest in the judgment of Albert B. King et al vs
Black Star Line, Inc., with the understanding that \$5,000. is
to be received and to be divided pro rata amongst the judgment
creditors of whom I am one.

Dated, New York, September

1922.

Witness

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 2, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Sept. 21 to 24 incl. 1922	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew Battle
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>U.S. vs MIRCUS GARVEY et al</u> Negro Radical Activities			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

On September 21st, 1922. This morning I interviewed CAPTAIN GAINES of the UNITED NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and among other things he stated that he had had a personal talk with J. W. H. EASON, former American Leader of the U.N.I.A. and that EASON had informed him that he was going to "wrench" the U.N.I.A. out of GARVEY'S hands and see that the organization carried out the aims and objects for which it was first formed. He added that as soon as he could get GARVEY out of the way he would rejoin the U.N.I.A. and bring with him the UNITED NEGRO ALLIANCE, the recently formed organization of which he is at present the head. GAINES further informed me that he and WILLIAM FERRIS of the "Negro World" were also siding with EASON.

FRED A. TOOT, the Asst. Secretary General and now Field Organizer of the U.N.I.A. stated that as soon as the members could get GARVEY out of the way they hoped to elect G. E. STEWART as President General.

SYDNEY DE BOURG, a West Indian, in the course of a conversation I had with him informed me that he had had a talk with MRS. HARRIET VINTON DAVIS, the Third Asst. V.P. of the

October 2, 1922

Andrew Battle

U.N.I.A. and that she had said that she and RODOLPH SMITH, the Second Asst. V.P. of the U.N.I.A. were going to do all they could to displace GARVEY and in his stead elect LEROY BUNDY.

ON September 22nd, 1922. This morning I had an interview with ULYSSES SI POSTON, the Minister of Labor and Industries of the U.N.I.A. In the course of the conversation he informed me that the reason DUSE LOHAMED ALLI left the Negro World was because GARVEY had asked ALLI to let him see all of the matter that was to be printed in the NEGRO TIMES, the new daily paper which is soon to be printed. This ALLI refused to do and he told GARVEY that before he would do so he would quit the job, which he did. It seems that GARVEY had been informed that ALLI intended to use the columns of the Daily Times for the purpose of spreading Egyptian propaganda and this GARVEY objected to. POSTON stated that ALLI went immediately to the office of the persons who are spreading the Egyptian propaganda and is now employed there.

On September 25rd, 1922. This morning I interviewed JOHN T. MORRIS, of 210 West 133rd Street. He told me that he had come from Bridgeport, Conn. to help the SOCIALIST movement and in discussing the injunction recently issued by Attorney General Daugherty against the striking Railroad shopmen, stated that no working man in this country is safe with the present

October 2, 1922

Andrew Battle

Government and that it should be overthrown at any cost. He stated that the Socialists had a meeting place at 149 W. 136th Street, one flight up, and would use this room for their office and other work.

I later interviewed WILLIAM BUTLER, #154 W. 133rd Street, who informed me that he had been to the Rand School, at #7 East 15th Street, and had "had his eyes opened" and had become convinced that this Government should be overthrown and in the future he would do everything in his power to help overthrow it. At #127 W. 135th Street I found M. L. CAMPBELL, W. A. DOMINGO, G. WIZZARD, and B. MOORE and they all agreed with what BUTLER had told me about overthrowing the Government. These men are all West Indians and are members of the right wing of the Socialist Party.

I talked with MRS. CYRIL BRIGGS, at #2299 Second Avenue, and she informed me that her husband had had to stop printing the "Crusader" because the Government objected to it. She further informed me that MR. BRIGGS is with the Friends of Soviet Russia who are organizing units everywhere throughout the country.

On September 24th, 1922. This morning I interviewed J.W.H. EASON, Former American Leader of the U.N.I.A. EASON informed me that he had started a new organization which is called the UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE, with office at #2294 Seventh Avenue. He said the initiation fee is \$1.00 with monthly dues of 40 cents. He stated that they would have branches in every county and offices in every State and later would have County and

U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY

October 2, 1922

Andrew Battle

State meetings and eventually an International meeting once every two years. He added that they would have what he called a "Secret Department" the members of which would only be admitted after having taken a certain oath. EASON informed me that he would like to have me the head of the Commerce Department. I told him that I would think the matter over and let him know later. EASON said that J. AUSTIN MORRIS would be here later in the day and would bring with him a copy of the by-laws which he (Eason) would give me later. MORRIS, Eason said, is a Philadelphian and will handle the affairs of the organization in that City.

I later met WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" who informed me that he had known for some time that DUSE MOHAMED ALLI had been connecting the Egyptians in Wall Street whose propoganda he was being paid to spread. FERRIS also said that he would make an engagement with me to meet GARVEY as he thought I could advise him along many lines. He also informed me that the "Daily Times" would come out on Monday next.

Instructions received from F. R. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 5, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 1, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: H. L. MORGAN.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY,			President General of Universal Negro Improve- ment Association.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT WOODLAWN, PA.

This office was advised by CAPTAIN MAUK, of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company Police Force, Woodlawn, Pa., that a meeting was to be held by the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, on Sunday, October 1st, 1922, and that it had been advertised that subject would speak.

Agent proceeded to Woodlawn, Pa., accompanied by CAPTAIN MAUK and Chief of Police Kane, at Woodlawn, Pa., and went to the meeting which was held in the Polish Hall at 120 Third Avenue, Woodlawn, Pa.

Agent secured one of the leaflets put out by the Committee advertising the meeting, which reads as follows:-

L E C T U R E

by

RIGHT HONORABLE
MARCUS GARVEY

President General of
Universal Negro Improvement Asso-
ciation and Provisional President
of Africa.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1
at 3 o'clock P.M.

The public is cordially invited to
hear this lecture."

The meeting was opened by WALTER GREAVES, President of the Woodlawn Branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. MR.GREAVES introduced MERWIN OWENS, Secretary of the Woodlawn Branch, UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

MR.OWENS made a short address; about the only thing he said was in criticism of the colored people of Woodlawn who did not belong to the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

MR.GREAVES then introduced GEORGE WESTON, stating that he was the Chief Arbitrator of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania and that MR.WESTON had been sent as a substitute for MARCUS GARVEY.

MR.WESTON stated that he was very sorry to have to disappoint the crowd, but that MR.GARVEY was a very busy man, in fact, the most busy person in all the world; that he was even more busy than Lloyd George, the Welsh wizzard and chief tyrant of the negro race.

WESTON stated that GARVEY fully intended to address the meeting at Woodlawn, but that he had been unexpectedly called to New York City, where it was necessary for him to make an address that night.

MR.WESTON explained the object of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, criticized the colored preachers and other colored people who were opposed to this organization, and impressed this Agent as being a very intelligent colored man.

There was nothing in MR.WESTON'S address which was in any way offensive, as he lauded the United States and stated that the hopes of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION were centered in the American flag.

MR.GREAVES then closed the meeting, after asking for a collection which was to be used in defense of GARVEY, who, GREAVES stated, through prejudice had to stand trial the coming week. Most all those present contributed to the collection, how generously could not be ascertained.

The meeting was attended by 56 women and 36 men.

It was the general impression of the people of Woodlawn that there was no intention of ever having GARVEY come there and that advertising him to be there was just done by the Committee in order to assure a crowd for GEORGE WESTON.

Instructions received from R. B. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 9, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 7th, 1932	REPORT MADE BY: H. J. LEMON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD, MARCUS GARVEY, CYRIL V. BRIGGS, CHANDLER OWEN, REV. JOHN H. HOLMES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Radical movements are not confined to only the white race. The colored race has its revolutionary spirits, as well. Besides MARCUS GARVEY, who has been a notable contender for honors in organizing the colored race, we now have CYRIL V. BRIGGS, who has welded many of his race into a compact body under the above title. It's motto is "One for all, All for One."

The aims and objects of the organization as announced by MR. BRIGGS are as follows:-

To cement into one great universal Brotherhood all persons possessing in any degree the glorious heritage of African Blood.

To work for a free Africa and the immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere.

To secure absolute race equality-political, economic and social; and to see that there is an equal application of the laws wherever negroes have to live and work.

To seek to develop commercial enterprises among negroes in various

parts of the world.

To gain for Negro Labor the full reward of its toil, and to prevent Capitalist exploitation and oppression of the workers of the race.

To disseminate a knowledge of negro history in order to foster race pride and stimulate race effort.

To establish a true approachment and fellowship within the darker races.

To assist in a well-balanced racial development by encouraging those religious and educational institutions particularly adapted to our needs and headed by men and women of the race.

To strive for a federation of all negro organizations of whatever character in order to present a united front for self-defense, and to co-ordinate our efforts for liberation.

As the radicals of the white race in the labor movement have received support from liberal intellectuals, such as ministers, professors in about every college in the country, and members of the so-called "400" so have the radicals in the colored race been encouraged. Need we emphasize the old and well-understood psychological twist to the colored mind when its or their doings are given any recognition. Encouragement and support should be given to such efforts of the colored race to elevate their standards of education and standards of

living as, for instance, the Tuskegee Institute, those who because of their position in the educational and religious world give hearing and support to such movements as the African Blood Brotherhood are innocently, or otherwise encouraging forces that are subversive of all for which these United States stand, are at least subject to criticism.

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, like MARCUS GARVEY, has picked the leading position for himself, and is known as Paramount Chief. He is no stranger in the colored radical world having been a contributing editor to the Emancipator, a radical socialist weekly appealing to the negro. Associated with him among others, was CHANDLER OWEN, who is very prominent among and accepted by the white radicals in New York City as one of them. The circulation of the Emancipator has reached 10,000 weekly. REVEREND JOHN WAYNES HOLMES says, "it is dominated by that thorough going radical spirit which can alone accomplish for truth and righteousness in these chaotic days".

All persons of African descent from the age of five years and upward are eligible for membership in the African Blood Brotherhood which involves six degrees of secret work. Entrance fee is one dollar and dues are 25 cents monthly. Each degree is seventy-five cents.

The central government of the Brotherhood is vested in a Supreme Council consisting of BRIGGS and eight departmental chiefs. Local units are designated as posts. BRIGGS efforts to organize

negroes along radical and revolutionary lines are bound to reach a certain measure of success. Heretofore, MARCUS GARVEY has been the only real organizer in this particular field. As is to be expected BRIGGS will gain members whom GARVEY could not gain or cannot hold. Both GARVEY and BRIGGS have the power of speech and the magnetic personality to make negroes feel the need of radical organizations.

A colored informant has told this Agent that there is no other leader in the radical movement that understands mob psychology as well as MARCUS GARVEY, but that he is lacking in business sagacity. He also points out that CYRIL BRIGGS has many of the essentials of an aggressive leader that GARVEY lacks and that CHANDLER OWEN has qualifications that are lacking in both GARVEY and BRIGGS, and points out the danger of this trio getting together on some common ground for evil, and shows how powerful they could be for good if their genius and experience could be directed in the right channels.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE
New York, N.Y.	Oct. 19, 1922.	Oct. 3 to 10, 1922, incl.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed LOUIS LAMOTHE, #221 West 141st Street, who informed Agent that GARVEY expected to go to jail, but that he was preparing a home for himself when he got out; that he was building a house somewhere near Larchmont, N. Y., which was to cost \$45,000. Agent will investigate this matter.

Agent also went to the 7th District Court, where ADRIAN JOHNSON of #458 St. Nicholas Avenue had a suit against GARVEY for \$500.00, in part 3 before JUDGE Wm. YOUNG. GARVEY testified that the U. N. I. A. had a membership of 4,000,000 negroes. The jury was out fifteen minutes and brought in judgment for JOHNSON of \$300.00 and interest.

Agent received from a confidential source, information to the effect that GARVEY has offered to pay stockholders of the BLACK STAR LINE with the funds of the U.N.I.A., and for all stockholders to turn over their shares to him. Of course, the U.N.I.A. has only about \$3,000. to their credit, so Agent is of the opinion that this is a scheme to get the stock from the people.

Agent also interviewed WALTER WHITE, Asst. Secy. of the NATIONAL ASSN. for the ADVANCE-

U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

October 19, 1922. James E. Amos.

MENT of COLORED PEOPLE, and he thinks that GARVEY has and is doing more to hurt the negro than anyone has ever done, also if GARVEY doesn't go to jail it will be the worst calamity the negroes have ever experienced.

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
POST OFFICE BOX 211
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Division of Investigation

15 BRICK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 26th, 1932.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY
Mf. Victim No. 1019 U.S.D.C.

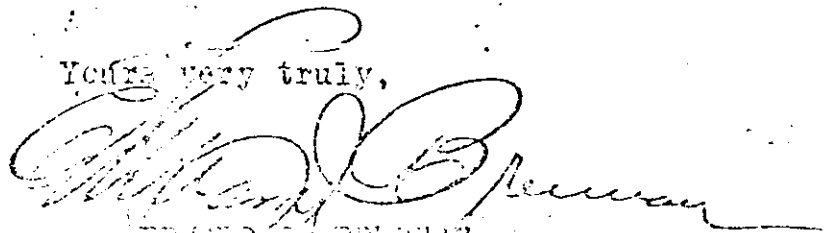
Dear Sir:

I am advised by Special Agent James E. Jones that in a recent conversation with Mr. W. E. Margherita DeBoise, Editor in Chief of the "Crisis" of New York City, concerning the activities of Marcus Garvey, he mentioned Mr. Herbert Belisser, Editor, "Tribuna Standard," Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., as one being in possession of considerable information regarding Garvey.

We are anxious to ascertain details concerning the early life of Garvey, whether he has ever been convicted of a crime or implicated in any trouble, therefore it will be greatly appreciated if Belisser be interviewed or communicated with.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours very truly,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN
Special Agent In Charge

JEA:MVN.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
13 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 26, 1932.

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith I beg to transmit original and two copies of summary report of investigation of books and records of the BLACK STAR LINE Inc., and the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION involving MARCUS GARVEY, ELIE GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and ORLANDO M. THOMPSON in violations of Sections 215 & 37 U.S.C.G. under the title United States v. Marcus Garvey et al.

Respectfully,

Thos. J. McFarland

Expert Bank Accountant.

Summary Report of Investigation of Books and Records
of

THE BLACK STAR LINE, INC., and

THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,

involving

MARCUS GARVEY
ELIE GARICA
GEORGE TOBIAS
and ORLANDO M. THOMPSON

in Violations of Sections #215 and 37 U. S. C. C.,
under the title "U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al."

By

Thomas P. Merrilees
Expert Bank Accountant.

New York City, N. Y.,
October 26th, 1922.

INDEX.

Indictment

1 - 3

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

Organization	4
Transfer of Subscriptions	4
Control of Corporation	4, 5
Increase of Capital Stock	4
Directors, Officers and Changes in	5, 7, 8
Stock Selling Plans	8 - 12
Stock Sales	12 - 15
Stock Certificate Books Missing	13
Stock, Shares of, issued, cancelled transferred and outstanding	14
Stock, Value of Capital Stock	15
Stock, Partial Payments	15
Stock, Sold to U. M. I. A.	15
Books of Account	15
Financial Reports, Stockholders June 1919 to December 20, 1919	16
Statement of Income and Expense "	17
" " Assets and Liabilities June 1919 to December 20, 1919.	18
Treasurer's reports	18 - 19
Stockholder's Meeting, July 26, 1920.	19
Balance sheets June 30, 1920	20 - 23
Financial distress	23 - 25
Stockholders meeting, July 26, 1921	25 - 26
Statements of Income & Expense, June 30, 1921	27
Balance Sheets, June 30, 1921	28
Purchase of S. S. Yarmouth	29 - 32
Operation of " "	32
Purchase of " Shadyside	33
Operation of " "	33
Purchase of " Kanawha	34 - 35
Operation of " "	35
Fourth Ship " Phyllis Wheatley	35 - 41
Officers' Salaries	42
Unearned passage money S.S. Phyllis Wheatley	42 - 43

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Objects and Aims	44
Officials	44
Salaries & expenses	45 - 46
Chancellors Report Sept ember 1, 1920- July 30, 1921	47 - 48
General Fund, Construction Loan & Condensed Statement	47
Assets and Liabilities, July 31, 1921	48
Auditor General's Report	49 - 51
Exceptions	52 - 54
Books and Witnesses	54

New York City, N. Y.,
October 27th, 1922.

Hon. The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with instructions received from the Director of the Bureau of Investigation on January 20th, I have made an examination of the books and records of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. (Delaware) and the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, both controlled by MARCUS GARVEY and his associates, and beg to report thereon, as follows:

INDICTMENT:

(a) On January 26th the Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York returned a true bill, alleging that the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., was a Delaware corporation, that at first its capital stock was \$500,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$5. each and that on December 22, 1919, its capital stock was increased to \$10,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares at \$5. each, and charging

MARCUS GARVEY,
ELIE GARCIA,
GEORGE TOBIAS and
ORLANDO M. THOMPSON

with having devised a scheme and artifice to defraud various persons (victims) of their money and property in any by inducing by fraudulent representations, pretenses and promises and by deceptive artifices and devices to part with their money and property in the purchase of shares of the capital stock of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

(b) That as a part of said scheme one or more ships should be secured and an excursion boat purchased, that said ships and excursion boat should be operated and in substance it should be falsely and fraudulently represented, pretended and promised in literature circulated by mail and directly by representatives of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., that the operations of said ships and excursion boat were the visible evidence of the property and success of the corporation when said ships, etc., as defendants knew, were and at all times would be operated at a loss, it being the intent and purpose of defendants in so representing, pretending and promising that said victims should be deceived into believing that the stock of the corporation was and would be worth the price at which it was being sold and offered for sale.

(c) That as a further part of said scheme and artifice it should be represented, pretended and promised that a steamship larger than any which defendants had theretofore intended to secure and to be known as the "PHYLIS WHEATLEY" should be taken over by

the corporation after inspection and that such steamship should sail for Africa with passengers and freight when in fact no such steamship existed, it being the intent and purpose of defendants in so representing, pretending and promising, to secure money and property from said victims for freight and passage to Africa and to deceive said victims into believing that the stock of the corporation was and would be worth the price at which it was being sold and offered for sale.

(d) That as a further part of said scheme and artifice it was intended that a financial statement be prepared and spread upon the minutes of the corporation that said financial statement should be false and fraudulent in that it should be made to appear that said corporation had an "Organization expense" of \$289,066.27 when in fact, as defendants well knew, no such sum had been so spent; and in order that such statement should create a belief that a great corporation had been built up and should be effective in stimulating stock sales and should deceive said victims and the public generally it was further intended by defendants that the said false and fraudulent financial statement, should be copied into and circulated by "The Negro World", a newspaper controlled by defendants.

(e) That as a further part of said scheme it was intended to sell, offer for sale and cause to be sold and offered for sale to said victims, shares of the capital stock of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. and for the purpose of inducing the said victims to part with their money and property in the purchase of said stock, the defendants, in substance, intended falsely and fraudulently to represent, pretend and promise to said victims that the BLACK STAR LINE afforded a grand opportunity to every negro to insure himself against misfortune; that there would be a monster demonstration at Madison Square Garden, October 30, 1919, to celebrate the launching of the BLACK STAR LINE steamship "FREDERICK DOUGLASS"; that the S. S. "FREDERICK DOUGLASS", the first ship of the BLACK STAR LINE, had been launched on the 31st day of October, 1919, and made history for the negro; that three ships were afloat and that they (defendants) must float one every three months until they (defendants) built up a great merchant marine, second to none; that amidst great difficulties they (defendants) are able to bring into real existence a corporation that now holds a high place among the great business institutions of the day; that they (defendants) have placed the Race 100 per cent among the great commercial institutions of the world; that they (defendants) now have under their control three ships and they (defendants) are making a desperate effort to acquire the greatest ship of all and one that is to convey to Africa their workmen and materials for the building up of the great Republic of Liberia for the Race; that the BLACK STAR LINE S. S. Corporation has startled the world; that they (defendants) are making special efforts to add ships of large tonnage to the ships now under and controlled by this concern; that the proceeds of the dollar drive will be used to donate our mother ship all necessary equipment and make it specially and conveniently fitted for the African trade; that all their time, all their energy, all their ability will be centered in building up of Africa as the greatest nation in the world; that between these three Agencies, The African Redemption Fund, the BLACK STAR LINE S. S. Corporation and the loaning to the Universal Negro Improvement Association's Construction Loan Co., (the victims) will enable them (defendants) to cement the finances of their Race as to make it possible through this organization, not only to build a nation, but to bind ourselves (victims and defendants) as one industrial power among the other races and nations of the world and that whatever might have been the errors of the past, the present administration of the BLACK STAR LINE is composed of trained business men and specialty service help, unquestionably equal to their responsible tasks.

(f) That it was a further part of said schema and artifice that the defendants should each appropriate and convert to his own use in the form or guise of salary, drawing account, expenses, commissions and profits, a part of the money and property which would be paid by said victims in the purchase of the stock of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

(g) (Hereafter follows seven specific counts charging misuse of the mails in violation of Section 215 U. S. C. C.)

(h) Eighth Count: Recalleges all the allegations of the first count and further presents that defendants from June 27, 1919, to the date of the filing of this indictment did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to commit the various offenses under Section 215 U.S. C.C. charged in the preceding count and that thereafter defendants did other numerous acts to effect the object of the said unlawful and wilfull conspiracy, viz; preparing letters, circular letters, advertisements and publications for mailing; of making the false and fraudulent representations, pretenses and promises described in the first count and obtaining by means thereof the money and property of various persons as charged and in furtherance of said conspiracy and to effect the object thereof

OVERT ACT 1.

The defendants did on the 11th day of September, 1919, hold a meeting of the Board of Directors of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. at 120 West 138th Street, New York, N. Y.

OVERT ACT 2.

The defendants did on the 22nd day of December, 1919, hold a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, New York, N. Y.

OVERT ACT 3.

The defendants did on the 10th day of February, 1921, deposit in a Post Office of the United States, in the College Station of the City of New York, a certain letter addressed to:

MR. CHARLES CORNWALL,
Port Simon, P. D.,
Costa Rica, Panama.

OVERT ACT. 4.

The defendants did on the 2nd day of June, 1921, place in a Post Office of the United States, in the Grand Central Station of the City of New York, a certain letter addressed:

MR. DAVID PIPPS,
Port Simon,
Costa Rica, C. A.

all in violation of Section 215 U. S. C. C.

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

Organization:

The "BLACK STAR LINE, INC." was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on June 27, 1919, with an authorized capital of \$500,000.

Shares 100,000.
Par Value \$5.

The amount of capital declared to commence business \$1,000. the subscribers being:

MARCUS GARVEY	40	shares
EDGAR W. GREY	40	"
RICHARD E. WARNER	40	"
GEORGE TOBIAS	40	"
JAMIE JENKINS	40	"

Transfer of Subscription:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 27, 1919, the Secretary presented transfer of subscription by the above named subscribers to Universal Negro Improvement Association, Inc., for the total of 200 shares.

Control of Corporation:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held September 11, 1919, it was stated by the President (MARCUS GARVEY) that it was the intention to have the BLACK STAR LINE controlled by the U. N. I. A., but having had no money the public had to be appealed to. He proposed to enlarge the directorate of the BLACK STAR LINE so as to have the Association protected by not allowing persons who were not members to be on the directorate to control the stock.

Increase of Capital Stock:

The increase of the capital stock and capitalization of the corporation from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000. was first raised at a meeting of the Board of Directors held November 14, 1919.

On December 22, 1919, the first stockholders meeting was held and the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reported purpose of meeting as being to increase capital from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000. and that according to the by-laws there should be an annual (stockholders) meeting, but finding it necessary and in the interest of the corporation he took the opportunity by the authority vested in him to call the meeting and as it was only by a majority vote that such action could be authorized, it was left with the stockholders assembled after considering the proposition to deal with same according to their conviction which will be manifested by the votes. A motion to increase capital stock from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000. was unanimously carried, the shares to be sold at \$5. each par.

Control of Corporation:

At the first annual meeting of stockholders held July 26, 1920, the President, (MARCUS GARVEY) stated we are here principally as members of the U. N. I. A. who incorporated the BLACK STAR LINE to achieve the objects it set itself out to do. We entered as a people of but little experience. The policy of the U. N. I. A. is to control this corporation to help the Parent Body in achieving its objects.

Directors:

At the first meeting of the incorporators on June 27, 1919, the following directors were elected:

Marcus Garvey,
Edgar M. Grey,
Richard E. Warner,
George Tobias,
Jeremiah Certain,
Henrietta Vinton Davis,
Janie Jenkins.

Officers:

At the first Directors meeting, held June 27, 1919, the following officers were elected:

	President	- Marcus Garvey,
First Vice	"	- Jeremiah Certain,
Second "	"	- Henrietta Vinton Davis,
	Treasurer	- George Tobias,
	Secretary	- Richard E. Warner,
Assistant	"	- Edgar M. Grey,
	" Treasurer	- Janie Jenkins.

Changes in Directors and Officers. 1919-1920.

On August 2, 1919, Richard E. Warner and Edgar M. Grey expelled as Directors and Officers.

Fred Powell and Edward Smith Green elected Directors.
Edward Smith Green elected Secretary.
Fred Powell elected Assistant Secretary.

On August 8, 1919, Fred D. Powell elected Assistant Treasurer in place of Miss Jenkins.

On September 20, 1919, four directors were added:

Miss Ashwood,
Cyril Henry,
J. G. Bayne,
D. D. Shirley, and
Fred D. Powell resigned as Assistant Treasurer
Cyril Henry elected as Assistant Treasurer.

On February 14, 1920, Fred D. Powell, Assistant Secretary, resigned.

June 3, 1920, J. C. Bayne (Director) protested his dismissal as unfair.

Directors: Second election:

At the first annual meeting of stockholders, July 27, 1920, the following Directors were elected:

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis,
Miss Jennie Jenkins,
George Tobias,
C. Henry,
Professor Ferris,
Fred Toote,
Elie Garcia,
J. Certain,
Benj. C. Curley.

By acclamation the name of MARCUS GARVEY was added to the list.

Wilford H. Smith and William Matthews are listed as among the Directors present at a meeting of the Board of Directors on May 28, 1921, but there is no record of their election or appointment until October 26, 1921. Again Wilford H. Smith and J. D. Gordon are listed as among the Directors present at a meeting of the Board of Directors on July 2, 1921, and again there is no record of the election or appointment of Smith until October 26, 1921, and in the case of Gordon, ever.

Officers: Second election:

At a meeting of Directors held on August 7, 1920, the following officers were elected:

	President	- Marcus Garvey,
First Vice	"	- O. M. Thompson,
Second "	"	- Henrietta Vinton Davis,
	Treasurer	- George Tobias,
	Secretary	- C. B. Curley,
Assistant Treasurer	- C. Henry,	
	" Secretary	- Elie Garcia.

Changes in Directors and Officers - 1920-1921:

On October 11, 1920, Benj. C. Curley, Secretary, having resigned, Elie Garcia, Assistant Secretary, was appointed Acting Secretary.

Second Annual meeting of stockholders:

Held July 26, 1921, and adjourned to October 26, 1921, apparently without action in regard to Board of Directors.

Directors: Third election:

At an adjourned meeting of stockholders held October 26, 1921, the following Directors were elected:

Marcus Garvey,
O. M. Thompson,
Elie Garcia,
George Tobias,
Henrietta Vinton Davis,
Wilford E. Smith,
William C. Matthews,
William H. Ferris,
Fred A. Toots,
Jennie Jenkins.

Officers:

The minute book does not record any election of officers at or about this date, (October 26, 1921.)

Stock selling plan (from Minute Book):

It has already been shown that MARCUS GARVEY and the other 4 incorporators assigned their subscription of 40 shares each- 200 in all- to the Universal Negro Improvement Association on June 27, 1919, the date of incorporation. This stock never was issued or paid for, notwithstanding it was the declared capital with which they were to commence business.

At a second meeting of the Board of Directors held June 27, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated it was his intention to visit the State of Virginia and that during his stay there stocks should be sold starting on Sunday, June 29th, and further that stocks should be sold at the Palace Casino in New York at the same time. Edgar M. Gray (Director and Assistant Secretary) was empowered to do so.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 1, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated the time was at hand for a proper organized campaign for the selling of the stock of the corporation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 8, 1919, it was resolved that a Rally be given by the BLACK STAR LINE for the swelling of its funds by the sales of stock.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 26, 1919, the results of the campaign waged during the past week for the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., were discussed. The Treasurer could not furnish a financial statement as all the applications for stock at Carnegie Hall had not been posted.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 30, 1919, it was resolved that meetings be held for the sale of BLACK STAR LINE stock, as follows:

Olympia Theatre, Philadelphia,	Sunday afternoon,	August 31st,	
Peoples Church,	"	Monday evening,	Sept. 1st,
Faneuil Hall, Boston,	Thursday	"	Sept. 4th.

It was also resolved that the President (MARCUS GARVEY) secure Madison Square Garden, New York City, for a meeting in the interest of the BLACK STAR LINE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 11, 1919, Captain Cockburn reported on his negotiations relative to the purchase of the S. S. "YARMOUGH" and advised the Board to negotiate a charter for the ship on Saturday morning, September 13, at which time it is intended to make the first payment of \$16,500. The cost of the charter will be about \$2,000. per month and he explained even if the Corporation did not make money on her charter the psychological effect on the people would be so great that the chartering of the ship alone would boost the sales of stocks whereby the finances of the corporation would be augmented.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 19, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reported that Mr. Lemam, counsellor-at-law, gave the opinion that the article in the Chicago Defender, postdated Saturday, 20th inst., was libellous, that it was apparently intended to influence the public mind against the purchase of the shares of the BLACK STAR LINE SHIPPING CORPORATION. He advised a suit for damages of \$20,000. It was approved that Mr. Lemam proceed with the action which was sworn to by the Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, September 20, 1919, the contemplated trip of some of the Directors and Officers to the West in the interest of the U. N. I. A. and the BLACK STAR LINE was approved. The cities to be touched are Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, October 13, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) made report of his trip to the West and informed the Directors of his financial success in Philadelphia in the interest of the BLACK STAR LINE. But on account of the propaganda waged by the Chicago Defender in Chicago he was not as successful there. Before leaving New York the attorney for the corporation advised him that it was not necessary to obtain a license to do business in Chicago but after his arrival there he was arrested for violation of the "Blue Sky Law" which prevented him from doing business without the permission of the authorities; through this the financial - of the trip was damaged.

The President (MARCUS GARVEY) again explained that the Chicago Defender made a publication which counsel deemed libellous and was intended to work harm against the interests of the BLACK STAR LINE. A suit for damages, \$300,000. was brought against the Defender

100-1781-6

in Chicago. Motion approved.

Application made through Mr. Lemam, counsel, for license in Maryland, Illinois and West Virginia to enable him (President) to do business in interest of BLACK STAR LINE, approved.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, November 20, 1919, Henrietta Vinton Davis and Cyril Henry were appointed agents of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., in the Republic of Panama, Canal Zone, to sell the shares of stock and issue certificates of stock for shares so sold.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors November 21, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reported that Miss Davis, 2nd Vice President, and Cyril Henry, Assistant Treasurer, were being sent to the West Indies, Central and South America.

At a special stockholders meeting, December 22, 1919, capital stock authorized increased from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors January 30, 1920, President (MARCUS GARVEY) authorized to appoint Agents and lawyers in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone to act for and on behalf of the corporation and that the authority given Henrietta Vinton Davis Cyril Henry remains unrevoked.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors February 14, 1920, the sending of Secretary E. D. Smith-Green to Havana, Cuba and Jamaica, B.W.I., to represent interest of corporation approved.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors March 22, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated he had received report from Mr. Smith-Green that he had done business to the extent of \$6,000; that he had remitted \$3,000. to New York having in hand \$2,000. which he had received when going to Cuba and \$3,000. balance out of the \$6,000. Owing to the strike in Cristobal he (GARVEY) had instructed Capt. Cockburn to coal the ship (S.S. "YARMOUTH") in Havana and had cabled Smith-Green \$3,000.

The President (MARCUS GARVEY) suggested that the S.S. Yarmouth should go to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston on her return so as to boom the stocks of the corporation. Carried.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors May 17, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that the Secretary (Smith-Green) had been sent to Cuba in February mainly to see to the unloading of the whisky cargo of the S. S. Yarmouth, that he had returned in April and that according to the Auditor, Mr. Thomson, the account presented by Mr. Smith-Green showed a shortage. The Secretary (Smith-Green) in reply stated he was always ready to make all explanations and had placed himself at the disposal of the accountant but that ever since his return from Cuba he was taken around the country touring with the President in the interests of the Corporation and has been given little or no chance to prepare his report. The President charged that large expenditures were shown without adequate vouchers and special mention

was made of 40 shares of stock being issued without the corresponding amount being produced. Mr. Smith-Green pointed out in the special instance of the stock sale that it was owing to lack of proper recording in the home office (in that instance and others not brought to notice of Directors) as he had accepted receipts or other evidence of parties having paid up their subscriptions on shares and issued certificates to cover, consequently no amount would be presented for such stock. Due note of such transactions was made and could be shown.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) remarked that complaints had come from everywhere of reckless waste. In consequence support had fallen off considerably and he attributed it to the reckless handling of the ship (S.S. Yarmouth) by Capt. Cockburn. As a result he thought it best to remove Capt. Cockburn, which he had done by making a deal with him to remain ashore for a few months and help in another strenuous campaign.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 22, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) said that owing to the fact that we have never received any report from Mr. Wilson (Agent, Kingston, Jamaica) relative to the sales of stock and other business of the line we were not able to say just where we stood. We did not know whether the Kingston Agency owed us money or we them. Further that Mr. Smith-Green was sent to adjust the accounts of the Kingston Agency which was not done. However, with the coming of Mr. Evans the accounts will be gone into by the accountant and proper adjustments made.

At the first annual meeting of stockholders July 26, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) alluding to subscriptions to the BLACK STAR LINE said that \$500,000. as subscribed is but a drop in the bucket. But because we desire to show to the world that we can achieve, we are satisfied to purchase small boats so as to show that we can run them, etc. etc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 20, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) informed the Board of the conduct of H. R. Watkins, salesman for the BLACK STAR LINE who in his report of receipts and disbursements had submitted an item of \$300. as "Paid to Court." The President denied knowledge of any case that required payment of such an amount or that he had authorized it. Mr. Watkins stated that he was arrested in Youngstown, Ohio, on suspicion together with Dr. J. D. Brooks and on the following morning paid \$300. to two men and were released. Ordered that Watkins give a note for \$300. to be paid in instalments of \$5. a week.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors May 28, 1921, Mr. Garcia (Secretary) requested the Board to outline the statement to be made to the public since the various announcements made (of the sailing of the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley) were not going to be kept. Mr. Garcia also stated that owing to the conditions created by the delay in having the boat and the failure of the company to produce said boat on the various dates given to the public, the returns from the field were decreasing rapidly with but very little hope of improvement unless a sound and reasonable explanation was given.

Matthews, Loote and Garcia appointed a committee to prepare such statement. Smith and Thompson added and to consult with Mr. Nolan about the whole matter.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 9, 1921, the Committee reported they had related the whole matter to Mr. Nolan and pointed out that owing to the fact that the N. Y. Shipping Exchange had defaulted their contract the company was considering to call off the negotiations for the purchase of the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley and withdraw its deposit in escrow. Mr. Nolan advised the company not to do so, etc.

Mr. C. J. Thompson informed the Board that a communication had reached him the night before from the N. Y. Shipping Exchange through Mr. Silverston that the papers were signed in Washington and the vessel secured. He made known that since the contract with the N. Y. Shipping Exchange calls for delivery in New York all expenses in connection with bringing the ship to New York were to be met by the N. Y. Shipping Exchange but that to help our propoganda he had obtained the authorization to place on the ship our own crew.

After weighing carefully the prospects of financial results in Philadelphia, the Board decided that the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley stop at Philadelphia, also that the boat stop at Norfolk half a day. Committees appointed to stage meetings at both places and take care of campaign to be waged in connection with the visit of the boat:

For Norfolk - Mr. Tootle and Dr. Gordon.
Philadelphia- Dr. Eason, Captn. Gaines and Mr. Garcia.

Mr. Thompson suggested and the Board approved that invitations be sent to a number of prominent men of the Race to a luncheon on the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley on July 4th, pointing out that the high standard of the ship cannot fail to impress their minds to our benefit and therefore secure their future financial and moral support. Committee on invitations - Mr. Smith, Mathews, Dr. Ellegor and Thompson.

Understanding that the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley" would reach New York about June 25th, it was decided that a campaign be launched in New York from June 26 to July 4th. During this period effort to be made for the sales of stock and the sale of 30,000 tickets of admission on the ship at the cost of one dollar. Campaign committee - Dr. Stewart, Mr. Yearwood, Dr. Brooks, Mr. Walters, Mr. H. V. Plummer, Dr. Ellegor, Mr. Tobias, Miss Jenkins and Mr. Garcia.

At the regular stockholders meeting held July 26, 1921, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) gave stockholders a lengthy report of his trip to the West Indies and Central America for the purpose of developing new business and bringing new investment and related some of his unfortunate experience on board the S. S. "Kanawha" due to the incompetency and disloyalty of the crew.

Stock Sales:

In the Daily Reports of Receipts and Disbursements made by the Treasurer to the President's office the receipts from the sale of stock were shown under the heads of:

Office
Hall
Mail

and in case of Special Drives or from Special Agents under these heads.

It seems to have been the custom to outfit their Agents on trips with stock certificate books all signed up and ready to be filled out and notwithstanding protest on the part of Secretary Curley at a meeting of the Board of Directors on August 29, 1920, the Board authorized the practice continued. This prevailed until February 28, 1922, when it is known Secretary Garcia ordered the sale of stock stopped.

Although subpoenaed on January 12, stock certificate books had to be called in from Agents on the road and the last of them were not received until March 10th. Even now there are still 41 missing, as follows:

LIST OF STOCK CERTIFICATE BOOKS MISSING.

		<u>Serial Number.</u>	
	<u>1</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>50</u>
	5122	"	5150
	10201	"	10300
	10301	"	10400
	10401	"	10500
	15301	"	15400
	25001	"	23119
	23501	"	23600
	25474	"	25500
	28901	"	29999
	29701	"	29800
	30701	"	30800
	31501	"	31600
	34601	"	34700
	37201	"	37500
	37401	"	37500
	38001	"	38100
	39401	"	39500
	39601	"	39700
Received	39701	"	39800
	39901	"	40000
	40201	"	40300
	40501	"	40600
	40701	"	40800
	40801	"	40900
	41101	"	41200
	41401	"	41500
	41701	"	41800
	41801	"	41900
	42501	"	42600
	42601	"	42700
	43001	"	43100
	43101	"	43200
	43201	"	43300
	43501	"	43600
	43601	"	43700
	43801	"	43900
	44001	"	44100
	44101	"	44200
	44201	"	44300
	44401	"	44500
	44501	"	44600
	44701	"	44800

In addition there are numerous certificates in lots of two to five missing from the books and stubs received.

Below is a summary of shares issued, cancelled, transferred and outstanding by months from July, 1919, to February, 1922, inclusive, compiled from the stock certificate stubs received under subpoena, but no estimate even can be made of the number issued through the 41 missing books.

BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

Monthly Summary of Shares of Stock Issued, Cancelled, Transferred and Outstanding.

	<u>Shares Issued</u>	<u>Shares Cancelled</u>	<u>Shares Transferred</u>	<u>Shares Outstanding.</u>
<u>1919</u>				
July	587	4		583
August	1401	60		1341
September	5530	147		5383
October	11182	172		11010
November	8090	77		8013
December	10332	121		10231
	<u>37142</u>	<u>581</u>		<u>36561</u>
<u>1920</u>				
January	9694	150		9508
February	8192	127	36	7950
March	10494	55	115	10185
April	8357	18	252	8303
May	6856	135	36	6639
June	5145	58	82	5022
	<u>85831</u>	<u>1124</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>84229</u>
July	5690	41	529	5603
August	4714	35	46	4665
September	5233	44	14	5164
October	4303	44	25	4180
November	2615	34	37	2565
December	2971	13	16	2958
	<u>111407</u>	<u>1377</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>109363</u>
<u>1921</u>				
January	3526	107	18	3401
February	4369	52	51	4266
March	5087	42	13	5032
April	5188	65	9	5114
May	2560	7	2	2551
June	2830	16	1	2813
	<u>134987</u>	<u>1635</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>132540</u>
July	15389	13	5	15371
August	1074	11	1	1062
September	1046	10	1	1034
October	1146	7	2	1139
November	645	1		644
December	670			670
	<u>154937</u>	<u>1708</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>152460</u>
<u>1922</u>				
January	323			323
February	250	7		243
	<u>155510</u>	<u>1715</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>153026</u>

Herewith is a comparative statement of the amount of stock issued, in dollars, as shown by preceding statement, by Capital Stock issued and outstanding; account ledger page 220 and in balance sheets prepared by Accountants Simonoff, Feyer and Citrin for the BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., at different stated periods.

VALUE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

	<u>Our Analysis</u>	<u>Ledger A/C.</u>	<u>Simonoff, Feyer & Citrin.</u>
December 1919*	\$182,805		
June 1920	421,140	442,625	442,625
December	546,815	536,081	
June 1921	662,700	682,255	682,255
December	762,300		
February 1922	765,150		

For a possible partial explanation of the differences in above see page 21 of this report.

Partial Payments:

On June 30, 1921, \$35,115.61 of partial payments on stock was credited to Profit and Loss account, ledger p. 395 and J p.40, under the title of "Premiums on Stock forfeited." In no sense were the amounts premiums, they were partial payments.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., July 20, 1921, it was unanimously carried that all loans to the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., by the Parent Body be invested in E. S. L. stock held by the Parent Body, but there is no mention of this proposed transaction in the Minute Book of the Black Star Line, Inc.

As a result two checks were drawn by the BLACK STAR LINE, INC.:

- #4227 dated July 27, 1921, to Universal Negro Improvement Association for \$32,820. and
- #4233 dated July 29, 1921 to Parent Body U.N.I.A. for \$34,780.

which amounts represented practically the sums borrowed at different times from the concerns named. In turn these concerns issued their checks (missing) for like amounts which were deposited to the credit of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. the first for 6564 shares of their Capital Stock certificate No. 36425, and the second for 6956 shares, certificate No. 36433.

At this time the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., was hopelessly bankrupt and everyone connected with it knew it.

Books of Account:

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors June 27, 1919, the Secretary was authorized and directed to procure the proper

corporate books.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 8, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) was authorized to engage a Certified Public Accountant to start a proper set of books for the BLACK STAR LINE, and to purchase all the necessary material for the clerical work in the office of the Corporation.

During the first year, July, 1919 to June, 1920 inclusive, a Cash Received and Disbursed Book was kept in a crude and haphazard manner and with no ledger being kept during this period no accounts were set up in detail. It does appear that the accounting firm of Simonoff, Pepper and Citrin (1 Madison Avenue) were called in early in 1920, probably in March, and one of their employees, H. S. Chirlian, spent some time at the office of the BLACK STAR LINE in an endeavor to install a proper method of bookkeeping and keeping of records, but in this he was not successful. Mr. Chirlian, however, did set up a Balance Sheet as of June 30, 1920, (Journal p. 26 and page 20 of this report) and opened a ledger as of July 1, 1920, the accounts in which are written up for the next fiscal year (to June 30, 1921,) but on which no postings have been made after September 30, 1921.

Financial reports to Stockholders:

FIRST:

The President (MARCUS GARVEY) had called (?) special meeting of stockholders on December 22, 1919, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from \$500,000. to \$10,000,000., and at this meeting the Treasurer (George Tobias) was called upon for the financial report of the corporation and submitted the following which appears in the Minute Book:

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.
FINANCIAL REPORT,
June, 1919, to December 20, 1919.

Debit:

By Cash Sales of Stock - 28860 shares	\$144,300.00
Deposit on Stock 47586 "	46,222.64
Freight on Yarmouth to Cuba	5,700.00
Passenger Tickets	570.00
Sundry receipts	125.00
	<hr/>
	196,917.64
To approximate Revenues (N.O.S.)	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$206,917.64

Credit:

Working Capital	\$20,606.02
Rent & Sundry Liabilities	4,040.00
Legal Expenses	1,963.50
Real Estate Holdings	6,725.55
Purchase & Repairs of S.S. Yarmouth	132,734.28
Sundries supplied to ship	50,010.09
	<hr/>
	181,079.44 (A)
To balance on hand	\$ 27,838.20 (B)

Note: (A) This total, \$181,079.44 should read \$216,079.44, or \$35,000. more.

Note: (B) This total, \$27,838.40, if total debit and credit figures are correct, should read only \$25,838.20, but if \$35,000. referred to in note (A) be granted then there would be an excess of disbursements over receipts of \$9,161.00.

Your accountant, with the aid of Accountant Mendenhall, analyzed the Cash Books of the BEAC STAR LINE, INC. from June, 1919, to and including January, 1922, and from that analysis built up monthly statements of Income and Expenses as well as assets and liabilities and as of December 20, 1919, this analysis shows as follows:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE.

June, 1919, to December 20, 1919.

Income:

Freight S. S. Yarmouth	\$5,705.26
Passenger " "	628.00

\$ 6,333.26

Expense:

Stock Selling Expense.

Rent	\$5,407.25
Music	1,824.73
Travelling	4,757.12
Com. & Salaries	918.18
Stamp Tax	306.00
Advertising	8,595.90
Miscellaneous	150.00

21,959.18

Office Expense.

Rent	475.00
Salaries	7,339.52
Books, stationery, printing & postage	4,304.93
Light & Heat	64.12
Telephone & Telegraph	563.63
Legal	2,136.50
Interest & Discount	17.95
General	4,179.69

19,081.34

Operating Expense.

S. S. Yarmouth	30,589.42	\$71,629.94
----------------	-----------	-------------

Deficit \$65,296.68

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

December 20, 1919.

Assets:

S. S. Yarmouth	\$108,201.95
Furniture & Fixtures	1,093.75
Real Estate	2,500.00
Motor Truck	1,262.81
Cash	8,213.04
Loans Receivable	1,902.64
	<hr/>
	\$123,174.19

Liabilities:

Capital Stock (fully paid) and part payments thereon	\$188,470.87
Less deficit	65,296.68
	<hr/>
Net Stock worth	\$123,174.19

A comparison of the two will show that the statement submitted to the stockholders was false in many important particulars, chief among them being

"Purchase & repairs of S. S. Yarmouth	\$132,734.28
Sundries supplied to ship	50,010.09
Balance on hand	27,838.20"

It is not believed that this false statement ever was published in the Negro World or sent through the mails to stockholders for the purpose of procuring new subscriptions.

Treasurer's Reports:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors February 14, 1920, the Treasurer's Financial Statement was read and accepted. The minute book does not reflect this statement.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors March 22, 1920, the Treasurer (George Tobias) said he would have financial statement ready for next meeting and that the Corporation was in a healthy financial state.

It was about this time that Mr. Chirlain of the accounting firm of Simonoff, Poyser and Citrin, was called in. It is believed through the efforts of G. M. Thompson, who was acting as a sort of an accountant at this time and who, on August 7, 1920, was elected first vice president, to install, it is said by Mr. Chirlain, proper methods of bookkeeping.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors April 6, 1920, the Treasurer, (George Tobias) read the financial report, but the minute book does not reflect it.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) reminded the Board that the financial year ended this month and as that entailed a stockholders meeting, it was necessary for the corporation to be very active in getting a balance. The President suggested that the Treasurer furnish a complete statement of the finances of the corporation at the next meeting.

Stockholders Meeting July 26, 1920:

Mr. Chirlan and O. M. Thompson together endeavored to build up a balance sheet as of June 30, 1920, for submission to stockholders at their first annual meeting held on July 26, 1920, when the President (MARCUS GARVEY) called upon the accountant (O. M. Thompson) to read the balance sheet, which was done. At this meeting it was decided to publish the report in the Negro World in which publication it appeared in the issue of Saturday, August 14, 1920.

Following appears the balance sheet in question compared with one set up in the Journal by Mr. Chirlan and also with one set up by your accountants from analysis of Cash Books, etc.

At this meeting the President (MARCUS GARVEY) among other things stated:

"Because of our determination, we have been able to bring it to this point as solvent and as intact as any corporation can be."

OF BLACK STAR LIME, INC.

1920, as set up
by

Balance Sheet June 30, 1920, as set up
by Your Accountants from Analysis of
CASH BOOKS, etc.

27,823.10		26,665.00
4,620.27		4,440.16
8,354.74		4,681.64
200,000.00		189,351.65
77,053.57		66,761.47
35,000.00		35,000.00
118,153.28		
1,933.49		2,025.23
5,500.00		
14,551.73		13,742.44
65,334.05	Loss on operations	102,890.07
04,799.92	Office & stock selling expense	131,905.84
63,124.14		342,677.39
42,625.00		406,310.50
68,835.00		32,595.96
		438,906.46
	Deficit	234,797.91
	Stock Worth	204,108.57
21,500.00		21,500.00
12,119.02		
1,539.30		
7,075.82		117,076.82
3,174.14		342,677.29

COMP. FIVE STATEMENT OF TURME BALANCE SHEET

JULY 30, 1920

Balance Sheet June 30, 1920, as set up
in MINUTE BOOK and published in NEGRO
WORLD.

Balance Sheet June
in JOURNAL, page 20
MR. CHIRLIAN.

ASSETS

Invested Assets

Real Estate 54-56 W.135 St. 26,000.00

Schedule 11.

	Delivery Equipment Sch. 111	4,620.27	
	Furniture & Fixtures	8,854.74	
(A)	S.S. Yarmouth Schedule IV.	176,156.36	
	" Kanawah "	75,359.01	
	" Shady-side "	35,000.00	

Total Invested Assets 328,190.38

(A) (Should be \$700. more)

Deferred Charges.

Prepaid insurance on steamships, property, etc. 5,729.00

Due from Subscribers to Capital Stock 118,153.28

Current Assets.

Cash in Bank	1,935.48	
Deposit (security)	5,500.00	
Loans Receivable (Schedule I)	14,551.73	21,985.21

Organization expense 289,066.27

Deficit on operations
Organization
& promotion

763,124.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital.

Capital Stock issued	442,625.00
Subscriptions to capital stock	<u>165,235.00</u>

Total Capital 610,860.00

Mortgages payable (Schedule vi) 21,500.00 ("itemized")

Current and other Liabilities.

Accounts payable (Schedule v)	12,148.02
Accrued salaries & wages	1,639.30
Notes Payable, Schedule VII.	<u>117,076.82</u>

Total Current & other Liabilities 150,764.14

763,124.14

INC.

fiscal Year ended JUNE 30th, 1921.

As set up by your Accountants
from Analysis of Cash Books, etc.

<u>Income</u>	
Freight S. S. Yarmouth	8,644.11
Passenger " "	4,696.61
" " Shadyside	3,306.67
" " Kanawha	976.50
Freight " "	133.08
Miscellaneous	2,774.54
Payments on stock forfeited	35,115.61
Loss	209,456.34
<u>Expense</u>	
Rent	100.00
Music	11,419.35
Travelling	8,177.97
Com. Salary	1,925.01
Stamp Tax	1,182.19
Advertising	3,855.45
Miscellaneous	1,308.50
<u>Total Stock Selling Expense</u>	<u>27,965.47</u>
Salaries	35,449.95
Books, Stationery, Printing, Postage	6,316.16
Light and Heat	70.80
Telephone & Telegraph	433.69
Legal & Prof.	6,636.00
Interest & Discount	1,423.53
Real Estate Expense	338.75
General	<u>5,196.96</u>
<u>Total Office Expense</u>	<u>55,865.89</u>
S. S. Yarmouth	54,644.12
" Kanawha	117,678.36
" Shadyside	<u>8,946.45</u>
<u>Total Operating Expense</u>	<u>161,268.93</u>
	265,103.29
	265,103.29

(1) Under "Liabilities" they show

Capital Stock issued	\$442,625.00
Subscriptions to Capital Stock.....	\$168,235.00
Less due from Subscribers.....	118,153.28
	<u>50,081.72</u>

Total capital & subscriptions paid \$492,606.72

while we show

Capital stock issued	406,310.50
Subscriptions to Capital stock (paid)	<u>32,585.98</u>

\$438,896.48

Difference.....\$ 53,710.24

Their figures in the case of Capital Stock issued Mr. Chirlian states were arrived at by the office force of the BLACK STAR LINE taking the stock certificate books and ascertaining the number of shares issued and multiplying that figure by 5, giving the amount in dollars and at the same time compiling the same information from the stock ledgers. Mr. Chirlian told me that because of many of the stock certificate books being out in the hands of Agents on the road, there was a large difference between the two sets of figures and to be on the safe side he took the largest. Our analysis of the stock certificate books (6 missing) showing shares issued to June 30, 1920, prepared by Accountant Jamison shows 84,228 shares, equal in amount to \$421,140.00

Our figures, however, are based on what actually appears in the Cash Book and Mr. Chirlian in explanation of the difference advances the theory that it is probably due to the method of Agents reporting stock sales and improper bookkeeping by the office force of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. in not showing under Cash Received the full amount of the stock sales and contra under Cash Disbursed, Agents salary and commission, but instead posting only under Cash Received the net amount received from Agent. This theory is supported in a report by the Accountants dated October 4, 1920, in which they state:

"7. We again call your to your attention the fact that stock sales by Agents, salesman, etc., are not being treated in accordance with our recommendation."

I hardly think we would be justified in charging wilful misrepresentation in this particular instance, although it does show utter incompetence.

(2) Under head of "Current Assets" they show

"Deposit Security \$ 5,500.00"

This item had actually been merged into the General Cash on June 18, 1920 (See Cash Receipts page 69) and had been taken into account in arriving at their "Cash in Bank, \$1933.48", in which it was included.

Again I do not believe this misrepresentation was wilful.

190-1781-6

(3) But in trying to balance the "Assets" with the "Liabilities" they show on assets side:

"Organization Expense.....\$289,066.27"

and this Garvey, Tobias and Thompson knew to be false and a wilful misrepresentation. Garcia was elected a Director immediately following the reading of the report by Thompson and a resolution by the stockholders to have it published, so he seemingly escapes participation in it.

The item really represents their Deficit for the year, but according to our analysis of Cash Books this amounted to \$234,795.91 and is made up of

Operating Loss.....\$102,890.07
 Stock selling & office expense..... 131,905.84

as appears by the following:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1920.

INCOME.

Freight S.S. Yarmouth \$52,201.66
 Passenger " " 12,578.05
 Shadyside 2,862.63
 Kanawha '98.25
 Miscellaneous 7,024.52

Total.

\$ 54,784.91

EXPENSE.

Rent, halls, etc. 6,437.47
 Music 10,518.20
 Travelling 10,649.23
 Com. & Salaries 2,397.45
 Stamps, revenue 505.00
 Advertising 23,369.63
 Miscellaneous 16,724.13
 Stock selling expense total

70,601.14

Rent (office) 550.00
 Salaries 34,783.61
 Books, stationery,
 postage, printing 9,283.54
 Light & Heat 385.96
 Telephone & Telegraph 1,119.76
 Legal & Prof. 8,559.56
 Interest & Discount 288.17
 Real Estate Expense 3,764.71
 General 9,643.71
 Office expense total

68,339.02

S. S. Yarmouth 138,469.55
 " Kanawha 4,060.63
 Shadyside 8,120.28

Operating expense total

150,650.66

Deficit for Year

289,580.82
 \$234,795.91

Organization expense, usually made up of incorporation fee, legal expenses in connection with the formation of the corporation, and the numerous other expenses incident to putting the corporation into operation and on a revenue producing basis is generally recognized as a legitimate Deferred Charge until such time as it can be charged off from Revenue, although some authorities maintain it should be charged off at once or divided over two years at most.

In this case, however, the corporation had purchased a boat in September, and was in receipt of income therefrom in November, so that at the utmost the maximum expense therefore properly chargeable to Account of Organization Expense would be that incurred to and including November, viz:

Stock selling expense.....	\$18,288.11
Office expense.....	<u>14,358.52</u>
Total	\$32,646.63

Financial distress:

The following instances tend to prove the knowledge of the Directors as to the financial distress of the corporation prior to the publication of the balance sheet.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, "the President, (MARCUS GARVEY) suggested that the Treasurer (GEORGE TOBIAS) furnish a complete statement of the finance of the corporation at the next meeting (Stockholders July 26th.) At this juncture he spoke with seriousness of the present situation which was saved by our not relaxing. Had we not been vigilant the BLACK STAR LINE would have collapsed."

At the same meeting: "Mr. Shirley was for bringing Capt. Cockburn to terms, but others present were against antagonizing Capt. Cockburn as they claimed he would be in a position to cause much harm and embarrassment in consequence of their present delicate situation.

Later, at the same meeting, he said:

"* * * * * was annoyed in that Mr. Bayne allowed the employers to contract debts without his (Mr. Garvey's) sanction. Said he--we have been embarrassed many times. He further said that at the present time many ugly rumors were going about, such as graft upon contracts, etc., and considering the seriousness of our present financial situation he had given word to contract no debt without his supervision."

while the following instance makes clear their knowledge that the Operating loss for the year had been included purposely in Organization Expense.

In Journal, page 34, under date of November 30, 1920, appears in the handwriting of Mr. Chirkman:

"Ships Fixtures and Supplies	253	\$63,000.	
to Organization Expense	106		\$63,000.

To adjust Promotion and Organization Exp. account balance as at June 30, 1920, due to the impossibility of making a correct analysis of income and expenses, because of the urgent need of the balance sheet at the time, a statement of Assets and Liabilities was drawn up as of June 30, 1920.

The amount by which the Liabilities and Capital exceeded the Assets was called Organization Expense, which included the Operating Deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920. Later it was discovered that large expenditures for ships supplies had not been taken into consideration on the published balance sheet as of June 30, 1920. Such items as beds and bedding, chairs, tables, kitchen equipment, hardware, tools, railings, rope and sundry other supplies were not included among the assets on the above balance sheet. This entry is made to set up on the books the estimated cost of the above mentioned fixtures and supplies for all ships and to reduce the excess of Liabilities and Cap. over Assets on June 30, 1920.

(Signed) Authorized by O. M. Thompson, V. Prest & Manager."

Incidentally this transfer of \$63,000. to ships Fixtures and Supplies for the year ended June 30, 1920, is beyond all reason. Their figures in the published statement under Invested Assets are:

S. S. Yarmouth	\$178,156.36	- while our analysis shows -	\$189,361.65
" Kanawah	75,359.01	-	65,761.47
" Shadyside	35,000.00	-	35,000.00
	\$288,515.37		291,123.12

a difference of only \$2,607.75 to be so transferred.

Furthermore as of June 30, 1920, they set up in the journal and opened ledger accounts with the following set of figures:

S. S. Yarmouth	\$200,000.00
" Kanawah	77,053.57
" Shadyside	35,000.00
Total	\$312,053.57

an additional overcharge of \$20,930.45.

Subsequent to the first annual meeting of stockholders meeting on July 25, 1920, the following instances of financial distress are evidenced by the Minute Book:

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors August 28, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARNEY) laid before the Board the financial distress of the corporation due to previous bad management and to adverse activity of Capt. Cockburn, a former master. Present claims or libels against the ship (S. S. Yarmouth) amount to about \$60,000.

At this meeting it was carried that active operation of the Yarmouth and Shadyside be discontinued until further instructions of the Board except that the Shadyside be used on or about Labor Day in the discretion of the President and the Vice President.

The S. S. Yarmouth had ceased to earn after September 1, 1920, the S. S. Shadyside after September 15, 1920 and the S. S. Kanawah apparently some time in March, 1921.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 16, 1921, it was resolved to accept the offer of the U. N. I. A. to purchase the office furniture and paraphernalia for \$3500. in Cash as the company is pressed by numerous creditors for payments of claims which it is unable to pay on account of lack of funds. Contrast this with what took place at a meeting of the Board of Directors the next day, July 17, 1921, at which it was stated that funds were needed to purchase a steamer for the African trade and the U. N. I. A. has offered to lend \$10,000. if loan is secured by a mortgage on the properties of the company at 56 W. 135th to run for one year at 6%. This was carried and officers instructed and empowered to sign all proper instruments.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 11, 1921, O. M. Thompson, Vice President, stated he had been unable to get a surety (on a performance bond to guarantee that the Shipping Board would receive the \$10,000. monthly payments for the purchase price of the S. S. "Orion") because of the financial condition of the company and because of the inability of the company as operators.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 31, 1921, it is recorded that the corporation was being pressed by claims from numerous creditors threatening suits and attachments. That the corporation was without means to pay said claims or any part thereof without selling such of its personal property and effects not previously disposed of and the African Communities League has offered to purchase the Auto Truck for \$3,000. cash.

Stockholders meeting July 26, 1921:

A letter from Elie Garcia, Secretary and George Tobias, Treasurer, was read by the President (MARCUS GARVEY):

"Hon. Marcus Garvey,
President, B.S.L.,
New York City.

Honorable Sir:

Owing to the numerous transactions pending for settlement, it is almost impossible for me to furnish you with a balance sheet which will reflect the true conditions of the company, therefore I am asking that you use your influence to bring about an adjournment of the stockholders meeting.

Respectfully yours,

Elie Garcia, Secretary.

Same letter signed
by Tobias, Treasurer."

with the result that the meeting was adjourned until October 26, 1921.

This representation was utterly false, as a ledger started June 30, 1920, had been written up to and including June 30, 1921, further there is in our possession a full report of all operations for the year by Simonoff, Peyser & Citrin, accountants, including statement of Income, Profit and Loss, as well as a Balance Sheet

supported by various schedules together with an unsigned letter dated July 26, 1921, with comment on various accounts and the audit addressed to the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., Attention - Mr. Marcus Garvey, President General - stating that they had audited the books for the year ended June 30, 1921, and submitted report therewith.

Following appears the statements referred to compared with one set up by your accountants from their analysis of Cash book, etc.

Statement of Income, Profit and Loss forAs set up by Accountants
SIMONOFF, PEYSER & CITRIN.Income

Freight S. S. Yarmouth	8,087.35	
" " Kanawah	133.03	8,220.43
Passengers "transportation		
" S. S. Yarmouth	3,521.39	
" " Kanawah	958.05	
" " Starbuckside	3,312.17	7,791.61
Gross Income, Operations		<u>16,012.04</u>
Deduct Steamship Operation Expenses		
Schedule I		<u>110,885.80</u>
Net loss on Steamship Operations		94,873.76

Expenses

General & Administrative Expense Schedule 2.	39,623.77	
Maintenance of Real Estate Schedule 3.	2,892.48	
Officers Salaries, Schedule 4.	7,555.97	
Capital Stock Tax	252.19	<u>50,294.41</u>
Add. Profit & Loss charges		<u>11,931.36</u>
Deduct:		107,099.95
Premiums Stock Forfeitures	35,115.61	
Misc. Income		
Gate Receipts	6,779.43	<u>41,895.04</u>
		115,201.44

E. INC.

JUNE 30th, 1921.

As set up by your Accountants
from Analysis of Cash Books, etc.

ASSETS

S. S. Yarmouth	189,842.90
" Kanawha	75,339.45
" Shadyside	35,000.00
Real Estate	26,665.00
Furniture & Fixtures	6,120.23
Motor Truck	4,440.16
Cash	1,550.31
S.S. Phyllis Wheatley	25,000.00
Building Fund Notes	1,378.57
Loans Receivable	14,814.99

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Issued	584,812.70
" " payments	14,611.16
" " Agents returns	33,782.43
	<u>633,206.29</u>
Less Deficit	
1919-1920 234,795.91	
1920-1921 209,456.34	
	<u>444,252.25</u>
	193,954.03
Mortgages Payable	19,400.00
Loans " "	84,078.11
Accounts " "	4,500.00
Notes " "	70,930.22
Unearned Income Liberia	7,259.25

Balance Sheet as at :As set up by Accounts
SIMONOFF, PEISER & CITRIN.ASSETSFixed Assets

S. S. Kanawah	127,473.03	
S. S. Shadyside	35,000.00	
Real Estate	27,823.10	
Furniture & Fixtures	8,676.01	
Delivery Equipment	4,620.27	203,592.41

Current Assets

Cash in Bank & on hand	1,690.38	
Deposit U.S. Shipping Board	25,000.00	26,690.38

Miscellaneous

U.N.I.A. Building Fund Notes	1,445.10	
Subscriptions to Capital Stock	33,628.69	35,073.79

Unadjusted Items

S. S. Yarmouth	200,000.00	
S.S. Fixtures, Schedule VI.	74,694.22	274,694.22

Deferred Charges

Organization Expense		<u>150,706.37</u>
		690,757.17

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock issued.	622,255.00	
Subscriptions to Capital Stock	67,050.00	
	<u>689,305.00</u>	
Less Deficit	208,938.38	480,366.62

Fixed Liabilities.

Mortgages Payable	19,400.00	
Notes Payable S.S. Shadyside Secured	15,000.00	
Loans U.N.I.A. etc.	60,124.39	94,524.39

Current Liabilities.

Accounts Payable	12,275.50	
Notes Payable	27,250.20	
S.S. Ticket Sales. Unearned	7,532.50	
Loans Payable	3,715.00	50,853.30

Unadjusted Credits.

Commissions. Stock Salesmen	56,185.93	
Simonsse	678.95	
S.S. Yarmouth Mortgage	28,150.00	<u>65,013.88</u>

690,757.17

Purchase and Operation of Ships:

PURCHASE S. S. "YARMOUTH"

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 26, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that in consultation with Capt. Cockburn, Commandeer elect of the BLACK STAR LINE, the latter informed him of a shipping firm in Philadelphia which had two ships, one steel and one wooden, for sale.

This firm had submitted tenders and asked \$30,000. for the wooden ship. The Captain had suggested that this be negotiated for provided the directorate assented. It was resolved that Capt. Cockburn be authorized to approach the said Shipping Company to negotiate the purchase of the wooden ship and if necessary to close the deal provided the seaworthiness of said ship be guaranteed by expert investigators.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 27, 1919, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that he was informed by Capt. Cockburn the wooden ship at Philadelphia was not suitable and the Captain did not advise the purchase, it not being seaworthy. The Captain was then called upon for his advice and he stated the firm of Johnsons, Shipbrokers, were approached by him and they had given him the plans of a ship of 1,000 tons cargo capacity and accommodations for 125 passengers were in process or proposed by this firm. The cost of the vessel, or the sum asked, was \$85,000. as she now is, or when converted so as to have passenger accommodations, \$55,000. more, or a total of \$140,000.

The Directors then by motion authorized Capt. Cockburn to interview the firm of Johnsons and after necessary examination of the vessel had been completed, to make an offer of \$5,000. down and sign the contract to pay down another \$20,000. in 30 days and \$80,000. on the 20th of October and that the balance of \$55,000. be paid 90 days after the ship had been delivered. The Captain to make his report Friday evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 11, 1919, Capt. Cockburn reported the S. S. Yarmouth when examined by himself and the engineer was in seaworthy condition and advised the Board to negotiate a charter for the ship on Saturday morning, September 13th, at which time it is intended to make the first payment of \$18,500. The cost of the charter will be about \$2,000. per month. It was resolved that the Charter be negotiated on Saturday morning at 10:30 and for one month besides making the first payment of the ship.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 12, 1919, it was decided that the deal to purchase the S. S. Yarmouth be put through and contract signed and that the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer be the representatives of the Corporation to negotiate the terms of purchase, also that expert advisers be obtained to assist in the negotiation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 15, 1919, the Corporation was authorized to contract with Harris, Macmill & Co. for the purchase of the S. S. Yarmouth on the following terms and conditions:

\$16,500. on signing of contract.
83,500. on date of delivery of ship between
October 31, 1919, and November 10, 1919
and the execution of a chattel mortgage for
65,000. to be paid on equal monthly instalments of
\$6,500. until the purchase price of \$165,000.
is fully paid.

Board of Directors through the duly authorized officers of the Corporation authorized and empowered to sign a contract of purchase with the North American Steamship Co. (represented in New York by Harriss, Magill & Co.) a Canadian corporation.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors September 20, 1919, the Secretary read the contract in re Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc., and the Black Star Line, Inc. Approved by Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, October 20, 1919, it was resolved as certain circumstances had arisen which might delay the payment of the purchase price of the S. S. Yarmouth and negotiations have been had with the owners for a modification of the agreement for its purchase made on September 17, 1919, and the owners have agreed to modify the said agreement provided the additional sum of \$3,500. be paid, that the officers of the Corporation be and are authorized to enter into a new agreement with the North American Steamship Corporation, Ltd., modifying the agreement of September 17, 1919, by making the purchase price \$168,500. instead of \$165,000. and extending the time of payment of the sum of \$98,500. in monthly payments of \$9,850., the balance of the purchase price to be paid after the delivery of the steamship.

The following payments had so far been made:

\$16,500. on September 19, 1919, by certified check #127, dated September 15, 1919, to Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc.
3,500. on October 23, 1919, by certified check #287, dated October 20, 1919, to Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 31, 1919, it was resolved, as the S. S. Yarmouth had arrived at New York and the time to complete its purchase has arrived, but it will take about one month to change the registry to United States Registration and the Company (corporation) desires to operate the steamer, that the President be and is authorized to pay to the North American Steamship Corporation the sum of \$50,000. on account of the purchase price and to enter into an agreement chartering the vessel for a round trip from New York to West Indies and Central America and return to a monthly hiring of \$700. and to adjourn a final closing of the purchase of said steamship to a time 15 days after the return of the steamer to New York.

\$50,000. paid by certified check #344 dated October 31, 1919, to Harriss, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors November 14, 1919, the President (MARCUS CARVEY) stated that the S. S. Yarmouth was taken over from the North American Steamship Corporation and that the route mapped out for her was Cuba, Jamaica and Colon. Arrangements

were being made to renovate the boat after which time she would be ready to take passengers and cargo to above places.

\$20,000. paid by certified check #585 dated November 24, 1919 to Harris, Magill & Co., Inc.
3,000. paid by certified check #586 dated November 24, 1919 to Harris, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors February 14, 1920, the transactions carried out by the President (MARCUS GARVEY) relative to new contracts entered into on January 10th, 1920, between the North American Steamship Corporation and the Black Star Line were unanimously approved.

\$20,000. paid by certified check #980 dated January 10, 1920, to Harris, Magill & Co., Inc.
9,000. paid by check #1854 dated May 17, 1920, to the North American Steamship Co., endorsed to Harris, Magill & Co., Inc.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, it is noted that there are payments to be made on the S. S. Yarmouth of \$4,500. per month for 10 months while ledger P. 164 indicates 10 notes of \$4,950.

On the first voyage the S. S. Yarmouth cleared from New York on November 20, 1919, and on the second (the Whisky cargo trip) on January 17, 1920. The receipts from freight indicate a third trip.

The operation of this vessel was discontinued by the Board of Directors August 28, 1920, the vessel having been in use less than one year.

The amounts invested are as follows: -

Purchase price	\$171,500.00
Fixtures	10,296.16
Repairs (first)	<u>8,046.74</u>
Total Investment....	\$189,842.90

On the purchase price the following payments were made:

January 10, 1920	20,000.00
September 18, 1919	\$ 16,500.00
October 18,	5,500.00
31,	50,000.00
November 24,	23,000.00
May 17, 1920	<u>9,000.00</u>
By Cash	\$122,000.00
By Notes	<u>49,500.00</u>
	\$171,500.00

On the notes the following payments have been made:

July	17, 1920.	..	..	\$4,950.
"	26,	..	..	4,950.
November	3,	..	..	2,000.
"	9,	..	..	950.
December	3,	..	..	1,000.
"	11,	..	..	1,000.
"	21,	..	..	500.
January	15, 1921.	..	..	1,000.
"	24,	..	..	500.
"	31,	..	..	500.
February	8,	..	..	500.
"	18,	..	..	500.
March	3,	..	..	1,000.
"	10,	..	..	500.
"	18,	..	..	500.
"	25,	..	..	500.
				<u>\$20,850.</u>

leaving 28,650. still unpaid and owing on purchase price.

Note that the first indicated price was \$140,000; the second \$165,000. and the third \$168,500., while the actual payment cash and notes reaches the sum of \$171,500.

In addition, Check No. 2844, certified and dated November 24, 1919, (but not entered in Cash Book) to order of Harris, Magill & Co., purpose unknown, check stub #1325, February 6, 1920, to Harris Magill & Co., for \$1,000., reads "Fireage charter of Yarmouth" and check stub #1766 A, March 16, 1920, to same for \$765.91 reads "Balance due on charter hire of Yarmouth per contract" all of which checks were paid.

OPERATION S. S. YARMOUTH.

Statement of Income and Expense of S. S. Yarmouth.

<u>Expense.</u>	<u>Year ending</u> <u>JUNE 30, 1920.</u>	<u>Year ending</u> <u>JUNE 30, 1921.</u>	<u>Period ending</u> <u>Jan. 5, 1922.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>entire</u> <u>Period.</u>
Repairs	(A) \$18,276.86	\$ 2,161.30	-	\$20,438.16
Wages	35,755.45	15,944.09	743.41	52,442.95
Fuel	28,493.41	6,025.41	-	34,518.82
Supplies & Provisions	16,118.21	4,697.79	-	20,816.00
Port, Pilot, Towing, Wharf	7,799.47	998.39	-	8,797.86
Insurance	7,741.56	4,042.50	-	11,784.16
Claims, Libels, etc.	6,613.82	11,945.77	275.00	18,834.59
Miscellaneous	17,670.67	8,827.87	-	26,498.54
	(B) 138,469.55	54,644.12	1018.41	194,132.08
<u>Income.</u>				
Freight	32,201.66	8,644.11	-	40,845.77
Passanger	12,578.05	4,696.64	-	17,274.69
	44,779.71	13,340.75	-	58,120.46
<u>Operating Loss</u>	93,689.84	41,303.37	1018.41	136,011.62

Notes:

(A) Repairs to January 1920 charged to Investment account.

(B) No office expense, overhead or depreciation charged.

OFFICE EXPENSE.

\$ 68,329.02 55,865.89 15,553.70 139,748.61

PURCHASE S. S. SHADYSIDE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors March 22, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated he was interested in a Pleasure Excursion boat, to accommodate 500 passengers and 400 tons of cargo, for \$35,000., and could purchase same by paying \$10,000. cash and the balance in notes.

Mr. Johnson and himself had inspected the same. The boat in their opinion would be a wonderful asset as it could be used here in summer and taken to the West Indies in winter.

- \$2,000. paid by check #1529 A dated March 24, 1920, to Leon R. Swift.
- \$1,000. paid by certified check #1556, dated April 10, 1920, to Leon Swift.
- 2,000. paid by check #1749 dated May 4, 1920, to Leon R. Swift.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, it is noted that there are payments to be made on the S. S. Shadyside of \$2,000. per month for 10 months.

- \$2,000. paid by check #1978 dated June 7, 1920, to Leon R. Swift.

Ledger account, page 166, July 1, 1920, shows 9 notes of \$2,000.- the first due July 1st and one on the first of each month thereafter until April 1st, 1921, when a tenth note of \$3,000. is due.

Payments on these notes had been made, as follows:

July 14, 1920	- - -	\$2,000.	(Check missing C.B. 32)
Aug. 25,	- - -	2,000.	" " " 44
Nov. 17,	- - -	1,000.	" " " 66
" 30,	- - -	1,000.	" " " 66
leaving		15,000.	unpaid.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 28, 1920, the operation of the Shadyside was discontinued except for use on or about Labor Day. The Cash Book shows she ceased to earn after September 13, 1920.

During the winter of 1920-1921, it is reported the Shadyside was badly damaged by ice and is said to be fully insured for \$35,000. It is also said the policy has been assigned to Leon R. Swift, but no mention of any of these facts is to be found in the records.

OPERATION S. S. SHADYSIDE.

Statement of Income and Expense S. S. Shadyside.

	<u>Period ending</u> <u>JUNE 30, 1920.</u>	<u>Year ending</u> <u>JUNE 30, 1921.</u>	<u>Period ending</u> <u>JAN. 5, 1922.</u>	<u>Total entire</u> <u>Period.</u>
<u>Expense.</u>	\$8,120.28	\$8,946.45	\$ 75.00	\$17,141.73
<u>Income</u>	2,882.63	3,306.67	-	6,189.30
<u>Operating</u> <u>Loss</u>	5,237.65	5,639.78	75.00	10,952.43

PURCHASE S. S. KANAWHA.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors April 6, 1920, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) said he had called the meeting for the purpose of discussing whether or not they should purchase a ship of 4050 tons. After going over the specifications it was decided that having regard to the fact they would have to pay a large amount of money on the Yarmouth, also the Shadyside, it would not be wise to purchase, it being a Government ship and the terms very stringent.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors April 23, 1920, the matter of the purchase of a third ship was then brought up by the President (MARCUS GARVEY) who said there was a great demand for a ship of small tonnage for the Inter-Colonial Trade and as the Yarmouth was not fitted for long voyages, it would be, in his estimation, advisable that such a ship be acquired to take passengers and collect freight between the islands, so that the Yarmouth would be able to make short and payable trips to Jamaica via Cuba and back to New York. He then said that there was a steam yacht, the Kanawha, now for sale, that it had already been inspected and found to be seaworthy and that he would advise its purchase. Unanimously carried that negotiations be entered into for the purchase of said ship.

\$5,000. paid by check #1650, dated April 24, 1920,
to James M. Briggs.

10,000. paid by certified check #1899, dated May 25,
1920, to James M. Briggs.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, it is noted that there are payments to be made on the S. S. Kanawha of \$7500. per month for 6 months.

Left New York in August, 1920, for Norfolk.
Left New York March 25, 1921, for Cuba.

In August, 1921, this vessel put into the port of Antilla, Cuba, in bad condition and at latest reports was still there.

The amounts invested are as follows:

Purchase price.....	\$61,000.00
Fixtures.....	5,890.39
Repairs (first).....	9,812.06
	<u>\$76,689.45</u>

On the purchase price the following payments were made:

April 24, 1920.....	5,000.00
May 25	<u>10,000.00</u>
By Cash	15,000.00
By Notes	<u>45,000.00</u>
	<u>\$60,000.00</u>

On the notes the following payments have been made:

July 10, 1920.....	\$7500.	June 29, 1920.....	\$1000.
Aug. 6,	5000.	April 26, 1921.....	\$2000.
" 12,	2500.	May 2,	2000.
Dec. 3,	1500.	" 17,	1000.
" 28,	7500.	" 21,	1000.
Jan. 20, 1921.....	5000.	" 25,	1000.
" 31,	2500.	" 28,	1000.
Feb. 21,	4000.	June 18,	1000.
		July 9,	1000.

\$46,500.

Of this, \$500. was reversed by Journal entry June 30, 1921, page 39, and charged as a payment to the Massachusetts Bonding Co., on a \$5,000. libel against the Kanawha. The remaining \$1,000. seems to be an overpayment on the purchase price of the Kanawha.

Operation of Ships:

<u>Expense.</u>	<u>S. S. KANAWHA.</u>			
	<u>Period ending</u> <u>JUNE 30, 1920.</u>	<u>Period ending</u> <u>SEPT. 8, 1920.</u>	<u>Period ending</u> <u>JUNE 30, 1921.</u>	<u>Per. End. Total</u> <u>DEC. 31/ 21. Entire</u> <u>Period.</u>
Repairs (A)	-	-	\$57,790.08	\$ 200.00 \$57,990.08
Wages	\$ 1,883.37	\$ 3,531.74	19,049.87	6,188.81 30,653.79
Fuel	63.50	-	7,944.15	- 8,007.65
Supplies and Provisions	808.93	4,088.77	13,119.31	1,555.22 19,572.23
Port & Towing	515.00	-	2,921.25	- 3,436.25
Pilot & Wharfage	282.35	107.89	194.42	- 584.66
Insurance	-	622.50	-	- 622.50
Claims, Libels	345.25	-	6,480.00	3,000.00 9,823.25
Miscellaneous	164.43	222.00	1,606.38	1,257.89 3,250.70
(B)	\$ 4,050.83	8,572.90	109,105.46	12,201.92 135,941.11
<u>Income.</u>				
Freight	-	133.08	-	- 133.08
Passenger	98.25	210.05	766.25	- 1,074.55
	\$ 98.25	343.13	766.25	- 1,207.63
<u>Operating Loss</u>	\$ 3,962.58	8,229.77	108,339.21	12,201.92 132,733.48
<u>Office Expense.</u>	\$ 68,329.02	-	55,865.89	15,553.70 139,748.61.

Notes: (A) Repairs to September 8, 1920, charged to Investment Account.
(B) No office expense, overhead or depreciation charged.

Fourth Ship - S. S. "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY."

See first paragraph S. S. Kanawha.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 3, 1920, the question of chartering a ship was discussed. The President (MARCUS GARVEY) said that so far, he had found that chartering ships usually cost more than buying them outright and the matter of chartering was dropped.

The Minute Book shows MARCUS GARVEY to have been present at a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 20, 1920, and meetings were subsequently held, at which he does not appear to have been present as follows:

April 19, 1921 (Next of record.)

May 29,

June 9,

July 2,

July 16,

but on that of

July 20, it is indicated he was present.

In the books and records of the Black Star Line, Inc., the first indication of the proposed purchase of this vessel appears in check stub book of checks drawn on the Chelsea Exchange Bank, on check stub #4029-1, dated March 11, 1921, to New York (Ship) Exchange for \$500. "in part payment on the Phyllis Wheatley";
The Second, on check stub #4080-A dated March 21, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$1200. in "payment on new ship Hong Kong";
The Third, on check stub #4146-A dated April 8, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$2,000. for "on purchase price S. S. Phyllis Wheatley";

None of the checks pertaining to this transaction were produced on service of subpoena, but it would appear from the minutes of a Special Meeting held April 19, 1921, that the President (MARCUS GARVEY) had signed the above three checks and others before he left for the West Indies, so the Treasurer (George Tobias) explained that the number of checks signed by the President before leaving the country were exhausted and that no funds could be drawn unless the Vice President was authorized to sign checks, which he was thereupon authorized to do.

The Fourth, on check stub #4170-A dated April 19, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$15,000. - "in part payment S.S. Phyllis Wheatley, certified";

The Fifth, on check stub #4171-A dated April 19, 1921, to New York Ship Exchange for \$1300. "in part payment on S. S. Phyllis Wheatley."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors May 29, 1921, O. M. Thompson (Vice President and General Manager) in charge of the negotiations for the purchase of the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley reported he had just returned from Norfolk where he had visited the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley", which was satisfactory and whose acquisition would bring much credit to the Company, that owing to circumstances beyond his control the Bill of Sale for the ship was delayed in Washington but that the buyers (New York Ship Exchange) were not sparing any effort to rush the closing of the deal and while he was expecting the papers to be signed any minute, it was not possible to name any day or date.

Carried unanimously that because of the fact that the New York Ship Exchange had twice forfeited their contract the negotiations with them be called off, and the amount in escrow with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. withdrawn.

Mr. Garcia (Secretary) requested the Board to outline the statement to be made to the Public since the various announcements

made were not going to be kept. A Committee to prepare such a statement was appointed, as follows: Mr. Mathews, Mr. Toote and Mr. Garcia. It was also unanimously carried that before execution of this motion a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Mathews, Toote, Thompson and Garcia, consult Mr. Nolan about the whole matter.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors June 9, 1921, Mr. Wilford Smith speaking, the Committee reported that Mr. Nolan emphatically advised against calling off negotiations for purchase of S. S. Phyllis Wheatley and withdrawing its deposit in escrow and promised to see Mr. Barnett next day to hasten the transaction and secure a pledge of consideration should the company be unable to meet the full payment of \$20,000. as stated in the contract.

Mr. Thompson stated that the New York Ship Exchange had communicated with him the night before through Mr. Silverston that the papers were signed in Washington and the vessel secured. That it would take two days to unload the vessel and as soon as that was done he would take the Captain and Chief Engineer to Norfolk and have them make the trip from Norfolk to New York on the boat.

At this point it may be stated that from June 1 to 17, 1921, the largest balance of cash available was \$226.51 on June 13th, and at the meeting of the Board of Directors on June 9th it was carried that as the Phyllis Wheatley would reach New York about June 26, a campaign be launched in New York June 26 to July 4, for the sale of stock and the sale of 30,000 tickets of admission on the ship at \$1. each, the dates for public inspection to be July 3rd and 4th. As a result of this dollar drive the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A. collected, as follows:

June, 1921.....	\$5,959.18
July	62.00
August	102.50

of which, on June 18th, they turned over to the Black Star Line, Inc., \$5,000., which amount was immediately applied as follows:

Fifth: on check stub #4141 dated June 18, 1921, to order United States Shipping Board for \$5,000. "by order of New York Ship Exchange a/c purchase price S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, check certified."

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 2, 1921, it is stated that owing to the indefinite postponement of the closing of the purchase of the "Phyllis Wheatley" Mr. Garcia (Secretary) after consulting with Dr. Wilford Smith, decided to write to the U. S. Shipping Board concerning the nature of Mr. Silverston's transactions with them and what result was to be expected, the letter written being as follows:

"Mr. Philbum,
Manager, Ship Sales Department
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the course of our investigation at the United States Shipping Board office, of 45 Broadway, New York City, Mr. Foster, head of the Contract Department has referred us to you for information in the following matter.

About two months ago, the above named company entered into a contract with Mr. Rudolph Silverston, doing business under the name of the New York Ship Exchange, to purchase for it a ship from the said Exchange. After some negotiations with Mr. Silverston, he stated to us that he could purchase for us from the United States Government the steamship Porto Rica, then in Dry Dock at Brooklyn and after several trips to Washington he came back and stated that the said steamship Porto Rica had been awarded to the Black Star Line, Inc., through his efforts. He further stated that he had deposited with the United States Shipping Board \$5,525. on an option, which was 2 1/2% on the sum of \$225,000., the purchase price of said ship. He stated that the United States Shipping Board required a cash payment of \$25,000., which amount was turned over to him to secure title to said steamer and a certified check of \$5,000. of said amount was made payable to the order of the said United States Shipping Board.

After receiving the said \$25,000. the said Silverston reported that the papers for the full transfer of said steamship would be signed and approved within ten days and on June 17, 1921, the said Silverston signed a contract that the full transfer and delivery of said ship would be made not later than June 23, 1921. On June 23, when questioned about the progress of the negotiations for said ship, Mr. Silverston stated that as the new Heads of the Shipping Board were in New York, the papers could not be approved before Monday, June 27th, when they would return to Washington. On June 27, the Black Star Line was informed by him that owing to developments we would have to continue to wait longer, before the ship could be transferred and from time to time we have been put off.

In view of the fact that the acquisition of this ship is urgent and that more than five weeks have elapsed since we began negotiations for the purchase of the same, we would be very grateful to your Department if you would furnish us with information concerning the nature of Mr. Silverston's transactions with the Shipping Board and what results we may expect from the same.

We would like further to know if the said steamship Porto Rica is still for sale, and if there is any possibility of the same being purchased by the Black Star Line if it should turn out that the negotiations claimed by Mr. Silverston did not take place.

Hoping that you will oblige us with a prompt reply, we beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

Elie Garcia, Secretary."

EG.BB.

Mr. Garcia left for Washington and next day met Mr. J.H. Philbum, Manager of Sales Division of Shipping Board, who after having read the letter stated that after negotiating with Mr. Silverston for a few days in the matter of the Porto Rica, the latter was informed by official letter signed by the Chairman of the Shipping Board that the S. S. Porto Rica was chartered by the Board to

the Porto Rica Line, Inc., and therefore his offer in behalf of the Black Star Line was rejected. He also stated that after being so informed Mr. Silverston, however, refused to take back the sum of \$12,500. placed by him as an option on the S. S. Porto Rica, but manifested some interest in the S. S. Freedom and authorization was given him to inspect said boat with a view of later on making an offer for same.

Mr. Philbum confirmed this in writing and this letter was read to the Directors. (Letter not in Minute Book.)

Carried that Mr. Thompson (Vice President) at once cease all negotiations with the New York Ship Exchange represented by Mr. Silverston and revoke the credential given him as our Agent and demand the immediate refund of \$25,000. advanced for the purchase of a steamship. In case it is not forthcoming the matter to be placed in the hands of Mr. Nolan, our attorney, for collection and if necessary referred to the District Attorney.

Mr. Garcia (Secretary) stated that his conversation with the Shipping Board led him to believe it was possible and even more desirable for the Company in the future to deal directly with the Shipping Board and recommended that the matter of purchasing a steamer be not dropped. A committee was formed to investigate about ships on sale to consist of Mr. Garcia, Dr. Stewart and Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Garcia was requested by the Board to draw a statement for the public to make clear their situation.

At a second meeting of the Board of Directors July 2, 1921, Mr. Thompson (Vice President and General Manager) was informed of the proceedings at the morning session and called upon to state his views. He stated that after taking a copy of the letter from the Shipping Board he saw and spoke with Mr. Silverston and was positively convinced by the letter that the letter written by the Shipping Board to the Black Star Line was without foundation and that the one written to Mr. Silverston by the same Board and signed by Mr. Lasker, was a material impossibility, since on the date stated in the letter, Mr. Lasker, Chairman of the Board, was in Chicago. That it still was his belief that the New York Ship Exchange is able to secure the Porto Rica and requested the Board to postpone withdrawal action and statement to the public until July 7th.

Mr. Smith requested Mr. Thompson to make such statement in writing, which he did, as follows:

"I honestly believe through my constant contact with the New York Ship Exchange et al, that they have as much opportunity to secure either the Prinz Joachim or the Prinz Oskar for the Black Star Line as ever. I have seen the correspondence between Ewiburt representing the Baltimore Transatlantic Co. and the New York Ship Exchange and know something of the influence of Mr. Duff, Mr. Barnett and Mr. Nottingham have with the Board to represent the justice of the case in behalf of the Black Star Line. I respectfully ask to council while presenting the case to our lawyer to withhold withdrawal action and statement to the public.

O. K. Thompson."

Request not granted.

Mr. Garcia made the following statement which he was instructed to prepare for the public. (Note--statement does not appear in Minute Book.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 17, 1921, it is stated that funds are needed by the company to finance the purchase of a steamer for the African trade and that the U. S. I. A. has offered to lend \$10,000.--provided loan is secured by a mortgage on the properties of the company at 56 West 135th Street for a period of one year.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors July 20, 1921, (MARCUS GARVEY present for the first time since October 20, 1920,) the minutes of June 9, 1921, were corrected by the addition of "the amount of \$16,300. lodged in trust with the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. and paid to the New York Ship Exchange by the Vice President, Mr. Thompson, without the knowledge and approval of the Board" which had been omitted.

Marcus Garvey pointed out that since his return he had not as yet interfered with the work of any of the departments of the Black Star Line and that it was unfair for anyone to spread a rumor that he as President, as well as other officers of the Company, have interfered with the long delayed transactions for the purchase of the Phyllis Wheatley in a way to prevent or cause further delay. Mr. Thompson, Vice President and Traffic Manager, denied that his department had been interfered with by the President, but the trips of the Secretary to Washington on June 22 and 30 had done so unintentionally or not by disclosing the name of the buyer.

Mr. Garcia (Secretary) took exception and certified that on his first trip to Washington on June 22, he did not approach the Shipping Board, even had he done so he would not have been the first one to disclose the name of the buyer since the records of the Shipping Board can prove that a day prior to his going to Washington a bid in the name of the Black Star Line and 4,000,000 black citizens of America was filed with the Shipping Board. As to the effect of his last trip June 30 on refusal of Board to award S. S. Porto Rico to the Black Star Line, the records of the Shipping Board show that such decision was rendered on June 29th.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 11, 1921, the President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that the meeting was called to decide action to be taken in the matter of a boat we were supposed to have had - S. S. Phyllis Wheatley - negotiations for which have been going on for over 6 months and not yet consummated. Mr. O. M. Thompson (Vice President) asked to state present position: said the Shipping Board on August 2 recorded the sale of the S. S. Orion to the Black Star Line, Inc. and sent a form asking for the balance of 10% -- \$10,000.--and a performance bond to complete the sale, then we would get title to the ship. He had paid the \$10,000., but had failed to get the performance bond, i.e., a surety from someone capable of backing such an amount to guarantee that the Shipping Board would receive the monthly payments of 10% of the purchase price of the ship. He had been unable to get such surety because of the financial condition of the Black Star Line and because of the inability of the Company as operators.

Note: There follow about eight pages of recriminations with Marcus Garvey making it appear that the early negotiations for the S.S. Phyllis Wheatley were outside of his knowledge.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 16, 1921, a proposition made by the BLACK STAR LINE STEAMSHIP CO. (N. J.) to sell 45,000 shares of their common stock for \$200,000.-in Cash, was accepted on terms set forth in writing dated October 5th, and President and Treasurer were empowered and instructed to execute all proper instruments to carry this into effect and to immediately transfer to Black Star Steamship Co. the \$22,500. on deposit with the United States Shipping Board as first payment on said purchase of stock and thereafter pay each month the sum stipulated. (\$10,000.)

At a meeting of the Board of Directors October 17, 1921, the Black Star Steamship Company (New Jersey) having proposed to assume and carry out all obligations of the Black Star Line, Inc. to the U. S. Shipping Board for the purchase of the S. S. Orion which has been awarded to the Black Star Line, Inc., and in consideration of the assignment by the Black Star Line, Inc. of all right, title and interest of such assignment by the Black Star Line, Inc., of such award and the assignment of the deposit by the Black Star Line, Inc. to the United States Shipping Board at the time of the award and to secure the same and the Black Star Line, Inc., finding itself unable to comply with the requirements of the Shipping Board and to carry out its contract and obligations to said Shipping Board.

Carried, that the Black Star Line, Inc. accept the proposition of the Black Star Steamship Co. and assign to it all right, title and interest in and to the award of the S. S. Orion made to it by the United States Shipping Board and that the Black Star Line, Inc., also assign to the Black Star Steamship Co. all monies in the hands of the United States Shipping Board deposited to secure the S. S. Orion in consideration of the Black Star Steamship Co. assuming the debts and obligations of the Black Star Line, Inc. to the United States Shipping Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors January 3, 1922, the purchase of the S. S. Orion from the U. S. Shipping Board was discussed also terms of contract and proposed bond and mortgage. The President (MARCUS GARVEY) stated that officers of the company, acting under his instructions, had been negotiating with individuals to advance sufficient money to complete the purchase of the S. S. Orion by cash payments to the U. S. Shipping Board, that to do so it was necessary to assure the lenders of a profit but that the cost price of the ship delivered to the company at New York, fully repaired, was not to exceed the original proposed cost price of \$350,000.

Carried: That O. M. Thompson, Vice President and Joseph P. Nolan, Admiralty Counsel, be authorized to continue negotiations with J. Wolff and others for a loan sufficient to enable the Black Star Line, Inc. to complete purchase of S. S. Orion and that Thompson and Nolan be authorized to negotiate further with U. S. Shipping Board for reducing the net price charged and that Thompson and Nolan be authorized to agree to pay such sum of money for services, or bonus, to proposed lenders and to Wolff and associates as brokers, as may be necessary to pay to complete the transaction provided that the cost price of the S. S. Orion fully repaired and delivered to the Black Star Line, Inc. at New York shall not exceed the original price fixed for the S. S. Orion in a certain contract with one Rudolph Silverstone. Officers authorized and directed to execute necessary contracts, mortgage and place a bond issue if necessary against mortgage.

Officers' Salaries:

MARCUS GARVEY, President.

The first payment to Marcus Garvey, as President of the Black Star Line, Inc., was \$25.00 on August 12, 1919, thereafter \$50. a week for the fifteen weeks to and including November 24, 1919, thereafter \$100. a week from December 1, 1919 to and including December 31, 1920, after which no payments appear to have been made. In total for the periods mentioned

August 12 to December 22, 1919.....\$ 1175.00
January 10 " " 31, 1920..... 5168.84

At a meeting of the Board of Directors August 8, 1919, it was resolved that the President be allowed a salary of \$50. a week, a raise in three months and travelling expenses.

In addition the Parent Body of U. E. I. A. and A. C. L. paid Marcus Garvey as salary. (See Minute Book November 3, 1920,) as follows:

November-December, 1920.....\$1016.68
January - " 1921..... 7950.14

O. L. THOMPSON (Later Vice President and General Manager.)

First appears on payroll April 9, 1920 at \$25. per week,
May 21, " " 30. " "
Oct. 22, " " 40. " "
29. " " 50. " "

and thereafter.

GEORGE TOBFAS, Treasurer.

First appears on payroll August 26, 1919 at \$30. per week
November 29, 1920 \$50. " "

and thereafter until January 13, 1922.

ELIE GARCIA, Secretary.

No record of any salary being paid to him by the Black Star Line, Inc.

Unearned passage money S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley":

On their ledger to June 30, 1921, this is carried under the head of "Sale of Passenger tickets S. S. Kanawah", page 358, with a credit balance (or liability) of \$7582.50, and on September 30, of \$7280.25.

Below are the actual receipts, refunds and net amounts that should appear in this account:

190-1781-6

	<u>Received.</u>	<u>Refunded.</u>	<u>Balance.</u>
February, 1921	\$ 169.25		\$ 169.25
March	460.00		629.25
April	4335.00	\$ 230.00	4734.25
May	2275.00	180.00	6829.25
June	460.00		7289.25
July	230.00	75.00	7444.25
August	672.50	20.00	8096.75
September		240.00	7856.75
October		254.00	7602.75
November		650.00	6952.75
December	330.00	1120.00	6162.75
January, 1922		20.00	6142.75

As this boat was advertised to sail for West Africa on a given date in April, 1921, the collection of these moneys was a palpable fraud.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Its objects and aims as outlined in Article 1, Sect. 3 of its Constitution and Book of Laws, New York, July, 1918 are, as follows:

"OBJECTS AND AIMS"

Sec. 3.* The objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be: to establish a Universal Fraternity among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of Independent Negro Nations and Communities; to establish Commissioners or Agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all Negroes, irrespective of nationality; to promote a conscientious Spiritual worship among the native tribes of Africa; to establish Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools for the racial education and culture of the people; to conduct a world-wide Commercial and Industrial Intercourse for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities."

OFFICIALS

Leaders and High Officials were elected as follows:

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

August 19, 1920.

His Excellency, the American Leader	J.W.H. Eason
His Excellency, the West Indian Leader	R.H. Tobitt
His Excellency, the West Indian Leader	J.S. Debourg
His Excellency, the Provisional President of Africa	Marcus Garvey

August 26th & 27th.

His Highness, the Potentate	Gabriel Johnson
His Highness, the Supreme Deputy	C.O. Marko
His Excellency, the President-General	Marcus Garvey
Rt. Hon. Assistant President-General	J.D. Gordon
Rt. Hon. Secretary-General	J.D. Brocks
His Hon. Asst. Secretary-General	J.B. Yearwood
Rt. Hon. Chancellor	Gabriel Stewart
Rt. Hon. Councillor-General	Wilford H. Smith
His Hon. Asst. Councillor-General	Wm. C. Matthews
Rt. Hon. Auditor-General	Eli Garcia
Rt. Hon. Commissioner-General	F.W. Ellegor
His Grace, the Chaplain-General	Geo. A. McGuire
Rt. Hon. International Organizer	Miss H.V. Davis
Rt. Hon. Surgeon-General	D.D. Lewis
Rt. Hon. Speaker in Convention	F.A. Toote
Rt. Hon. Minister of Legions	C.L. Gaines.

SALARIES and EXPENSES.

Article VII of Constitution and Book of Laws, New York, July 1918, reads:

"Sec. 1. The salary of the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner shall be in keeping with his high office and responsibilities, which salary shall be granted by the convention. The Potentate shall labor for the good and welfare of the organization, irrespective of salary or other consideration.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Deputy shall be subjected to the same conditions on matter of salary as the Potentate.

High Officers.

Sec. 3. All officials and high officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League other than the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner and Supreme Deputy shall be granted salaries commensurate with the work they perform, which shall be voted by the convention."

The books of account of this Association are not in any better shape than those of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. The Cash Books start with February 17, 1920, and continue to January, 1922, at which time they were obtained under subpoena.

Their bank balances July to November, 1920, were, as follows:

July 31, 1920.....	\$ 4,030.23
Aug. 31	5,256.27
Sept. 30	2,669.03
October 31	1,675.53

At a meeting of the Executive Council November 3, 1920, it was stated, referring to salaries, "we have sufficient assets to make a start, but that this be successfully continued, each member would have to work conscientiously thus measuring up to his salary."

At this time, however, they had pledges up to date for the purchase of \$15,699. bonds to be issued.

"For use in the furtherance of the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural purposes of the Association in its Construction plan and in Africa."

Their total receipts for November, 1920, were \$14,883.70 of which \$11,103.55 was from the sale of the above bonds.

Pages 35-37 of Cash Book for November show the following payments for salaries to officers

Marcus Garvey, salary 1-15th inst.(Nov.)	\$229.17
G. A. McGuire, Chaplain, salary "	104.16
J. D. Brooks, Secretary, "	125.00
Jas. W. H. Mason, Asst. Reader "	208.32
C. E. Stewart, High Councillor "	125.00
J. B. Yearwood, Asst. Sec. "	83.33
Wilford H. Smith, Counsel Gen. "	145.88
J. D. Gordon, Asst. Insp. Gen. "	125.00
J. Wilcox Bligor, Comm. Gen. "	83.33
Jas. Sydney Debourg, A. I. Leader "	125.00

G.L. Gaines, Min. of Legions, salary 1-15	\$62.50.
Fred A. Toote, Speaker in Con. "	" 62.50
Wm. C. Matthews, Asst. Consul Gen. "	" 125.00
Elio Garcia, Auditor Gen. "	" <u>104.16</u>

Total \$1,708.55

The balance on hand November 30th was \$6,760.41, but out of this, under date of December 1, (Cash Book p. 38) all of the salaries enumerated above are dobled and read for "Salary to November 30th," indicating overpayment of 1/2 of a month's salary in each instance and in addition, the following:

Miss H.V. Davis-salary to Nov. 30th	\$ 250.00
G.O. Marks " " "	<u>125.00</u>

Total \$3,791.70

showing that \$5500. had been paid out of the receipts of the sales of bonds for officers salaries, for the month of November alone.

That this practice continued will be shown in the analysis of the published reports following.

Chancellor's Report - September 1, 1920 to July 30, 1921.

General Funds.

Balance in Bank Sept. 1, 1920	3,324.31	
Membership fees	3,891.84	
Sales - Supplies to Branches	9,043.49	
Death Tax	19,862.80	
Twenty percent due from branches	7,471.26	
Convention Funds	3,993.37	
Sales of Almanacs & pictures	2,102.10	
Dollar Assessment Tax	8,996.66	
Fees of charters	5,901.40	
Contributions (Voluntary)	19,802.26	
Dollar Drive for Black Star Line	3,959.11	90,048.90

Expenditures.

Petty Cash expenses for coal, gas, telephone bills, light, postage, expressage, etc. (2033.40)	5,735.67	
Furniture & fixtures	1,154.00	
Returned checks	3,494.30	
Salaries of officers (17,206.42)	35,519.74	
" " employees (9,740.61)	10,108.00	
Travelling expenses (10,872.19)	5,346.39	
Printing, Stationery and adv.	9,930.56	
Cost of Supplies	4,956.37	
Loans to E. Y. Local	643.89	
Purchase of Stock of Negro F	3,019.71	
Loans, Sundries	227.00	
Death Benefits paid	1,275.00	
Telegrams & cables	1,259.00	
Refund Black Star Acct. Dollar Drive	5,000.00	87,665.57 (A)
Balance in Bank July 30th.		2,339.33

Construction Loan.

Notes sold	137,453.22	
	6,992.36	144,450.58

Expenses.

Building Liberia	4,000.00
Examill Equipment	4,462.42
General Expenses	2,238.40

Cost of various Sales campaigns.

Salaried officers	17,206.42	
" employees	9,740.61	
Travelling expenses	10,872.19	
Advertising	6,400.00	
Invested in B.S.B. stock	52,440.00	
Purchase Acct. Negro World good will	45,858.20	135,920.24 (B)
Balance in Bank		8,560.34

Condensed Statement of Receipts and Expenses.

General Receipts	90,048.90	
Sales of Bonds	144,450.58	234,499.48

Expenses.

General Expenses	87,665.67	
Construction Loans	144,450.58	232,116.25
Balance in Bank		10,913.67
Balance current July	2,339.33	
" -cot. Loans	8,560.34	10,913.67

- (A) Should be .06 more
- (B) " " 4.00 less
- (C) " " 4000.00 less

As published.

<u>ASSETS</u>		
Balance in Bank July 30	10,913.67	
Furniture & Fixtures	2,154.00	
Uncollected checks	3,494.30	16,561.97
<u>Machineries.</u>		
Saw Mill Equipment		4,463.42
Invested in building material Liberia		4,000.00
<u>Inventory.</u>		
Supplies on hand		4,500.00
<u>Stocks.</u>		
6838 shares common stock B.S.L.	34,440.00	
604 " common stock N.F.C.	3,020	37,460.00
<u>Good Will.</u>		
Negro World, estimated worth		60,000.00
" " Purchase price		
<u>Accounts Receivable.</u>		
Arrears from branches on dues		37,690.52
Death Tax unpaid by branches		68,664.80
<u>Loans Receivable.</u>		
B.S. Line		
A.C.L.		
N.F.C.		
U.N.I.A. Local		
Personal		
Total		283,340.71
<u>LIABILITIES.</u>		
Notes Payable	144,450.58	
Computed interest	6,500.00	150,950.58
Death Tax		
Loan U. N. I. A. Special Dollar Drive		
Total		150,950.58

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

an Orr Analysis shows:

Receipts.

3,250.65
3,545.52
8,502.68
16,523.62
7,460.23
2,849.61
1,778.49
6,844.73
15,080.42
31,785.89
6,021.18
35,536.00
500.00

1,500.53

3,250.87

Disbursements.

7,723.42
209.00
4,653.59
75,789.11

12,403.53
9,029.37
5,356.45

793.89
3,194.71
318.61
1,350.00
1,315.16

40,440.00
2,178.90
459.91
2,954.01

4,000.00
4,465.42

4,950.00
34,700.00
46,425.00

From Secretary General
General

Loans, etc. refunded
" U. N. I. A. special

Bank collections
and general
(equipment)

Salaries (all)

Buttons, Banners, Badges, Gowns,
Uniforms, Crosses & Decorations.

Other loans
Loans Negro F
" Personal

Loans Black Star Line
Reception Parade Convention
Com. Legal & Prof.
Refunds

Real Estate

The following appeared in "The Negro World" under date of August 13, 1921:

"UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMP. ASSOCIATION
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT
*****"

To the Honorable Delegates and Deputies to This
Convention

Honorable Gentlemen:

It is not customary for the auditor of a company or an organization to submit any detailed report of his own, when statements and balance sheet submitted by the treasurer of said concern, are satisfactory to those who represent the financial interest of the business.

However, I may say that I have audited the reports as read by the High Chancellor, and that I have found all the items mentioned in the statement of receipts and disbursements to be true and correct and supported by proper vouchers and that all payments were made by the order of the President-General of the Association according to our constitution.

Nevertheless, it is always the duty of the auditor, when such statement and reports have passed through his hands, to convey to the interested parties the impression that said report and balance sheet has made upon him, and also the true significance of the figures as lined up in the reports. It is also his duty to reveal to those in authority the various reasons why the report is good or bad, also the causes of loss of profit as found out by him, throughout his investigation and auditing of the transactions of the concern.

For the benefit of those who may not have fully understood the true significances of the report read by the chancellor, I will make the following comments:--

Report of Parent Body.

You have noticed that two separate and distinct reports have been made for the funds received by the parent body. The general funds, and the construction funds. The general funds include the natural resources of the parent body coming from the branches, such as membership fees, dues, assessment tax, and so forth, while the construction funds, represent only the amount of monies received through sales of bonds for construction in Liberia.

The disbursements made from the funds of the parent body need no comment, as they are entirely in keeping with the maintenance and operation of the association.

In the expenses made out of the construction funds, the items of \$4,000. represent the amount invested in materials for the building of our headquarters in Liberia.

The item of \$4,463.42 represents the cost of a saw mill equipment, which was purchased by the Executive Council on

the request of his Highness, the Potentate, and which is at the present time, in Hoboken, N. J., ready to be shipped to Monrovia, Liberia, at the first opportunity.

The items of \$17,205.42, as also the one of \$9,740.61 represent the salaries of the staff, both members of the Council and ordinary employees, who have labored for the sales of the bonds.

The items of \$20,872.19 is the cost of railway tickets, car fares, and other conveyances of the staff throughout this country, and abroad, also for the disposition of the bonds.

The item of \$6,400.00 for advertising is self explanatory.

The item of \$34,440.00 represents the investment of the parent body in the Black Star Line, Inc.

The item of \$46,555.20 represents the cost of purchase of the good will of the Negro World, the official organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, from the New York Local for \$60,000.00

Balance Sheet--Assets.

The general funds of the parent body and the construction funds amounts to \$10,915.67, which was the bank balance as per July 31st.

There is also a bank balance of \$1,436.00 to the credit of the Negro World which is also to be credited to the parent body by virtue of the purchase of the good will of said Negro World.

The item of \$2,154.00 for furniture and fixtures, represents the value of the furnitures of the various offices of the parent body, less a reasonable amount for depreciation.

The item of \$3,494.30 mentioned as uncollected checks represent the aggregate amount of numerous checks returned by the bank and not yet collected from the makers.

The item of \$4,463.42 is, as stated, the value of the saw mill equipment, which, being new, has no depreciation.

The item of \$4,500 mentioned as inventory represents the cost value of the supplies on hands in the Chaplain General's office, the Commissioner General's office and the Secretary General's office, to be sold to the various branches of the U. N. I. A.

Amounts Receivable.

The item of \$57,690.52 represents the balance due by the various branches of the U. N. I. A. to the parent body on the 20 per cent dues.

The item of \$68,664.80 represents the correct amount of death tax due by the various branches to the parent body. The amount which should have been received from death tax is \$88,327.60, and only \$19,662.80 have been received, which gives the uncollected balance of \$68,664.80 above stated. Therefore the total assets of the parent body as per balance sheet is \$100,178.11 - 6

Liabilities.

The parent body has no other liabilities except the amount of \$144,450.59, which is the amount of bonds sold during the year. This liability is extended over a period of ten years and the books show that there will be no more than \$20,000. to be paid out in one year. The computed interest on said notes is \$6,500. The total liabilities being, therefore \$150,950.58, showing a net worth of \$82,390.13, on July 31, 1921.

Before closing my comments I should like to say that the net worth of \$82,390.13 is only the net worth of the central office of the association, but is not the net worth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which is to include the net worth of all the branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association throughout the world.

I want also to call the attention of the honorable delegates to the important fact that the parent body has no other income but what is paid by the branches to its treasurer, and when the branches fail to maintain their obligations or fail to keep up their payments the parent body receives nothing.

I want also to bring to the attention of the honorable delegates that it is important for the presidents of the various branches to devise means and ways by which they can collect dues and death tax from the largest number of members in their branches.

The Secretary General's report shows a large membership throughout the world, but I have found that only a portion of the membership is financially connected with the parent body.

In conclusion I want to state that owing to the economic condition of the world at this time, and especially of our people, it is my opinion that the year just ended has been a successful one and that the operations carried out as well as the investments made are all going to bring great profit in the future. It must be understood that to maintain an organization as broad in its scope as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, large sums of money are required to meet the expenses.

If I should base my estimation on the experiences of the previous year I would say that a budget of no less than \$400,000 a year is to be met by the Universal Negro Improvement Association if our construction work in Liberia is to go on and if we are to have a large enough staff to attend to the work and if we are to maintain the propaganda that we have launched throughout the world.

I therefore recommend to the honorable delegates that before the rising of this convention you take into consideration the discussion of the budget for the following year, so that each branch or each district of the country where the Universal Negro Improvement Association is represented can be allotted a certain portion of the total amount, and that on your return to your respective homes you may see to it that they carry their part as decided by you at this convention.

Respectfully yours,

FLICE GARCIA.

"Auditor General."

Exceptions:

The receipts of the General Funds and from the Sale of Bonds are, of course, shown under their respective heads separately but in the case of Disbursements there is nothing in the Cash Book indicating whether on account of the Parent Body or on account of the Construction Loan. Your accountant is unable to determine by what process the division was arrived at. This has particular reference to the division of Salaries, and Travelling Expenses, summarized as follows:

They show:		We Show:
Officers salaries (gen. funds)	\$35,519.74	
" " (bonds)	17,206.42	
Employees " (gen. funds)	10,105.00	
" " (bonds)	<u>9,740.61</u>	
All " "	\$72,571.77	\$75,789.11
Travelling Expenses (gen. funds)	5,346.39	
" " (bonds)	<u>10,872.19</u>	
All " "	16,218.58	12,403.53
Total.....	\$88,790.35	\$88,192.64

The amount received from the Sale of Bonds according to their Cash Book to July 30, 1921, was \$135,250.87 (while they show \$144,450.56) but from this should be deducted the \$46,555.20 used for the purchase of the Negro World, the \$4,000. for Real Estate and \$4,463.42 for Sawmill, a total of \$55,018.62, leaving \$78,232.25 of bond receipts to be accounted for, while their actual cash balance on July 31 was but \$8,286.41 (not \$10,913.67 as stated). It at once becomes evident that all of the salaries paid to the officers from November, 1920, (\$52,725.15) as well as about \$17,000. of the loans made to the Black Star Line came from the proceeds of the Sale of the bonds. Incidentally their division of employees salaries and travelling expenses has yet to be taken care of and this completely wipes out the Death Tax Fund, a fund which should have been held separate and intact.

It may be noted here that it is claimed it cost \$44,219.22 to dispose of \$88,695.67 worth of bonds, the \$46,555.20 sold by the New York Local being left out of the computation.

\$34,440. invested in Black Star Line stock:

This actually represents loans made at various times from July, 1920, to July, 1921, to the Black Star Line, Inc., without security and on July 30, 1921, at a meeting of the Executive Council, it was carried "that all loans to the Black Star Line by the Parent Body be invested in B.S.L. stock held by the Parent Body."

On July 29, 1921, this was consummated by the Black Star Line, Inc. giving its check #4233 of that date to order of Parent Body U.N. I.A. for \$34,780. and receiving the same check, endorsed, in return for the issue of 6936 shares of its capital stock, at the time worthless and which fact was known to everyone concerned with the transaction.

At a meeting of the Executive Council July 20, 1921, it was decided that the New York Local turn over to the Parent Body all monies due her for Construction Loan, that the Parent Body in turn buy out the interest in the "Negro World" held by the New York Local.

This transaction appears to have been consummated by the making of offsetting entries in Cash Received and Disbursed books under date of July 27, 1921, although it may be that the New York Local gave their check and the Parent Body may have used the same check in payment of the purchase price. at any rate the Parent Body did not deposit the check to their credit or issue another of like amount.

It will be observed that in their statement of Assets they estimated the worth of the good will of the Negro World at \$60,000. in arriving at their Net Worth of \$32,390.15-an appreciation of \$13,444. 80 in four days ownership.

Balance Sheet Assets:

It is stated that the General funds of the Parent Body and the Construction funds amounts to \$10,915.67 which was the bank balance as of July 31st. Both statements are false. The book balance (Cash Book p. 17) shows \$8,286.41 and adding the amount of checks not yet paid by bank on July 31st of \$1,249.84, the true bank balance of \$9,536.25 is arrived at.

It is stated that there is also a bank balance of \$1436. to the credit of the Negro World which is also to be credited to the parent body by virtue of the purchase of the good will of said Negro World. If a corporation, this cannot be, if privately owned, as appears to be the case, there are also the liabilities, if any, to be considered.

Accounts Receivable:

It is stated that the item of \$37,690.82 represents the balance due by the various branches of the U. N. I. A. to the Parent Body on the 20 percent dues, but the fact that they are arrears militates against considering the item a live asset.

It is stated that the item of \$68,664.80 represents the correct amount of the Death Tax due by the various branches to the Parent Body. The amount which should have been received from Death Tax is \$8,887.80, and only \$14,500.00 have been received, which gives the reconciled balance of \$54,164.80 above stated. If this is to be considered an asset and the fact that the arrears are so large in proportion to the amount paid in indicates its worthless character then the

arrears	\$68,664.80	and the amount claimed to
have been paid in	14,500.00	
	<hr/>	
	54,164.80	
less Death Grants paid	1,275.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$52,889.80	

should be charged as a liability in view of General Laws, Article 1, t. 23, read as follows:

"Sec. 23. A death tax of 10 cents per month shall be levied on each member, which shall be separate and distinct from the regular monthly dues, and the death tax so levied by each local Division or society shall be forwarded to the Secretary General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League to be lodged to the credit of the Association's death fund; and on the death of a member who has paid up his or her last month's complete dues a sum of seventy-five dollars shall be granted from the death fund for his or her burial."

According to our analysis of Cash Books only \$16,523.62 was paid in to July 31 and \$1500. paid out.

It is stated "therefore the total assets of the Parent Body as per balance sheet is \$335,540.71" but it would be much nearer the truth to say they were only \$30,000. as shown by our comparative analysis which against the Net Worth as shown in published statement of US 2,590. 18, shows a deficit of \$37,082.43 represented chiefly by the official salaries and loans to the bankrupt Black Star Line, Inc.

Books and Witnesses:

Practically all the books needed are in possession of the writer, being obtained under subpoena duces tecum on January 12th.

The witnesses necessary will have to be decided upon in conference with the United States Attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

Expert Bank Accountant.

New York City, N. Y.,
October 31, 1922.

William Howard, Esq.,
United States Attorney,
New York City, N.Y.

Sir:

In the case of U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al, and further to summary report of October 25th thereon, the following may prove of interest:

Point One.

In a supplementary proceedings examination of Marcus Garvey held in the Supreme Court of Bronx County, New York City, August 19, 1922, Mr. Garvey made the following statements under oath (S. C. R. 133 Vol. 25 No. 1 November, 1922 Whole No. 145.)

- Q. Has the Black Star Line any property whatsoever at the present time?
A. It has property in its name, but it is all mortgaged.
- Q. What property is that?
A. At 55 West 125th Street.
- Q. What do you mean by the property being all mortgaged?
A. Well, there are three mortgages on it, first, second and third.
- Q. Who holds the first mortgage?
A. Some outside corporation. The secretary can give you the name of that corporation.
- Q. Who owns the second mortgage?
A. The second mortgage is owned by the person we bought the property from.
- Q. And who owns the third?
A. The Universal Negro Improvement Association.
- Q. For what company?
A. The Black Star Line.

How do

How long ago was this money borrowed?
With two years.

- Has the Universal Negro Improvement Association received any of its money in return?
- A. No, it has not.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line paid any interest on that loan?
- A. No.
- Q. What is the present indebtedness of the Black Star Line?
- A. Approximately \$200,000.
- Q. And what are the assets of the Black Star Line?
- A. There are no assets.
- Q. What is the equity in this building at 56 West 135th Street?
- A. Well, we have no equity, because it is all mortgaged. Even if the building were to be sold we would not get anything because the mortgage is out of our control.

In making the statement that the consideration for the \$10,000.00 third mortgage was received in cash and that it actually went into the treasury of the Black Star Line, he testified falsely, as will be subsequently shown.

Furthermore, it is apparent from all the surrounding circumstances that his real object in going through the motions he did was to put the equity of the Black Star Line, Inc., in the property at 56 West 135th Street beyond the reach of its creditors as will also be subsequently shown.

The first indication of this transaction appears in the Minute Book under date of July 17, 1921, (it is not indicated whether Garvey was present at this meeting, which was about the time he returned from the West Indies, but he is shown to be present at the next meeting on July 20, 1921,) where it is stated that funds are needed by the company to finance the purchase of a steamer for the African trade and the U. N. I. A. offered to lend the sum of ten thousand dollars to the Company provided said loan is secured by a mortgage on the property of the company located at 56 West 135th Street, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, which mortgage shall be for a period of one year with interest at 6%. It was resolved and adopted that the offer be accepted and that the officers of the company be fully authorized, instructed and empowered to execute all proper instruments to carry such acceptance into effect on behalf of the company, to receive said \$10,000. in cash and to do all other things in connection with such mortgage as may be found necessary for its proper consummation.

This minute was read at the meeting on July 20, 1921 (Garvey present) and accepted without correction.

On the same day, July 20, 1921, at a meeting of the Executive Council of the U. N. I. A. and U. N. I. (Garvey was present) it was unanimously carried that all loans to the Black Star Line should be invested in U. N. I. A. stock. No other business was transacted at this proposed meeting.

At this time, July 30, 1921, the ledger of the Black Star Line, Inc., page 487, shows a balance due in account "Loans payable U. S. I. A. Parent Body" of \$34,780. and on July 29, 1921, the Black Star Line, Inc., issued their check #4233, to the U. S. I. A. Parent Body for \$34,780. in payment.

The books of the U. S. I. A. Parent Body show loans made to July 20, 1921, to the Black Star Line, Inc., in the total of \$33,410. but as a matter of fact, neither are correct, the actual amount loaned to this time being \$29,290.

Thus a balance of \$4510. was still owing by the Black Star Line, Inc., although there is every indication they all believed they had cleared all indebtedness. In addition to which the following loans were subsequently received by the Black Star Line:

July 21, 1921	\$1000.00
Aug. 5, "	1000.00
13, "	1000.00
31, "	1000.00
Sept. 8, "	130.00
Oct. 15, "	50.00
Dec. 13, "	200.00
Jan. 6, 1922	<u>200.00</u>

a total of \$4580.00, which added to the previous balance of \$4510.00 leaves \$9,090.00 due by the Black Star Line, Inc., to the U. S. I. A. Parent Body as of January 6, 1922, but again from this should be deducted the following loans made to the U. S. I. A. Parent Body by the Black Star Line, Inc., and never repaid:

July 14, 1919	\$ 265.44
17, "	88.00
18, "	232.00
Aug. 15, "	135.00
Dec. 5, "	150.00
May 13, 1920	50.00
June 24, "	50.00
24, "	10.00
Oct. 7, "	18.55
June 30, "	48.00
Nov. 7, 1921	<u>400.00</u>

\$ 1475.00

and in addition a balance of \$250.50 in loans made to and by the U. S. I. A. Special, leaving in the final accounting a balance of \$7764.50 due by the Black Star Line, Inc. to the U. S. I. A. Parent Body from which, however, \$3580. should be deducted for the purchase price of office furniture, leaving a net of \$4184.50 still due.

But all this is beside the mark and is only given so that a true picture of all the conditions will be shown.

On July 16, 1921, their office furniture, etc., was ordered sold to the U. S. I. A. for \$3500. cash, which payment was never directly made.

On an order of July 20, 1921, of a receipt at 50 West 137th Street was authorized to be procured for \$10,000. cash.

Also on July 20, 1921, a balance in the Chelsea Exchange Bank is attached.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on October 31, 1921, it was resolved that as the corporation was being pressed by claims from numerous creditors threatening suits and attachments and that as the corporation was without means to pay said claims, or any part thereof, without selling such of its personal property and effects as it had not previously disposed of and the African Communities League, a domestic corporation, had offered to purchase the automobile truck owned by this Company and to pay therefor the sum of \$2000. cash, which offer is fair and reasonable, that this company accept the offer of said African Communities League to purchase said auto truck and that the President of this corporation be and he is hereby authorized and decided to make proper transfer and sale of said auto truck to said African Communities League upon receipt of amount offered.

Except a loan of \$200. from the African Communities League on December 15, 1921, and \$100. of this was repaid December 30, their Cash Book to January 6, 1922, does not indicate the payment of any part of this \$2,000. It is true that in April, May and June 1921, they had borrowed \$1700. from the A. C. L. which was never repaid.

It has been stated to the writer by Elie Garcia, Secretary of the Black Star Line, that after the bank balance was attached in October, 1921, all moneys received were turned over to the Black Star Steamship Co. of New Jersey and checks would be taken from the latter as needed.

On November 16, 1921, at which time the balance in the Chelsea Exchange Bank was only \$592.05, check #1866 of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., bearing date of November 16, 1921, to order of the Black Star Line, bearing the words:

"Balance mortgage 54-56 West 135th Street and purchase price of office furniture"

in the amount of \$2340, signed by Marcus Garvey, President General and C. E. Stewart, High Chancellor, was issued. This check bears the endorsement, in blank,

"Black Star Line, Inc.,
George Tobias, Treasurer."

and is followed by the endorsement of the Parent Body, also in blank,

"Parent Body,
U. N. I. A. & A. C. L.,
54-56 West 135th Street,
New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.
C. E. Stewart
High Chancellor
U. N. I. A. & A. C. L."

It is true this check appears in the Cash Book (Receipts) but it was not deposited to the credit of the Black Star for the very good reason that there were not sufficient of it, indeed, Tobias, the Treasurer, as has been shown, blank and turned it back to the Parent Body of the so the Cash Book (Disbursements) page 120, under date of 1921, shows for the

"Purchase of U. N. I. A. Const. Bonds, \$9000.00."

Book of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., under date

of November 16, 1921, page 24, records the sale of \$9540. in Bonds to the Black Star Line and the receipt of their check on November 19, 1921, for \$9540.00.--(It being their own check) and which check was deposited by the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A. to their credit in the Chelsea Exchange Bank on November 21, 1921. Of course it being their own check the bank also charged their own account at once.

Thus neither the U. N. I. A. Parent Body or the Black Star Line, Inc., having \$9540. in cash, the true nature of the transaction is merely that of book making and as disclosed by the minutes of the Black Star Line, Inc., was merely for the purpose of putting their equity in the property at 44-56 E. 145th Street beyond reach of the creditors, as the concern was bankrupt and had always been so. Further, the so-called bonds were not bonds at all, but merely promises to pay, without security, and their purchase was not authorized at any meeting of the directors of the Black Star Line, Inc. On the contrary, the \$10,000. was to be used in the purchase of a steamer for the African trade.

POINT TWO.

The Cash Book of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., page 38, under date of November 19, 1920, indicates a loan of \$2000. in cash to the Black Star Line, Inc., but no record is to be found anywhere in the records of the Black Star Line, Inc., of its receipt.

This amount was part of check 1554 dated November 19, 1920, of the Parent Body of the U. N. I. A., at the Chelsea Exchange Bank to order on Cash in the amount of \$2000.00, signed by Marcus L. Carter, President General and C. A. Stewart, Chancellor, without endorsement and was paid by the Bank, November 19, 1920.

As to what became of it? *

POINT THREE.

As to what became of the \$5,000.00 cash for sale of truck mentioned on page 4, which Garvey alone was authorized to negotiate.

Respectfully,

C. A. Stewart, Chancellor.

11-1-22

November 1, 1922

Mr. John B. Morrison,
1111 1/2 Clinton Station,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of
October 27, 1922, in which you request a copy
of the report on the investigation of the
National Industrial Conference Board, New York, N. Y.,
concerning the National Industrial Conference Board,
New York, N. Y., N. Y.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Oct. 25 th
New York, N.Y. v.l, 1922. Nov. 1, 1922. James E. Amos.

AND NUMBER OF CASE

RE: H. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
Using the mails to defraud.

New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed GEORGE HARRIS, #125 West 135th Street, Editor of the "New York News" for the purpose of getting in touch with some one who could tell him of GARVEY'S past life, and received the names of several men who HARRIS thought could give Agent the desired information.

Among the names was one W. A. DOMINGO, #110 West 145th Street. However, agent has been unable to find DOMINGO in; also HERBERT DeLISLER, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. Special Agent in Charge Chas. J. Brennan has written a letter to the Director regarding this individual. The names of THEO. BURELL, 185th Street & 7th Avenue, also ALI DUSE MOHAMMED, were furnished, but these two men are out of town. Agent will get in touch with them as soon as they return.

Agent also interviewed MRS. MARION K. CLARK, Chief Alien Div. State Employment Bureau, who has had GARVEY in her office on several occasions because he has failed to pay employees. CLARK could furnish no information of value in this matter.



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY

FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6

PART: 3 OF 6



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DUE TO THE AGE
AND CONDITION OF
THE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS THESE
ARE THE BEST COPIES
OBTAINABLE

MARCUS GARVEY

part 3 of 6 parts

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

In re: U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE (Marcus Garvey, et al)
Violation Sec. 315, U.S.C.S. Using Mails to Defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:

I am attaching summary report compiled by me, made up of statements made to the public and sent through the mails by Marcus Garvey and other defendants in this case.

This report is self-explanatory.

NO. OF COPIES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

TO:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NEW YORK (2)

190-1781-6

NOVEMBER 11, 1932.

U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

(MARCUS GARVEY, et al.)

SUMMARY Report.

By Mortimer J. Davis/

This report is intended to be a summary of the public announcements and statements of the Black Star Line, principally through the medium of the "Harro World," the weekly newspaper of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. That most of the statements of the Black Star Line as to financial condition were not founded on the strict truth, and that many of them were knowingly, if not purposely, untrue, will be apparent from a comparison between the statements quoted herein and the actual condition of the corporation at the various periods covered as indicated in the report prepared by expert bank accountant Herlihy from the books of the company. It will be shown also that practically at all times the officers of the Black Star Line, Inc. who are now under indictment, for the purpose of selling stock to the public, led everyone to believe that the company was financially solvent; that there would be a financial return on the investment in the way of dividends; that the company was officered by persons experienced and capable in the handling of maritime affairs and that on the whole the Black Star Line was a successful enterprise commercially and financially. That the company was in a solvent condition during any part of its existence is disproved by the accountant's examination of the corporation books and records. Likewise this report shows, and it is admitted by the officers of the company, that no dividend of any kind was ever paid to stockholders nor was there ever a reserve or surplus for such purpose. Among the corporation officers who are under indictment, there was but one who had the least experience with the handling of ships, O. W. Johnson by name, and his connection with that business had been in the capacity of a clerk in a West Indian concern for a short period.

This report will be concerned with the more general activities of the Black Star Line, Inc., leading up to the violation charged in this case, i. e., the fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the O. W. Johnson case. For the purpose of indicating that the "Thyllis Westley" incident was not an isolated one in the history of that company, but is rather the outcome of the reckless, hasty and questionable business policy upon which the Black Star Line has been run from its inception and the manner in which it has handled the funds entrusted to it by a gullible and believing public.

As a result of the corporation, the Black Star Line was chartered on 8-22-32 under the laws of the U. S. but the capital stock was later increased to \$1,000,000. The first meeting of the stockholders was held during July, 1932. On August 10th of that year a meeting was held

1.
I O...

at Carnegie Hall, N. Y., for this purpose, at which Marcus Garvey, President of the Black Star Line, was the principal speaker. Garvey, in the course of his speech stated to the audience that the Black Star Line contemplated the launching of a steamer on October 1st, to Africa, (New S. Cal. 10.) Just what such Garvey had in mind is not known, but it is a fact that when he made this remark to the audience, which was later put into printed form and sent through the mails, the Black Star Line did not have in its possession any ship fit for passage to Africa. Undoubtedly Garvey contemplated the sale of sufficient stock to purchase such a ship by October 1st, but the records show that up to that date about \$50,000 worth of stock had been sold and paid for. This amount, of course, might have been sufficient for a first or initial payment on a good ship, yet there was no assurance that the public would continue to support the scheme by the further purchase of stock to provide the added funds needed; likewise, the corporation minute book shows (see purchase of "Yarmouth") that such a ship could have been obtained had the line been able to pay cash. Faving made the promise, however, Garvey, (evidently realizing that they were in no position to make it good,) entered upon a public campaign of advertisements and speechmaking, made up largely of gross misstatements and exaggerations, also he entered upon the corporation an extensive contract with Harris, Merrill & Co., steamship agents, for the charter and final purchase of the "Yarmouth" which in itself indicates the unbusinesslike and inexperienced nature in which he was handling the company's funds. The history of these negotiations is gone into fully in the report of Accountant Herrileas and my previous reports.

The ensuing advertising campaign carried on the waves of the "Negro World" is best illustrated by various quotations. Many of them occupied full pages, and practically all carried a picture of a large, ocean-going steamship. One of the first, in the issue for August 30th, 1919, reads:

**"OVER THE TOP"
What?**

A direct Line of steamships, to be owned, controlled and manned by negroes, to reach the negro peoples of the world.

(drawing of steamship)

THE BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

Capitalized at \$500,000. under the laws of the State of Delaware.

100,000 shares of common stock now on sale at par value of .50 each for a limited time only, at the office of the corporation, 56 West 145th Street, N. Y. City, Phone-----

The Black Star Line, Inc. is the result of a far-reaching effort on the part of M. Marcus Garvey, world-famed Negro orator, who in May 1887 formed a society known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League of which he is now President General.

The Association now has enrolled membership of 15,000 persons, with branches all over the U.S., Canada, South and Central America, the West Indies and Africa, etc."

(Note: Underlining mine--M. J. B.)

Here we have Garvey stating that the Black Star Line is "His." And undoubtedly it was, for although when circumstances make it necessary, he will throw blame for failures on "dishonest associates," practically every witness examined by Agents of the Department of Justice up to this time states emphatically that at no time during the career of the Black Star Line did anyone dare even suggest anything not fully in accordance with Garvey's own plans or ideas without fear of being branded a "traitor" and facing instant dismissal. Instances of this are numerous. Note also that this advertisement states that the U. N. I. A., the parent of the Black Star Line, has an enrolled membership of 15,000 persons. It will be interesting to note how, in a short time, this membership suddenly increased to 2,000,000, 3,000,000 and finally "over 4,000,000." The Association books are in such a jumbled condition that the actual membership is unattainable, but surely, if we are to place any reliance upon the recorded amount of dues paid into the organization, either its membership was not even near those figures or the advertisements wilfully lied for the purpose of leading the negro public to the belief that the Black Star Line "was backed (financially) by the full strength of the Universal Negro Improvement Association's 4,000,000 members."

On October 31st, 1919, with much pomp and ceremony, the S. S. "Yarmouth", called by the Black Star Line the "Frederick Douglass," was exhibited to the public as "the property of the Black Star Line." In the "Negro World" for November 8, 1919, over his signature, Garvey stated:

"We have launched the first ship of the Black Star Line, the S. S. Frederick Douglass."

"The first step, the S.S. Frederick Douglass is now afloat, and it is the determination of the directors to float a ship every two months, and we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, on the first of January, 1920.....The Phyllis Wheatley will be put on the African route and sail between America, Liberia and Sierra Leone, West Africa."

The "Yarmouth" then, is the ship which Garvey, in August, 1919, promised would sail for Africa on October 31st. However, he failed to tell his stockholders and the public that on October 31st, when the "Yarmouth" (alias "Frederick Douglass") was "launched" that it did not belong to the Line because they were not able to procure the cash necessary to buy her, and failing in this had temporarily chartered it from the owners. Yet previous to this, on September 27th (see Negro World, Page 1,) Garvey, over his own signature stated:

"The first ship of the Black Star Line was inspected at 135th Street and the North River in New York City Sunday, Sept. 14, by fully 4,000 members of the race. This ship, that is to be rechristened the "Frederick Douglass," will be ready and will sail from New York on the 31st of October as the property of the Negro people of the world, purchased through the stockholders of the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation."

As a matter of fact, this boat did not pass to the ownership of the Black Star Line until they received the bill of sale from the

owners, many months later, the delay being caused by the Line's inability to meet its payments. The "Yarmouth" (the name was never officially changed to the "Frederick Douglass") did not sail for Africa, nor was it ever intended for that purpose. Mr. Merrilee's report will show that, after paying a considerable sum as an initial payment on this boat to the owners and failing to raise the balance necessary to obtain it, Carvey contracted for its charter for a trip to the West Indies. In addition to paying a monthly sum for this, the cost price of the ship was raised considerably from the original cash offer. The circumstances are plain, however. The Line had to have a ship at all costs to make good its many promises and enhance the stock selling possibilities in such acquirement. Thus they entered into the various agreements with Harriss, Bagill & Co. to purchase, for \$168,000, in addition to the price for charter, this thirty year old ship in dilapidated condition, and this at a time when many and good ships could have been obtained at ridiculously low prices. The subsequent history of the "Yarmouth" is covered in Accountant Merrilee's report.

The advertisement quoted above was of course charged in text from time to time and some of the phrases added are noteworthy. Following the "launching" of the "Yarmouth," several full page ads were carried in the "Negro World." In the issue for November 8, 1919, page 5, we find the following in an advertisement:

"A great victory was gained for the race when the first ship, S.S. Yarmouth, to be rechristened the S.S. Frederick Douglass, was launched on Friday, Oct. 31. This ship will trade between New York, the West Indies and Panama, carrying freight and passengers. We want your help to launch a ship every two months until the Negro becomes a power in the maritime world. Help yourself to make money and become prosperous. Untold profits will be gathered from the various Negro countries of the world for those who invest now.

.....
 "Send in any buy your shares today.
 THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

.....
 "The association (U.N.I.A and A.C.L.) now has a membership of over two million persons......

"THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,
is backed today in its operations by full strength of its organization--to say the least of millions of other Negro men and women in all parts of the world.
BUY YOUR SHARES TODAY AND NOT TOMORROW."

The "Yarmouth" was never rechristened the "Frederick Douglass" because the Canadian authorities (the boat was owned by a Canadian Corporation) would not transfer its registry, not being satisfied that the Black Star Line was officered by responsible persons. Documentary evidence of this is available. And Carvey knew this when the above statement was made, for a Black Star Line, Ltd. of Canada was formed, to circumvent the ruling, without success. Note also that, instead of "being launched for Africa" the Yarmouth is now advertised to "ply between New York, the West Indies and Panama." Regarding the statement that freight and passengers would be carried, the books of the company show that this was accomplished on its few trips at a noted loss in each instance. Then, in the ad. the negro public is told to "help yourself to make money and

become prosperous," and that "untold profits will be gathered.... for those who invest now." Rather than making profit, the "Yarmouth" like all the boats acquired by the Line, was a losing proposition at every stage of the game, but instead of taking the first loss and mending its ways, or informing its stockholders and the public of the temporary setback, the Directors, led by Garvey, continued to advertise the "money making possibilities" of the investment and sunk more and more of the public's money into this boat. The former captain of the "Yarmouth", Joshua Cockburn, and the purser, George LeMoith, are Government witnesses and are willing to testify to the manner in which this vessel was handled. Cockburn states he was captain in name only and that Garvey was "captain on land as well as on sea." LeMoith tells a startling story of wasteful expenditures on the "Yarmouth," particularly in the West Indies. He has telegrams and other documents to show that, from New York, the boat was ordered to various places in the West Indian Islands merely for the purpose of exhibiting it to the public and selling stock. On none of these trips did the boat carry sufficient passengers or freight to justify the expenses for the trip. Even on the boat's return to the United States, LeMoith and Cockburn are able to show that despite the fact that the boat had aboard a perishable cargo for New York, Garvey ordered it to Boston "because he wanted to show it to the people" for the purpose of selling stock. Of course the cargo was spoiled and resulted in one of the many libels which were subsequently filed against the ship.

Note also in this advertisement that the membership of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. "which is backing the Black Star Line in full strength" has suddenly jumped from 15,000 to 2,000,000. Garvey and his officers will either have to admit that this is false or explain why the association books do not show dues from anywhere near the latter number. Of course they may claim that the Line had the "moral" support of that number, but is that the impression conveyed by the wording of the advertisement?

As I have stated above, this period of the Line's existence was marked by much stock selling activity and the advertising campaign was supplemented by speechmaking, throughout the country in negro centers. An army of speakers headed by Garvey toured the various large cities during the latter part of 1919 to gather in the spoils. In addition, each issue of the "Negro World," organ of the U. N. I. A. and of which Garvey is and always has been the Managing Editor, carried stirring articles signed by Garvey calling for subscriptions to stock, as well as stenographic reports of the speeches delivered at various points. One such article signed by Garvey appears in the issue for September 27, 1919, (Page 1) in which he states:

"The par value of the stock will go up."

"Buy your shares today and you will make money in the next few months....."

"If you have \$500 to invest for profit, then invest it now in the Black Star Line....."

In the "Negro World" for November 22, 1919, Page 1, Garvey, over his signature states:

"Every negro may rise to fortune and to greatness by investing today and night now in the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation. Opportunity knocks at every man's door but once, and it is knocking now for you."

In the "Negro World" for November 29, 1919, Page 1, Garvey stated:

"We shall start steamship lines, factories and banks....."

"If you men and women of the race desire, therefore, to be partners in the great cause of a remodeled world wherein the Negro shall merit respect and esteem, then I say unto you:.....
.....help the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation to float a new ship every two months.

"The second ship of the Black Star Line will be launched between January and February, 1920, for the African trade....."

By what means Garvey intended or hoped to "float" a ship every two months is not known, especially when one takes into consideration the fact that he had been unable up to that time to pay for the one already "purchased." And here again he speaks of launching a ship of the Black Star Line "for the African trade."

In the "Negro World" for December 13, 1919, Garvey said:

"For God's sake and the Race's sake, don't allow anxious Negro crooks to launch any scheme at your expense to rob you of your money and to set back the race one hundred years. You may invest your money to bring you profit by buying your shares in the Black Star Line."

By December 27, 1919, however, Garvey had doubled (on paper at least) the number of ships the Black Star Line intended to float for while, on November 22nd (see above) he suggested a ship "every two months," a little more than a month following he said:

"Whilst 1919 gave us one ship I am now appealing to the race the world over to so resolve on the 1st of January, 1920, that by the 1st of December, 1920, the Black Star Line may be able to present to the world twelve new ships owned and manned by the negro race."

During the period covered by the statements quoted above, the "Yarmouth" (or "Frederick Douglass," as Garvey insisted upon calling it) had reached Cuba after many difficulties. This was hailed with much joy by the line officials in New York, who held celebrations and meetings of various kinds at which "this wonderful achievement" was the signal for more stock selling. As a matter of fact, the pomp and ceremony attending the sailing from New York and arrival at Cuba of this boat was of such tremendous proportions that it overshadowed completely any thought of efficiency and economy in the running of the boat; no one appeared interested to know what connection this had with the making of profit for the stockholders or the company treasury or how it was providing for future dividends. It was admitted to the writer by at least two of the four indicted officers of the Black Star Line and several other officers who may be witnesses, that the "Yarmouth" was generally regarded as a "propaganda ship" for the further sale of stock and for no other purpose, and I will show later in this report that Garvey so admitted, under oath, on the witness stand. I believe, also, that the corporation minute book contains a statement of this kind made by one of the officers at a meeting of the Board of Directors (see Accountant Laxilles' report.) This is but a single

instance of the manner in which Garvey was spending the money entrusted to him by the unfortunate stockholders who, of course, knew nothing of the "inner workings."

Following the "tremendous success" of the Yarmouth, Garvey decided to increase the capital stock of the corporation, so, during February, 1920, at a special meeting of the stockholders the capital stock was increased to \$10,000,000.

Despite this "success" however there was much dissent and dissatisfaction among many of the stockholders over the reckless management of the company. This was brought to a climax by the seizure of the "Yarmouth" by the United States Marshal when the ship was forced to return to port during January, 1920, with a cargo of whiskey. This publicity undoubtedly affected the sale of stocks, and, finally, being forced to render some explanation and reassurance to the people, he, (Garvey) on February 4th, addressed them at Liberty Hall, New York. His speech is reported in the "Negro World" for February 14th, 1920, under the caption "THE REAL FACTS ABOUT THE BLACK STAR LINE GIVEN BY ITS PRESIDENT IN NOTABLE ADDRESS AT LIBERTY HALL." Of course Garvey charged that all reports that the Black Star Line was not the success it claimed to be were "plots by the enemy." In the early part of his speech he states:

"If anybody had anything to ask about the Black Star Line the proper person to ask is the president of the Black Star Line. If there is any information to be given he at least ought to know more about matters than anybody else."

Garvey then launched into an explanation of the whiskey deal, the summons to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury, and the manner in which he had "settled" the matter with the District Attorney, intimating strongly that the trouble was the result of dishonest "enemies" of the Line. Yet, in view of his statement quoted above, he sidesteps the issue by saying almost in the same breath:

"The cargo for the ship was contracted for during my absence in Canada when I went on vacation. When I came back I found the situation on my hands, and I had to deal with it so as to protect the interests of the corporation."

This would indicate (and I think Garvey so intended to indicate) that "something had been put over" on him during his absence. But in the very next paragraph of his speech he is reported as saying:

"I realized when the cargo was contracted for that we had a big job on our hands. I tried to complete the job by sending the ship away, even though they plotted at the last moment to hold up the ship..... We had no officers of the corporation performed our duty when we handed the ship over to our captain. The moment he cleared we were no longer responsible for the ship....."

So that he apparently contradicts himself in the same speech, for, according to the above, he did have full knowledge of the contract before the ship sailed. If the cargo and contract were so undesirable, why did he, as President, permit the deal to go through? Captain Joshua Cockburn and E. D. Smith-Green, government witnesses, can testify fully regarding this incident. Here again it is interesting to note that whenever anything "serious" occurs Garvey is conveniently absent. Dismissing this matter, however, Garvey told his

audience of the "strength" of the corporation and asked for their continued support, assuring them that although the course of the Line had been beset with troubles and setbacks, it was "as solid as a rock"--

"Up to now we have not sacrificed anything. We have not lost anything. Those of you who have invested \$5. or \$100. in the Black Star Line, you have not lost anything. Your \$5. or \$100. are still there, and we are expecting to give you your dividends no matter how small, at the end of the first financial year when it comes....."

"When the white man buys one ship and it goes down, does he cry? No! He buys ten more. And it is the same with the New Negro. If he goes into business he goes into it with the same spirit and determination. If he loses one ship he is prepared to put up two more. Anyhow, we are not at the point where we are expecting any failure, but, on the contrary, the Black Star Line is stronger than ever. From the time we started we have been growing, growing to now, and we are the strongest now, and on Sunday we will present you with the first certificates stamped with the ten million dollar capital of the Black Star Line. And at the same time we will present you with the certificate of the Negro Factories Corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000. Therefore, we have absolutely nothing to worry about, except that we are going on to buy not bulls, cows, pigs, and put up factories, to find work and employment for ourselves and our children."

Then, after intimating to his audience that he was not in agreement with the acceptance of the whiskey cargo by the Black Star Line, Garvey goes on to say:

"Long news articles have appeared in the French, English and Canadian and foreign newspapers telling about the S. S. "Falmouth" with a cargo of whiskey valued at \$4,800,000. Everybody all over the world knows that the Negro has a ship with the richest cargo afloat on board. Have you heard much about the White Star Line? No, but everybody is hearing about the Black Star Line with its \$4,800,000. cargo and the price is going up every day. Before that ship reaches Havana that cargo will be worth about \$10,000,000."

He continues in this vein, leading to the belief that the Black Star Line owns the cargo. This of course is not true, and whether the cargo be worth \$10,000,000. or \$10.00, the contract shows that the Line will receive only the stipulated rate for carrying the freight. There is no record that Garvey, in similar public manner, or in any other in fact, informed the stockholders that instead of an expected profit they had suffered a complete loss on the deal.

Concluding his speech, Garvey, again assuring the worried stockholders, states:

"Do not for one moment let the thought hover in your mind that anything is wrong with the Black Star Line. If you doubt what I say, come to the office of the Black Star Line and you will see two buildings now linked into one. And where we had a staff of a few people we now have a staff of five times the size, and we are doing real business."

Of course the Accountant's report will show that the statement "your

"\$5. or \$100. are still there" is utterly without truth. And where Garvey expected to pay the dividends "no matter how small" is still another of the many unsolved mysteries that Garvey will no doubt have a difficult time explaining. It will also be interesting to compare his statements that "the Black Star Line is stronger than ever" and "we are the strongest" with the actual financial condition of the line at the time in question.

Garvey's assurances of the strength of the Black Star Line did not end with that meeting, for, in the "Negro World" for March 6, 1920, Page 1, he states:

"Our stewardship of money that has been intrusted to us in the past is the best guarantee we can offer for trust and confidence in us. Seven months ago today the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line Steamship Corporation had a very small bank account. Today the U.N.I.A. publishes a newspaper with a circulation of over 40,000 and owns Liberty Hall and the adjoining lot and two office buildings at 54 and 56 West 135th Street. Today the Black Star Line owns the S. S. "Yarmouth", soon to be rechristened the S.S. "Frederick Douglass," and will soon launch on the high seas another steamship to fly the colors of the Black, the Red and the Green....."

"We have already launched one ship; we will soon launch others and erect factories in Harlem. We are offering shares for sale in the Black Star Line and Negro Factories Corporation at \$1. each. These corporations will declare dividends at the end of the financial year."

The statements in the first paragraph should be compared with the actual facts as shown by the books. The second is self-explanatory.

And again, on February 14th, 1920, Garvey wrote as follows to the "Negro World:"

"This week I present you with the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation recapitalized at ten million dollars. They told us when we incorporated this corporation that we could not make it, but we are now gone from a \$5,000,000 corporation to one of \$10,000,000. Our purpose is to place upon the high seas a merchant marine and to make our ships shall anchor in every port of the world. The colors of the Black Star Line shall fly from every sea, and the kings and nations of the world, at that time, shall tear their hats and salute the colors of the red, the black, and the green, the emblem of Negro liberty, the emblem of a free and independent Africa."

The promise of "launching other ships" was followed, during March, 1920, by the purchase of a ferryboat called the "Shady-side." A history of this boat is interesting. It was built in New Jersey during 1873 at a cost said to be about \$25,000. It was practically a total loss when one Leon Swift, a ship broker, acquired it for \$1, and other valuable considerations. He claims to have spent "upwards of \$20,000" putting it into running order. Upon being interviewed by me some time ago he stated that when he learned the Black Star Line was in the market for a ship he went to them and suggested that they acquire the "Shady-side" and run it up the Hudson River on excursions, suggesting that this would be "good propaganda" for their stock salesmen. Garvey and O. H. Thompson, agreed and ad

March 24, 1920, signed a contract with Swift to purchase the boat for \$25,000. on time payments. Delivery was made to the Black Star Line on April 10th, 1920. In small accounts Swift has received \$17,000. of the purchase price. The Black Star Line had the boat insured for \$45,000. During the winter of 1920-1921 the boat was wrecked by ice in the Hudson River and has since been pronounced a total loss. Garvey has made an assignment of the total insurance to Swift so that he may recover the \$17,000. due him. Swift has entered suit against the insurance company for the total amount of the policy and when last interviewed had high hopes of recovery. I have asked officials of the Black Star Line why, if but \$17,000 was due Swift, they assigned a \$45,000. policy to him, and what was to become of the balance if he recovered. These officials state that they trust to Swift's honesty to pay them.

As I have stated, the "Shadyside" was nothing more than a ferryboat. Even after Swift spent the alleged \$20,000. on her he admits that he had much trouble securing a license from the Navigation Dept. to run her. And this, when secured, provided that the boat was not permitted to run outside the waters of New York Harbor. The boat was run up and down the Hudson a few times by the Black Star Line, and was used as nothing more than a stock selling scheme. The accountant's report will show that, like the "Yarmouth," this boat was a losing proposition at every stage of its short career.

I wonder if this is the boat "for the African trade" referred to when, on November 6th, 1919, (see above) after announcing the launching of the "Yarmouth" he stated that "we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley, on the 1st of January, 1920"; if this is the kind of boat which would make the Negro "a power in the maritime world" (see Black Star Line advertisements); if this is the class of boat upon which the corporation expected to pay dividends, "no matter how small"; make "every negro rise to fortune and greatness" who invested in Black Star Line stock, and if this is one of the "direct lines of steamships.....to reach the negro peoples of the world, etc."? Garvey, of course, will state that the purchase of such a boat was within the scope of the line's charter, and that they expected to make money on the proposition, but the facts speak for themselves.

Closely following the acquirement of the "Shadyside", Garvey, on May 1st, 1920, announced that the line was about to launch a third ship, to be named the "Antonio Maceo," (ex "Kanawah.") Consideration should be taken of the fact that when Garvey purchased the "Shadyside", the "Yarmouth" not only had not been paid for, but was, in addition, a heavily losing investment, and when he entered negotiations for the "Kanawah" the same conditions existed with regard to both the "Shadyside" and the "Yarmouth." Of course Garvey and his officials must have known this, for the company's books were available to them, and in fact Garvey had already stated (on February 14th) that he, as President, "ought to know more about matters (of the Black Star Line) than anybody else."

There is of course no question in the minds of those who have followed the course of the Black Star Line under Garvey's guidance that the profit-making for the stockholder was secondary to that of propaganda for the support and furtherance of Garvey's political ideas and ideals. Economy, efficiency, sound business policy, advice of well meaning members and those versed in maritime affairs were totally disregarded so long as "enemies" could be outstripped in the race for Negro support. During the period between the inauguration of the Black Star Line and the purchase of the S. S. "Kanawah", (the third and last "ship" of the Line,) a bitter struggle was carried on, principally in New York, between the Garveyites on one side and other Negro factions (most of which were competing for Negro support with some sort of financial scheme) on the other. This is attested to by

the columns of the "Negro World" during that time. Garvey's weapon in the fight was the Black Star Line, and he had to make it good (or at least appear to) or suffer defeat. This is approximately the situation which caused Garvey to recklessly plunge the stockholders' money into almost anything that, on the surface, would appear to make the Black Star Line look like an actuality and success. The manner in which he entered into the various contracts for the purchase and charter of the "Yarmouth," the acquirement of a useless ferryboat, and finally for a boat which later proved itself capable of sustaining itself along the Atlantic coast, combined with the funds he continued to sink into these losses even after he must have known beyond any doubt that further expenditures on them would be nothing short of criminal, disproves any claim that the business was being conducted according to the standards expected and required of a public corporation.

To prove conclusively that he was more anxious to overcome the criticisms of the "enemy" than preserve the stockholders' money, I refer to Garvey's own speeches as reported in the "Negro World" during April and May, 1920. During that period successive meetings were held for the purpose of again "reassuring stockholders." On April 21st, 1920, in Manhattan Casino, N. Y. City (reported May 1, 1920) Garvey stated publicly:

"We (the B.S.L.) have now two boats belonging to the Black Star Line, and in the next five days we will have the third ship. This is the kind of answer we give to our critics."

But was Garvey duty-bound to please his "critics" or protect the persons who had invested their good money? Certainly he never informed either critics or stockholders of the circumstances under which these ships had been acquired.

The purchase of the "Kanawah" (which they intended to rename the "Antonio Maceo") is recorded in the books of the company. Leon Swift, mentioned above, was the broker in the transaction. The owner was Edwin Briggs, Inc., 168 - 6th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. It was built in 1899 at New York; 3200 h.p., takes a crew of 57, carries 55 passengers and 100 tons freight. The purchase price was \$60,000. contract dated April 24th, 1920, providing for \$5,000. down, \$10,000. on delivery and balance within six months. Although fully paid for, the Black Star Line experienced much trouble in so doing, and Mr. Briggs tells me that several times both Garvey and Thompson came to him telling of the serious financial troubles of the Line and pleading for time. On one occasion they asked him to forego his mortgage claim temporarily so that necessary repairs could be made. Title to the ship passed to the Black Star Line with their second payment. Captain Adrian Richardson and his assistant, one Linck, are willing to testify for the Government as to the running of the "Kanawah." The ship made several trips to the West Indies, and is still lying at Antilla, Cuba, (since August 31, 1921,) an admitted (by Garvey and Swift) total loss. Richardson and his crew subsequently sued Garvey for unpaid salaries, obtained a judgment but have never been able to satisfy it. We have a very interesting report from the American Consul at Antilla regarding the circumstances surrounding the arrival of the "Kanawah" there and of the indifference and neglect exhibited by Black Star Line officials in New York in the matter.

Garvey's troubles with the "enemy" came to a head during June, 1920, when, during the week of June 12th, before Judge Knox in the Federal Court, New York, he sued the "Chicago Defender", a negro publication, for libel. Garvey received a verdict of \$5. I do not have copies of all the testimony in my possession, but in the "Negro World" for June 19, 1920, parts of Garvey's testimony are

reported. Much of it concerns the Black Star Line, U. N. I. A., and the "Negro World," and, I am quoting it herein so that such statements may be compared with what this and Accountant Herliess' report shows:

REGARDING THE U. N. I. A.:

- Q. What is the membership of that organization (the U.N.I.A.)?
A. The present membership is about three million people.
- Q. Where was this Association first organized?
A. It was first formed in the Island of Jamaica in 1914.
- Q. When you came to New York (about 1916) how large a membership did it have?
A. About 600 members.
- Q. How many members has it in the U. S. Now?
A. It has approximately one million members in the United States.
- Q. Who caused it to be incorporated?
A. I did.
- Q. About when?
A. In 1918 I believe.
- Q. Is it a stock corporation?
A. It is a membership corporation.

REGARDING THE "NEGRO WORLD":

- Q. Who owns the "Negro World"?
A. The African Communities League owns the "Negro World."
- Q. And what is the relation of the U.N.I.A. to the African Community League?
A. The stock in the A. C. L. is owned by the U.N.I.A.
- Q. What is its circulation?
A. Its present circulation is 50,000 copies. At the time that the libel was published (about Sept. 29-30, 1919-M.J.D.) its circulation was about 10,000 or 15,000.

REGARDING THE "BLACK STAR LINE: (General)

- Q. Are most of the members of the Black Star Line members of the U.N.I.A.?
A. A large number of the stockholders of the B.S.L. are also members of the U.N.I.A.
- Q. Mr. Garvey, what is the present value of the assets of the Black Star Line?
A. \$297,378.49.
- Q. In a general way, what do these assets consist of?
A. They consist of an equity in three ships.
- Q. What are the names of the three ships?
A. The Yarmouth, the Obalyside and the Kanawah.
- Q. What is the amount of the equity of the Black Star Line in the steamer Yarmouth?
A. \$180,000.

- Q. What amount was paid on account of the purchase of that ship?
A. \$120,000.
- Q. Since it was purchased what amount has been expended on repairs?
A. \$60,000.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own that boat?
A. Yes.
- Q. Is the purpose of the Black Star Line to charter a dilapidated ship and set out on an ocean voyage to reach the shores of Africa?
A. No.
- Q. Is the purpose of the Black Star Line to establish a colony in Africa?
A. No.
- Q. Did the District Attorney (Kilroe, E.Y.) call for and receive the books of the Black Star Line?
A. Yes, he did.
- Q. Were those books delivered to him for examination?
A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever been arrested or indicted for selling stock in the Black Star Line?
A. In Chicago in October, 1919, I was arrested for violating the Blue Sky Law.
- Q. That was because the Black Star Line had not obtained a license to do business in Illinois?
A. I was instructed by my attorney at that time that it was not necessary to hold a license to sell stock in Chicago.
- Q. After the article was published concerning the Black Star Line what did the Black Star Line do in order to counteract it?
A. We had to send speakers all over the country and to foreign countries where we had prospective subscribers.
- Q. Who paid the speakers?
A. The Black Star Line.
- Q. What was the amount paid to these speakers for their services?
A. Approximately \$25,000.
- Q. Did it own it ("Yarmouth") on Sept. 20, 1919?
A. Yes.
- Q. Are there any libels filed against the "Yarmouth"?
A. Yes.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line deposited monies to bond these libels?
A. Yes, \$10,500.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own any buildings?
A. Yes, Nos. 64 and 66 West 130th Street, New York.

100-1781-6

- Q. How much did it pay for each of these buildings?
 A. For No. 56-\$15,000., and for No. 54-\$11,000.
- Q. How much equity has the company in these two buildings?
 A. Seven or eight thousand dollars.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own any auto trucks?
 A. Two.
- Q. What did it pay for these trucks?
 A. \$4,000. for one and \$1,500. for the other.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line any money on deposit in the Bank?
 A. Yes.
- Q. Please state the amounts in the various banks deposited to the credit of the Black Star Line?
 A. In the Chelsea Exchange Bank \$16,000;
 In the International Bank of Colon \$500;
 In the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va., \$500;
 In Brown & Stevens Bank, Philadelphia, \$200;
 With the Tremont Trust Co., Boston, Mass., \$3,000;
 There are also deposits in the Royal Bank of Canada in the island of Cuba; the Bank of Liberia, West Africa, and in the Bank of Lagos, Nigeria, Africa; all amounting to \$297,378.
- Q. That is the total valuation of the assets of the Black Star Line?
 A. Yes.
- Q. How many stockholders has the Black Star Line today?
 A. About 15,000 or 17,000.
- Q. How many did it have on September 20, 1919?
 A. About 9,000.
- Q. What was the paid up capital of the Black Star Line on September 20, 1919?
 A. \$45,000.
- Q. And what is the paid up capital today?
 A. \$333,000.
- Q. When you say paid up capital you mean the amount of capital stock actually issued?
 A. Yes.
- Q. That is, sold on the partial payment plan?
 A. Yes, inclusive.
- Q. What is the number of shares of stock that has been issued?
 A. 76,798.

REGARDING THE "YARMOUTH":

- Q. Between what ports does the "Yarmouth" operate?
 A. Because of the lies published in the Chicago Defender, we were forced to send the ship to far off ports where there were prospective purchasers of stock in the Black Star Line who had become doubtful of the existence of the corporation. We sent her to Panama, Costa Rica, Bocas del Toro, and now she is on her way to Kingston, Jamaica.

- Q. The latter is the regular route of the boat, is it not?
A. Yes.
- Q. Was the purpose of the trip of the "Yarmouth" to those other ports you mentioned to show people that the Black Star Line did actually own a boat?
A. Yes, for that purpose.
- Q. Was there any other purpose?
A. No.
- Q. What is the cost of sending the boat to those ports which were not on the regular route of the boat?
A. We had to expend between \$50,000. and \$40,000. to send the boat there.
- Q. When you bought that ship your purpose was to have her ply between the different ports?
A. According to the license given to us, she was only a coasting steamer.
- Q. When you sent her out on these voyages you had cargo for that ship, did you not?
A. We had no cargo when we sent her to Panama to counteract the libel of the Chicago Defender.
- Q. Did you have cargo on the ship when she sailed from this port?
A. From here to Sagua La Grande, Cuba.
- Q. Has the ship lost money?
A. We have lost money on the trips we had to make to central America and to counteract the libel of the Chicago Defender.

REGARDING THE "SHADYSIDE":

- Q. Tell us about the "Shadyside." Where does she operate?
A. She operates on the Hudson River as an excursion boat.
- Q. Does the "Shadyside" carry freight?
A. She is simply an excursion boat.
- Q. Is the "Shadyside" constantly sailing, carrying passengers and freight?
A. She carries passengers only.
- Q. Does she sail daily?
A. Not daily; two or three times a week.
- Q. She has been sailing two or three times a week since you bought her?
A. Yes.

REGARDING THE "KANAWAH":

- Q. What is the "Kanawah"?
A. It is a steamer we have bought for the purpose of putting her on the intercolonial trade.
- Q. What do you mean by intercolonial trade?
A. To trade between the islands of Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo and Jamaica.
- Q. Do you carry freight on that boat?
A. We intend to; she has not sailed yet.

--190--1781-6

Regarding the figures quoted as to assets and expenditures, ownership of the "Negro world" and the buildings mentioned, I respectfully refer to Mr. Merrillea's report for comparison. Attention, however, is called to the question asked Garvey as to the ports in the West Indies to which the "Yarmouth" travelled. Note his admission that the "Yarmouth" was sent there for no other purpose than (as already stated in this report) propaganda, and that the company, in addition to losing possible revenues from freight and passengers that might have been carried, actually expended on it between thirty and forty thousand dollars from their treasury for this purpose.

Another admission, which I consider important, is that in which Garvey stated that "according to the license given to us, she (the "Yarmouth") was only a coasting steamer. Yet despite the fact that this was admitted by Garvey, in June, 1920, some six months later the following printed advertisement appeared in the columns of the "Negro world", (about January 1st, 1921) and continued regularly therein for several months, with but slight change:

BLACK STAR LINE

Sailings for

LIBERIA WEST AFRICA

The S. S. YARMOUTH will sail with cargo and passengers from New York on or about the 17th of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. Other ships of the Line will sail with cargo and passengers on or about the 2nd of April, 1921, at 3 p.m., May 8th at 3 p.m.; May 29th at 3 p.m.; June 18th, 3 p.m.; June 26th, 3 p.m.; and regular weekly and fortnightly sailings thereafter. For rates and farther information apply.

Traffic and Passenger Dept.
Black Star Line Steamship Corp.
56-58 West 135th St. N.Y.

The name "Yarmouth" was dropped from the ad about March 1st but appeared regularly from the 1st of January previous thereto. I wonder what "other ships of the Line" Garvey had in mind when he published this ad, for the "Yarmouth" was not licensed to leave the coasting service, the "Kanawah" (he so admitted) was for inter-colonial trade in the West Indies and the "Shadyside" was not licensed to leave even the harbor of New York? With the "Yarmouth" and "Shadyside" eliminated for local reasons, the "Kanawah" remains as the only boat in control of the Line which could possibly have been intended for the African trade. But, during the very period covered by the advertised sailings (starting in March, 1921) the "Negro world" carried the following advertisement:

PASSENGERS
for
Bermuda, Jamaica, Panama
BY THE S.S. ANTONIO NICHO
Luxurious, Speedy
BOOK YOUR BAGGAGE NOW
Space is Limited
BLACK STAR LINE, INC.
54-56 W. 135th St., N. Y. C.
Traffic Dept.

So that this would appear to eliminate the "Kanawah" and leave the line without a boat for Liberia, as advertised. This is a good example of Garvey's dishonesty.

I understand, also, that money for passage to Africa was accepted by the line on the basis of the first mentioned ad. This can be checked up, however, by Mr. Merrilees' report.

The so-called "vindication" of the Black Star Line by its 6¢ verdict from the Chicago Defender gave Carvey new impetus in the sale of stock. Speakers and salesmen were sent on the road, circulars were sent to every prospective buyer and large, full page ads similar to the one already quoted, continued to appear. During the middle of 1920 a new phrase was added to these ads, reading as follows:

"There should be no trouble about making up your mind to help your race to rise to a position in the maritime world that will challenge the attention and command the admiration of the world. Men like nations fail in nothing they boldly attempt when sustained by virtuous purpose and firm resolution."

"Money awaiting an advantageous investment should go to purchasing shares in the Black Star Line and reap the reward that is bound to follow."

And Carvey, in signed weekly articles in the "Negro World", such as the one which appeared on July 19, 1920, reading in part:

"And let me say that the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation is about to inaugurate a new campaign to launch several more ships of larger tonnage so as to enter into real earnest competition for the great African trade....."

continued to urge the people to invest their money into this already worthless scheme. Alluring word pictures were drawn by Carvey of the benefits which the Black Star Line was to bring to the stockholders. Although, in his testimony before Judge Knox in the Chicago Defender suit, he denied that the Black Star Line was part of his scheme to "seize" Africa for the negroes, he apparently lied, for almost every speech he has uttered, every editorial he has written and every piece of propaganda issued has linked the Black Star Line as an integral part of the U.S.I.A.--the first of the many steps contemplated, which would lead to the desired result. Here is a sample of how he has linked up his African propaganda with the Black Star Line: Writing in the "Negro World" for July 31, 1920, Page 1, Col. 5, he says in part:

"Immediately after the convention (2nd Intl. Conv. of the U.S.I.A.) the Black Star Line contemplates opening up direct routes between American and Africa and South America. More ships must be bought and bigger ships. The directors, therefore, ask that every Negro make now a desperate effort to buy more shares in the corporation. The more ships the Black Star Line has the better accommodations we will be able to give to the race. Liberia must be built. Men must be transported. Skilled mechanics and craftsmen are wanted. We cannot transport them in balloons, in air ships; we can only transport them in the ships of the Black Star Line. First of all, we must buy ships to make transportation possible. Hundreds of miles of railroads must be laid down in Liberia. Docks must be built; educational institutions must be built; industrial enterprises must be constructed, and all will mean the transportation of skilled men from this western Hemisphere, so we ask that every Negro who can afford it to buy more shares in the Black Star Line..... My advice to you is that you buy now, so that by the

close of the convention the directors will be able to give a statement to the world of the acquisition of more ships for the Black Star Line, which will make it possible for us to transport at our will."

This is but a single one of the many such visions Garvey has offered the negro public. I might suggest to the United States Attorney, however, that this is quoted more for his general information than for use in court, for it would open up a locked door opportunity for Garvey and the defense to use the proceedings as a means of free advertising, a thing to be religiously avoided in this case, not that it would materially affect the result but because it would carry the case far afield and divert attention from the issue in question.

In Garvey's cross-examination at the Chicago Defender trial, it will be noted he admitted the expenditure of \$25,000 for speaker, etc., who were sent around the country in the interests of the Black Star Line. Whether or not that amount is correct can be learned from Mr. Merrill's report, but the fact remains that the corporation did pay out of its treasury for the upkeep of a veritable army of propagandists who traveled like lords around the country at the expense of the stockholders. An excellent illustration of this is furnished in the "Negro World" for September 25th, 1920, (page 1, column 1) as follows:

"Tuesday, however, brought an innovation in the life of Atlantic City, in that its frivolities were suddenly turned into seriousness on the part of the negroes of the city by the sea when His Excellency, the Honorable Marcus Garvey, Pres. of Africa, and party paid a visit to the Atlantic City Div. of the U.N.I. and A.C.L. The party, which was from New York.....consisted of Bishop Selkridge of the Field Corn, Mr. Watkins of the B.S.L. office, Messrs Houston, Robinson and Clark, the renowned sorcerers of the Negro race; the private secretary to the president general and the official stenog. of the Black Star Line and the Black Star Line Band, under the direction of Prof. Isles. "This distinguished party is traveling throughout the United States of America on a campaign in the interest of the U.N.I. and the Black Star Line B.S. Corn..... to buy shares of stock in the Black Star Line B.S. Corn. which already has three ships sailing the seas."

Continuation of same article, on Page 4, Bishop Selkridge, in speech, stated: (Garvey and others on platform)

"It (B.S.L.) offers, first and foremost, dividends for your investment; it offers, next opportunity for business and reward for our people; for today in the West Indies and Central and South America our people have coffee, cocoa, sugar, bananas and other commodities that alien races are bringing here, and our people cannot get the proper accommodation, the proper services, and it is up to you and me to furnish them with the proper means of transportation, to give them the necessary intercourse with us....."

"I therefore ask you to come forward and buy shares, so that we will not only have three ships, as we have now, but very soon these three shall be multiplied, you, thirty ships, so that they shall sail upon the seven seas. I ask you to come forward and buy shares in the B.S.L."

100-1781-6

This party traveled throughout the East and Middle-west, although I do not have a complete list of the places visited, which included Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, O., Washington, D. C., etc., returning to New York during October. In commenting on this trip in New York, Garvey stated at a public meeting that it was very successful financially. This statement can be checked up from the company's books, for I understand that not over \$3,000. cash was sent in to the home office during that period. At least the expenses of such trips should be compared to the results obtained as shown by stock subscriptions. Garvey would undoubtedly have remained away longer, but for troubles in the home office at New York as evidenced by an article in the "Negro world" for October 16, 1920. (page 1, column 1) and page 10, column 1) which states that he was called back by "disturbing rumors of the Black Star Line and U.N.I.A. condition," and goes on to state that Bishop McSpire (Chaplain General) presented him with a purse of \$1,026.32 "to meet some of the obligations of the association." The situation must have been serious, for the next issue of the "Negro world" October 30th, page 1, contained a signed article by Garvey, parts of which I quote and which are self-explanatory:

"Jealous men and organizations have tried to misrepresent the U.N.I.A. to the people. They have tried in all ways to lie about the auxiliary corporations of the U.N.I.A., namely the B.S.L. SS. Corp., the Negro Fact. Corp., and others, but to no avail. This one truth should be clearly understood by each and every member of the Negro race; That the U.N.I.A. is not a selfish, individualistic movement,.....It seeks not to enrich any individual or group of individuals. It seeks not to exploit the race for personal gain as private corporations and individualistic movements do. As, for instance, the Black Star Line SS Corp. seeks not to sell shares to the negro public for the purpose of enriching the directors or a few individuals; but the B.S.L., as an auxiliary of the U.N.I.A. is to serve the higher interests of the race.

Men will argue to you that you should support their enterprises against the U.N.I.A., but this is a terrible mistake. Were you to do that you would be supporting the old time order of things that will keep you slaves, while others become rich at your expense. The B.S.L., even as the U.N.I.A., is owned by the people and is a movement for the people which tends to their ultimate liberation.

The time is near at hand when the usefulness of the Black Star Line will be completely set forth, when hundreds of thousands will be sorry that they never gave their support to the B.S.L. when they were able to do so.

.....
Construction work (in Liberia) will be started in January, 1921, when the first ship of the Black Star Line on the African trade will sail from New York with materials and workmen for this construction work.

.....
 Harken not to the selfish, capitalistic Negro who seeks to argue to show you why you should invest in his selfish, individualistic enterprise as against helping such gigantic movements as the U.N.I.A. and the Black Star Line Corp., which have already stirred the world, etc., etc."

When Garvey made the statement that a ship would leave for Africa in January, 1921, I do not know what ship he had in mind, and the minutes of the Corporation (reported upon by Mr. Merrilces) may enlighten on this. However, the line certainly had none able to make the trip when the statement was issued.

But he continued, (at least on paper.) with his African preparations, and on December, 11, 1920, through the "Negro world" (page 1, Column 3) said:

"The Black Star Line S.S. Corporation, which is an auxiliary of the U. N. I. A., is now making preparations for the transportation of men from the United States, West Indies, South and Central America in the year 1921 to Liberia, West Africa.

.....
"The Black Star Line Corp., has also issued a call for \$25,000. to place its ships in proper order for the African and West Indian trade in 1921. Thousands of immigrants will have to leave the United States of America, the West Indies and other parts of the world, and the only ships that will be available will be those of the Black Star Line. I ask therefore that all those who read this message this week send in immediately and subscribe for shares in the Black Star Line....."

While Garvey does not say in this statement that these "men" will be transported to Africa, in boats belonging to the Black Star Line, the text would lead to that belief. It is true that on January 20, 1921, a body of technicians did leave the United States and go to Africa in the interests of the U. N. I. A. But they did not sail in a Black Star Line boat. One of the men who went on this trip, Cyril Crichton, has given us a statement which may be of much use. In effect, he is able to show the hand of Garvey's mismanagement even in this, and is also able to disprove Garvey's claim that he has obtained concessions of any kind in Liberia, Africa, which Garvey has many times claimed. And in this connection I might mention here that, preceding the delegation of technicians, Elie Garcia made a trip to Africa for the U. N. I. A. and upon his return made a report to Garvey which indicated that the sentiment in Africa was very hostile to Garvey and the U. N. I. A. and that it would be an utter impossibility to carry out the association's plans there for many reasons. Garvey, instead of publishing this report, suppressed it and issued a favorable one to the public in its place, and continued to lead his followers to the belief that Africans were waiting for them with open arms despite the fact that this adverse report had been made to him. A copy of Garcia's report is available.

Closely following the above announcement and the call for funds to repair the ships of the Black Star Line, which by that time were in almost hopeless condition, the following article, written by Garvey, appeared in the "Negro world," on January 1, 1921, (page 1, column 2):

"The ships of the Black Star Line which are now being refitted and repaired will be put in service on regular sailings as per arrangements that will appear in the columns of the Negro World. All men and mechanics who desire to go to Africa are requested to register their names with the Registrars of local divisions of the U. N. I. A. and also to send a duplicate of the registration addressed to the Traffic Dept. U. N. I. A. 16 W. 135th St. The first public sailing of passengers and settlers will take place in March. The first official sailing of surveyors and mechanics will be between the 25th of January and the 20th of February. Let all those who desire to go to Africa register their intentions now.....There will be regular sailings of the ships of the Black Star Line from New York and Philadelphia starting from March, 1921. The sailings will be first monthly, then fortnightly and weekly

prepare, because between January 1st and December 31st, 1921, it is expected that the U.S.I.A. and the Black Star Line will have transported between five hundred thousand and one million civilized, industrious Negroes from this western hemisphere into the great Republic of Africa. The great need at the present time is for more ships in the Black Star Line.
The more ships the Black Star Line has at its command, the more regular will be the sailings from these points to Liberia."

Simultaneously with the issuance of this statement, the following advertisement appeared in the same issue of the "Negro World":

BLACK STAR LINE
 . Sailings for
LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA

The S. S. Yarmouth will sail with cargo and passengers from New York on or about the 27th of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. Other ships of the Line will sail with cargo and passengers on or about the 2nd of April, 1921, at 3 p.m.; May 8th at 3 p.m.; May 29th at 3 p.m.; June 12th, 3 p.m.; June 25th, 3 p.m. and regular weekly and fortnightly sailings thereafter. For rates and further information apply Traffic and Passenger Dept. Black Star Line Steamship Corp.

This leaves no doubt as to what "ship" of the line Garvey had in mind when he said that by December 31, 1921, the Black Star Line "will have transported between five hundred thousand and one million.....negroes from this western hemisphere into the great republic of Africa." Attention therefore is again called to the fact that (according to Garvey's own admissions) the "Yarmouth" could not legally leave the coasting trade, and there is nothing in the minute book of the corporation to show that the "Yarmouth's" classification or license were ever changed to permit it to enter into the trans-atlantic trade. And I believe Mr. Kerrilee's report on the minute book will show that at this very time the "Yarmouth", in addition to the legal disqualifications, was also physically unable to be used for such purposes because of its condition and the many libels for damage, etc., filed against it.

Garvey followed up the above quoted statements (on January 8th, 1921,) with the following:

"As stated in my message of last week, the first batch of workmen and mechanics are sailing from New York on or about the 20th inst. Arrangements have been made that the first transatlantic liner of the Black Star Line with passengers will sail on or about March 27, after which time there will be regularly fortnightly and weekly sailings. All those who desire to be settlers in Liberia..... are requested to start immediately to make arrangements for so doing.

.....
 "Again I ask you to support the great Black Star Line Steamship Corp. by buying shares to help float ships to be used in the transportation of our men and women from this western hemisphere to Africa."

Unquestionably Garvey's statements brought a deluge of applications from negroes in all parts of the country who desired

to go to Africa. We will be able to produce witnesses who will testify that on the strength of his remarks and propaganda they sold out their homes and belongings in distant parts of the country and, at great expense, brought their families to New York expecting to sail away to Africa on Black Star Line boats. When, however, they learned upon their arrival that they had been humbugged by Garvey, many became destitute in New York and had to be cared for by friends, relatives and charitable organizations. The books of the company will show that tickets for such sailings were sold and the cash deposited in the Black Star Line treasury. Most of this money, I understand, has been returned upon request of the irate "passengers."

Our investigation shows that during the time Garvey was making these statements about "sailing to Africa," he and other officials of the Line were trying to get a boat good and large enough for such use. O. W. Thompson and one Rudolph Silverston, a ship broker, are able to tell of this period. From their statements I learn that the Black Star Line was negotiating here and there for a boat without success for one reason or another, the main drawback being that the Black Star Line had by this time ruined its chances of credit by its utter failure to successfully operate, causing owners of boats negotiated for to demand cash, (which the Black Star Line did not have) or some satisfactory evidence of ability to pay. The fact is, however, that when, in December and January, Garvey made the statements I quote above, the Black Star Line had neither purchased nor contracted for any ocean-going boat, nor were they financially able to purchase one, in fact there was not even a bright prospect of their getting one. Garvey will tell you that he was "fooled" by Thompson, Silverston and others through their repeated promises to have a boat "tomorrow" or their statements that one had been contracted for. But he was the all powerful President, chairman of the Board of Directors, mouthpiece, and everything else of importance in the line, and was surely in a position to know the true facts. Even if the statements of subordinates, caused him in turn to make untrue statements to the public, should he have made such without first investigating and being assured of the true state of affairs?

The period just referred to, i. e., from about September 1920 to the end of March, 1921, is an important one in the history of the Black Star Line so far as the violation charged in the present case is concerned. The corporation minutes show that at the successive Directors meetings a "ship for the African trade" was discussed. O. W. Thompson, under indictment, states that the people were so disappointed with the failure of the three boats in control of the Black Star Line that "money was no object" in getting a boat for the African trade. But, it is also noted in Thompson's statement, the financial standing of the line had been impaired to such an extent that several subterfuges had to be resorted to. For instance, Silverston, operating as the New York Ship Exchange, 115 Broadway, was given several thousand dollars worth of checks by the Black Star Line and a power of attorney authorizing him to procure in his own name (but for the Line) a ship. Again, during October, 1920, the "Black Star Line, Inc. of New Jersey" was formed for the specific purpose of taking over whatever ship would be procured for the African trade, this procedure being used to avoid the possibility of having the liabilities against the other boats of the Line being attached to the new one and prevent its operation. But, (and this is important) during the very time Thompson and Silverston were trying to keep the moral of the negro stockholders together by the hasty purchase of a ship, the books show that the Black Star Line did not have sufficient money on hand to make such a purchase. They had merely enough for a first payment, no doubt intending to raise

the balance by further sales of stock. Thus it was that the officials launched another active stock selling campaign at this time. Garvey, the chief spokesman, went on a tour of the various U.N.I.A. branches, starting during January, 1921, to get the money, leaving Thompson, Garcia and others in New York to negotiate for the boat. His speeches at the various public meetings are reported in full in the "Negro World" and are generally similar to all previous ones, insofar as they implore further purchase of the Line's worthless stock by the negroes. Garvey did not go to the people, who had so faithfully invested their good dollars, and tell them that the company was a total failure, and that, as he spoke to them, it was practically bankrupt. Instead, he stated, (see "Negro World," February 12, 1921):

"INVEST YOUR MONEY NOW IN THE BLACK STAR LINE BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO LATE."

2Whilst you did not heed my pleadings of years ago to help organizations like the Black Star Line, and the U.N.I.A., I am now repeating my plea. Whatever you can do, do it now. You men of the Negro race who have \$1,000., invest at least \$500. in the Black Star Line now, and right now, and help us to buy more ships so that we can transport the unemployed from this western Hemisphere to Africa....."

"If every man and woman of the Negro race does this in the next thirty days, the \$10,000,000 capital of the Black Star Line will be subscribed. The corporation will be able to buy bigger ships, and more ships and then we will be able to transport from this Western Hemisphere at least 3,000 men every week for work in Africa and thus relieve the stagnation of unemployment among Negroes in this hemisphere. Men if you do not see and hear, it is not the fault of Marcus Garvey."

And again, later (see "Negro World", February 12, 1921, page 4, column 4,) he stated:

"Why, there are some of you who never had a job for five years before Garvey ever came on the scene, and when you had a job, Garvey told you to save your money. I told you that. If you did not save it is not Garvey's fault. I remember the time very well. I preached it from all platforms all over the country. I told you that the time of reaction would come. The best thing to do, I told you, would be to save your money and invest your money in corporations like the Black Star Line."

Garvey returned from the road during February, and evidently not being satisfied with the sales of stock in the United States, planned a tour through the West Indies, and, in fact, left for there on February 23rd, 1921. And as yet no ship "for Africa" had been obtained, although from week to week the "Negro World" continued to carry the advertisement (quoted above) which stated that the S. S. "Yarmouth" would sail for Liberia, West Africa, on specific dates. The name "Yarmouth" was dropped with the first issue in March, 1921, but the balance of the ad. was continued up to and including March 19th, 1921.

Before leaving the country in February, 1921, Garvey appointed Wilford N. Smith, Counsellor General of the Line, as his representative, giving him authority to act in his place and notifying the various employees and officials of the line of this by letter, a sample of which we have.

It was during this absence of Garvey's from the United States that the specific act charged, i. e., the fraudulent use of the mails in the matter of the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley," occurred, and Garvey, of course, has seized upon this apparent alibi. It is true that the circulars containing the picture of a ship with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" were prepared and circulated during Garvey's absence, and that no such ship was in possession of the Black Star Line, nor in fact, (the records of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce show,) has there ever been a ship by that name in existence, yet we are prepared to show that as far back as November, 1919, and on many occasions thereafter Garvey himself (and other officers) spoke and wrote publicly of a steamship "Phyllis Wheatley" which the Black Star Line expected to float. Several instances have already been mentioned herein. Even before he left for the West Indies on February 23, 1921, a farewell meeting to collect more money was held at Liberty Hall in New York on the night of February 22nd, at which Garvey was the main speaker, and at which this phantom "Phyllis Wheatley" was brought up. His, and the speeches of other officials, are reported in full in the "Negro World" for March 5th, (they will be quoted below.) At this meeting it was clearly stated that the next ship would bear the name "Phyllis Wheatley". There is no question but that it was an understood fact among all the officers, and even the general public, that "Phyllis Wheatley" was to be the name of whatever boat was obtained, if any. Garvey, so Thompson states, selected that name. Thus, with these circumstances in mind, it is not surprising that the circulars in question should have been prepared during Garvey's absence, and I doubt, if his presence here would have made much difference or prevented their issuance and circulation, for, as I will show below, even after his return from the West Indies during the Summer of 1921, he permitted, if not encouraged, the continued advertising of the sailing to Africa of the "Phyllis Wheatley" almost up to the time of his indictment.

REGARDING THE "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY":

I have before me copy of the "Negro World" for November 8th, 1919, in which appears an article on Page 1, bearing Garvey's signature, reading in part:

"We have entered the field of commerce, not to take advantage of any race or people, but to gather our share of the wealth there is in the world, that wealth which should be equally distributed among mankind. The first step, the S. S. Frederick Douglass, is now afloat, and it is the determination of the directors to float a ship every two months, and we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, on the first of January, 1920, and I am now asking the hearty cooperation of every Negro, in every part of the world, to do his and her best to make the Phyllis Wheatley as great a success as the S. S. Frederick Douglass. The Phyllis Wheatley will be run on the African route and sail between America, Liberia, Sierra Leone, West Africa."

Again, in the "Negro World" January 17th, 1920, a signed article by Garvey states:

"In the matter of the Black Star Line. I am now asking each and every one of you to start out now, and right now to buy shares. If you have bought already, buy some more and help this great Corporation to float the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley on the 1st day of January or the 15th day of January. Write or call at the office of the Black Star Line, Inc., 55 West 128th Street, New York City, U. S. of America, and thus become a shareholder in the biggest Negro enterprise of the ages."

Again, in February, 1920, at a public meeting in New York, Garvey referred to the "Phyllis Wheatley". His speech is reported in the "Negro World" for February 28th, and reads, in part, as follows:

"Referring to the delay in launching the next ship of the Black Star Line at the time planned, Mr. Garvey said; "Owing to the mishap that overtook the Frederick Douglass when she sailed three weeks ago for Havana, I was prevented from continuing my trip around the country speaking in the interest of the "Phyllis Wheatley," the launching of which was promised you on the 25th of this month. Therefore I have had to postpone the launching of the Phyllis Wheatley for another three or four weeks."

But, so the minute shows, in "another three or four weeks" Garvey started negotiations for the "Shadyside," the ferry-boat referred to previously in this report, which they secured by the first payment of March 24th, 1920. Certainly, this is not the boat which would be used "in the African trade."

In the "Negro World" for March 27th, 1920, there appears account of a speech delivered at Liberty Hall, N. Y., when Garvey was present, by one C. S. Johnson, known as "traffic and passenger agent of the Black Star Line." It seems that Johnson had been sent to Canada to inspect a ship (?) and his speech on this occasion was concerned with that matter. It has been intimated to Agent that this was a "fake" trip, suggested by Garvey to appease the inquiring stockholders who wanted to know when that "next" ship of the line he had been promising would be launched. As yet Mr. Johnson is not available. Johnson, in effect, stated that he had inspected an 8,200 ton ship "which will very shortly be an addition to the Black Star Line fleet," following this with minute details of her description. But this ship never made its appearance.

Following this period the S. S. "Kanawah" was acquired, (in April 1920) but as I have shown, even before its purchase it was called the "Antonio Lucco" and so advertised. This, then, eliminates this third and last acquirement of the line from the possibility of its being the "Phyllis Wheatley" which had been promised by Garvey, several months previously, and which up to this time was an elusive mystery.

Yet Garvey did not let the matter drop there, and kept speaking of Africa, its "possibilities" for commercial gain, and the need of a ship for the trade there, although in the meantime he had spent sufficient on the boats already acquired to have purchased the necessary one for the African purpose. It seemed that the "Phyllis Wheatley" was always to be the "next" one, for during October, 1920, (as reported in the "Negro World" October 15th, page 1.) we find him setting another sailing date for it as follows:

"But we cannot fly to Africa at present in air-ships. We cannot walk across the ocean. The only way that we can get there is through ships, and on JANUARY 1st, 1921, we plan to launch the PHYLIS WHEATLEY and send the first trading ship manned and owned by negroes and pioneers to Africa. For this reason we ask you to send in and buy shares. They are still selling at \$5. each and you may buy from 1 to 20."

This sailing date, you will note, is exactly one year in arrears of the one originally set during November, 1919. But, as we know, the boat never appeared.

Of course the boat was not produced at the time set, but the stock selling campaign continued unabated. Speeches and promises

"The Black Star Line and the U. S. I. A."

"The Black Star Line and the Universal Construction Loan are the means by which we plan to transport men and material to Africa, to develop her wonderful resources. . . By purchasing shares in the former and bonds in the latter you will help provide a future for your children and your children's children. We need more ships and bigger ships. Cuba is loyally responding, and we ask the Negro peoples of the world to follow suit."

And in this same issue appeared the first advertisement of the sailing of the "Phyllis Wheatley", reading as follows:

"BLACK STAR LINE
Passengers and Freight
For

HAVANA,
SAN PEDRO DOMINGO,
ST. KITH'S, DOMINICA,
BARBADOS,
TRINIDAD,
GUAYRARA,
MONROVIA, AFRICA.

By the S. S. PHYLLIS WHEATLEY
Sailing on or about April 15th."

This advertisement superseded the previous one which stated that there would be regular sailings to Liberia, and which I have already quoted in this report.

I understand that Thompson and Garcia prepared the above advertisement, of course with the sanction of Wilford E. Smith, who Garvey had left as his personal representative in New York. And it was closely following this that the circulars containing the picture of the alleged "Phyllis Wheatley" (ex-cubian) were printed and sent through the mails, for which Thompson accepts responsibility and states Garcia assisted in.

The most natural defense for Garvey is that this ad. appeared and the circulars were mailed without his knowledge while he was out of the country, and as I have stated this is technically true. But the "Negro World," from November, 1910 to and including the date Garvey sailed, (February 28th, 1911) also carried, almost continuously during those weeks, promises that the "Phyllis Wheatley" would be launched. And during that period Garvey was not out of the country and he was managing editor of the paper; and, (what is more important) in charge of the mailings.

Garvey returned to the United States from his West Indian trip on about July 15th, 1911. If the overt act was done during his absence without his knowledge and consent; if it was done without his sanction (as he states in his indictment), then the question of responsibility is not settled. But the indictment published in the "Negro World" and the circulars, which stated that the "Phyllis Wheatley" would be launched, was published in the "Negro World" during the period of Garvey's absence. Garvey would have it a sin (to do so) to deny responsibility) and the specific charge against him in this case (other reasons) is a simple, unambiguous violation perpetrated by an enemy (Garvey) who took advantage of his absence from the country to carry out the overt act. In the view of all the circumstances leading up to the overt act (i.e. nothing of the circulars does it not appear clear that it is but the result of his own (Garvey's) acts, and the mailed and published circulars, was a natural outcome of his mischievous policies? Undoubtedly, however, if the others share the guilt, but it is difficult to see how

Garvey expects to escape even on technicalities, although he does so expect.

As to the various negotiations pending during this period for a boat to be used in the African trade and renamed the "Phyllis Wheatley" I refer to the corporation minutes books and several reports previously rendered by me. All the facts lead to the one answer--the Black Star Line did not have the cash to purchase it outright and could give no satisfactory assurances of their good faith. Their credit had, by this time, been ruined by Garvey's recklessness. As a matter of fact, rather than being censured, it would appear that those officials who honestly tried to save the situation by obtaining a boat during Garvey's absence are to be commended for their efforts. They had failed before they started, for, as stated, Garvey had already so ruined the Black Star Line reputation commercially that it was next to impossible to negotiate any deal in its name with responsible parties. Garvey states they took advantage of his absence, and this is perhaps partially true, as O. H. Thompson has stated to us, Garvey was the only stumbling block in the way of the company's having failed to obtain the ship before he left the country.

During Garvey's absence the lying propaganda for the sale of stocks was continued by lesser officials of the company, in imitation, perhaps, of their traveling President, samples of which are as follows:

Page 1, "Negro World" of May 21, 1901:

S.S. "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" TO BE TAKEN OVER BY BLACK STAR LINE IF AFTER INSPECTION, IT PROVES SATISFACTORY ON MAY 25...."

"The announcement made here tonight by the High Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Stewart, that the latest addition to the fleet of the Black Star Line, the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, would be taken over by the Corporation, after inspection, on May 25, created the wildest stir and shouts of joy and acclamation..... This ship, the Chancellor said, carries 4,000 tons cargo, can accommodate nearly 2,000 passengers, is equipped with electric lights and fans, has music rooms, smoking rooms and refrigerating machinery, and is supplied with all modern steamship conveniences....."

W. H. FERRIS, in speech at Washington, D. C. May 23, reported in the "Negro World" June 4, 1901, page 6, column 4, says:

"The Negro factory, the laundry, the Warehouse, the Kanawa, and the newly bought steamer, the Phyllis Wheatley of the Black Star Line Corporation in New York are answers to his (Garvey's) promise. The Warehouse represented a new spirit of industry among the Negroes. The steamer will cruise the Caribbean Sea on trade with the West Indian and South American states. The Phyllis Wheatley, of 4,000 tons with a capacity for nearly 2,000 passengers, will trade between New York and Africa, carrying such machinery and workers for the construction of buildings and roads and schools in Africa and bringing from those regions ebony and mahogany and other products."

"Negro World", April 16, 1901, page 1:

"BLACK STAR LINE TO PURCHASE 'PHYLLIS WHEATLEY' TO BE LAUNCHED BY MAY 1--\$1,000,000 BOND TO MAKE LAUNCHING OF SHIP POSSIBLE AT THAT DATE."

"High Chancellor makes dramatic appeal for purchase of more shares in Black Star Line to help put over the

the the illustration of latest addition to corporation's
line of steamships. Counselor General and others also
speak.

STANLEY said, (page 4, column 2, paragraph 4):

"We have reached the point tonight where we are
determined by the grace of Almighty God and your assis-
tance and the assistance of these presidents before
us (Pres. of all div. in U.S. were called in for
conference in N. Y.) to put on the waters before the
president general across back to the city of New York
the ship that we have been so longing to see, the
"Thyllis Stanley."

(Wilford H. Smith, also makes speech calling on audience to help
the Executive Council launch "the fourth steamship of the new
rapidly expanding line of vessels owned by the Black Star Line")
(page 4, column 2.)

Following Harvey's return to the United States on about
July 15th, 1941, he continued to publish the advertisement stating
that the "Thyllis Stanley" would sail to Africa on specific dates,
as I have pointed out already. As negotiations dragged on and no
deed was produced, the date was set back further and further, until
the ad. was usually dropped during October, 1941. In the meantime,
however, money was being accepted by the Black Star Line from
prospective passengers, as the books will show, some of which has
never been returned.

Instead of at once cancelling all such advertising
and explaining the true situation to the stockholders, he con-
tinued to hold forth that the Black Star Line was still the great
business organization as he always claimed, and each week's issue
of the "Negro World" carried strong appeals for the purchase of
more and more stock. On September 3rd, 1941, over his signature,
he wrote in the "Negro World":

"Our convention has further laid out that every
effort must be used to finance the Black Star Line to
its full capital of \$10,000,000. So as to enable the
corporation to build and purchase immediately more ships
to carry out the proper plans of the U.S.I. - Millions
and millions of dollars of raw materials are now piling
in Africa, South and Central America for the want of
ships at the disposal of our race. Our people are
holding their breath in different parts of the world
awaiting the arrival of the ships of the Black Star
Line. They feel that the profits that others have made
of them in the past should now be made by the Black Star
Line and by the negro race and the great need is for
the ships to move these markets and materials for the
markets of America, Europe and Asia."

"If you would like to hear of negroes building fac-
tories and raising roads of their own, of negroes
building colleges, universities and churches, of negroes
building cities and nations of their own, then rally
now to the ends of the U.S.I. and subscribe your \$5.
to the African redemption fund and buy your shares in
the Black Star Line."

As a result of the convention mentioned in the above article
the Black Star Line was organized and the following is a list
of the names of the stockholders of the Black Star Line.

I do not have a copy but from the "Negro world" learn that Thomson, upon being called upon, stated that there had been much delay in getting the "Public Authority" but that he expected they would acquire it not later than September 1st, 1931. Garvey, supplementing Thomson's remarks, stated to the delegates that the only need of the line is "more money."

And thus matters stood and continued until the arrest of the defendants. But even that did not deter them, for, I am informed by Mr. Benjamin and Great Amos that the sale of stock continued even after that period.

This report has made no mention of the many other schemes into which Garvey has gone to get the people's money, such as the U. N. I. A. Parent Body Loan (sometimes known as the Liberian Loan); the African Occupation Fund; the Negro Factories Corporation; the various Convention Funds; publication of the "Negro world"; the African Legion, African Cross Nurses, various orders of knighthood, etc., etc., each of which would warrant a separate report.

STATEMENTS WITH NAMES:

Great J. E. Amos and myself have interviewed many witnesses, and their names, addresses and statements are available. In addition we have secured some through the non-letter method. Altogether we have about fifty good ones, including persons who can testify from their knowledge of all angles in the case--from a plain stockholder to an ex-vice President.

Concluded.

WORKS WITH THE...

Racial Leaders' Plea Taken Up by Government.

TERRORISM IS ALLEGED

Reputed Opponent of Improvement Society Slain.

HEADED BY MARCUS GARVEY

Now Held on Federal Charge of Connection With "Back to Africa" Movement—Supposed Constitution of Organization Declared as Encouraging Crime to Promote Its Interests—Negroes Throughout Country Reported to Have Been Victim of...

Federal investigation of the alleged nationwide activities of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey, its president, will be undertaken by the Department of Justice as the result of information to be presented to Attorney General Daugherty by eight educators prominent in...

Garvey Accusing Klan

Garvey, who now is in a New York prison, has accused by the Attorney General the performers of a working alliance with the Ku Klux Klan. The U. N. I. A. is characterized as an organization designed to foment hatred of whites by blacks, and it is declared that its members are "so fanatical they have threatened the death of their negro opponents, actually assassinating in one instance."

The information on Garvey and his organization had been drawn up by the state of an appeal to the government to be granted to the...

The signers of the appeal are Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender; Chandler Owen, executive secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom; Robert W. Chapman, executive National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Harry H. Paul, Race Photograph Corporation; John W. Kelly, John T. McEntee, president, Kelly-McEntee Chemical Company; William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; George W. Harris, New York alderman.

Information Awaited Here.

Officials of the Department of Justice said yesterday that they were looking for the information, which is said to have been sent from New York. The information is said to be in the possession of the Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation of murder in connection with the assassination of the Rev. J. W. H. Mason, former associate of Garvey in the Black Star Line venture, and considered by the Federal authorities as the government's most important lead in the New York case.

Garvey, who now is in a New York prison, has accused by the Attorney General the performers of a working alliance with the Ku Klux Klan. The U. N. I. A. is characterized as an organization designed to foment hatred of whites by blacks, and it is declared that its members are "so fanatical they have threatened the death of their negro opponents, actually assassinating in one instance."

U. N. I. A. is reported that it shall be received with the approval of the government...

in the interest of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the African Communist League, the plan of colonizing Africa. Various incidents also are alleged which Garvey's adherents are alleged to have committed in Philadelphia, and the police were called to prevent bloodshed. In Pittsburgh, October 23, Garvey associates are alleged to have rushed a street car in which Chandler Owen, one of the signers of the appeal, was riding, and failed to harm him only through the timely interference of the police. A meeting is alleged to have been broken up in Chicago by the Garvey supporters, and a policeman shot when he attempted to preserve order. Speakers at a series of meetings held by the Friends of Negro Freedom in...

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.



MARCUS GARVEY.

The coming, going and public utterances of no other race man in the country are watched and listened to, at the present time, more eagerly than are those of Marcus Garvey, the provisional president of U. N. I. A., an organization with ramifications almost everywhere, with a following that is intensely loyal, and with purposes, as set forth and vigorously proclaimed by its titular head, which would not only rejuvenate a race, but revolutionize the world. Even those who do not accept in toto the doctrines he asserts, and there are many who do not, are bound to admit that the Garvey movement, so called, has aroused the members of the race to the urgent need of expansion in the handicrafts, in commercial pursuits, and in a mercantile and a manufacturing way. This of itself was a stupendous task, and while to perform it and to make a show of progress instances of mal-administration and lack of ordinary business sagacity may have multiplied against those conducting its affairs, most of those who have been swept along by its purposes went into the cause honest minded and contributed open handed, and if they have paid too dear for their whistle, unlike a majority of the bubble race enterprises which have been sprung upon them, they bid fair to emerge from this one with at least the whistle. The "Go Back to Africa" slogan, having served its purpose as a rallying cry, brought a horde of earnest, sober-minded race men and women within elbow touch of each other, when nothing else on earth could have coalesced them, with the result that they have learned to pool their efforts, have business confidence in each other, until stores, mills, coal banks, truck farms and various other business ventures have and are still springing up hither and yon throughout the country, as a tangible and composite result of the Garvey movement. Here in Pittsburgh, where the organization first began to function three years ago, there is a membership of upwards of 2,500 men and women. Their meeting place is called "Liberty hall." It is situated at the corner of Miller and Colwell sts., in the hill district, and the property, representing an expenditure of

organization, that is going some in three years. In the hall meetings for the men are held Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, officered by George Weston, president, W. J. A. Francis, executive secretary, and a board of 10 members, while the women auxiliaries, divided into Black Cross nurses, motor corps and the ladies division, under the direction of a Mrs. R. Chambers, meet on alternate nights at the same place. There is an Eastend branch, which holds its sessions in the Modern Savings & Trust building in Frankstown ave., and other branches can be found in most of the adjacent towns. A mass meeting extraordinary of the members of the U. N. I. A. has been called for Wednesday night at the Watt st public school, at which time the provisional president, Marcus Garvey, will be present and expound the principles of a true democracy. The mayor has been invited to make a welcome address, and all lovers of race progress are asked to attend. Other meetings will be held at Liberty hall, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights to which all are welcome.

Thanksgiving

Books for the Month

Each of our attention is called to various theosophical books. This time we will remind you of some useful titles that you may otherwise overlook. First, the C. J. books, because we have all been talking about the hoped-for arrival in the United States of the Vice-President of the Theosophical Society.

Books by C. Jinarajadasa

The Nature of Mysticism \$0.60

This is more of a book than you would think from the price given. Its contents are: The Mysticism of Grace, The Mysticism of Love, Pantheism, Pantheistic Mysticism, Nature Mysticism, Sacramental Mysticism, Theosophical Mysticism. There is also an introduction and conclusion.

In His Name \$0.75

This is the new Theosophical Press edition of this book in a first class cloth binding and gold title and printed on tinted India paper. It has a fine portrait of Mr. Jinarajadasa. The subjects treated are: The Real and the Unreal, The Master, God's Plan, Those Who Direct God's Plan, The Plan of the Master, Discipleship, and In His Name.

Flowers and Gardens \$0.60

The author calls this little book "a dream structure." It is bound in cloth, is dedicated to one of the Masters "who sent the dream," and tells of a dream life that is yet not that.

Books by Dr. Besant

The Immediate Future \$1.00

This is our new edition by the Theosophical Press in handsome green cloth binding and gold title. In this day of European turmoil Dr. Besant's lectures on Impending Physical Changes, The Growth of a World Religion, The Coming of a World Teacher, Self-sacrifice or Revolution, Dogmatism or Mysticism, England and India, The Emergence of a World Religion, are especially valuable. These seven great lectures, delivered in London in 1911, constitute a remarkable forecast of what has since occurred and what is now occurring.

Theosophy and The Theosophical Society \$1.00

This is a cloth bound Adyar edition of the four lectures given a year later than the above, at the Madras convention, on Theosophy, Theosophy: The Open Road to the Masters, Theosophy: The Root of All Religions, The Theosophical Society: Its Meaning, Purpose and Functions. A good book for everybody.

Lectures on Political Science \$1.00

This is an Adyar book of 167 large pages containing an introduction and seven lectures on the State, The Evolution of the State, The East, The West, and two lectures on the subject of Government.

The Riddle of Life (colored plates) \$0.25

This is a reduction from the price of \$0.35, made possible by printing it ourselves. Just off the press.

Pamphlets by C. W. Leadbeater

The Fourth Dimension \$0.10

If you are interested in the mathematical approach to the astral consciousness, this pamphlet may help you. It is said that some people have attained the higher state of consciousness by simply reasoning about it.

Our Relation to Children \$0.15

This is an admirable discussion of the relationship between parent and child, and of the responsibility of teachers, parents and guardians, that ought to be in the hands of every reader.

An Occult View of the War \$0.10

The occult side of anything is interesting and instructive, but that is particularly true of war. The better we understand it the sooner we shall have done with it.

Turning Wheel \$0.75

A great little book for those who want definite information about the great poets and philosophers who held the hypothesis of reincarnation and wrote their views. This compilation by Mary E. Wilkinson is a handy thing for anybody who prepares theosophical lectures or papers to have at hand.

Glorious Future \$1.00

By Daniel Collins is her own interpretation of Light on the Path.

Information of our catalogue is now ready.

THE THEOSOPHICAL PRESS

2 Avenue

Chic.

190-170

PROTESTS CONDITION CHARGE

Universal Negro Im- provement Association Says Its Members Are Loyal

Marcus Garvey, President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, issued the following statement yesterday in denial of the charge made against his organization by the New Orleans police, that it was anarchistic and contemplated an overthrow of the Government:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement of the New Orleans police that they have seized anarchistic literature at a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The association has no such literature, neither does it preach hatred for any one. We have absolutely no connection with the murder of J. W. H. Eason, and the statement that Eason was a star witness against me is without foundation, for there was nothing the man could have said that would injure me. I have paid but little attention to the charge of using the mails to defraud, in that I know the whole affair to be a 'frame-up' among jealous negroes who have been trying for some time to embarrass me. There is no more loyal American organization than the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

The following telegram was sent to Attorney General Daugherty yesterday by Mr. Garvey:

"On behalf of 2,500,000 loyal citizens, members of the Universal Improvement Association, who have at all times proved their loyalty to the Government of the United States, and on behalf of 400,000,000 negroes throughout the world who look to the United States of America for justice, we protest against the scandalous and unfair attitude adopted toward the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a legal organization in the United States of America, in the raiding of the meeting place and the arrest of the officers of the New Orleans Division, No. 149, by officers of your department, who are being instigated to act against the Universal Negro Improvement Association by rival negro organizations, namely, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a group of Socialists; Friends of Negro Freedom, a red Socialist organization, and the African Blood Brotherhood, representatives of the Bolsheviks of Russia.

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association is neither Socialist, Bolshevik, nor anarchist, as your representatives are endeavoring to make out. We have absolutely no connection with any disloyal movement, and in our records of five years there can be found absolutely no trace of disloyalty to the United States of America in any of our communications.

"We believe it unfair that a department of the Government should be used to rival organizations for the purpose of injuring those whom they desire to

GARVEY CASE BRINGS KU KLUX GIANT HERE

E. M. Clarke Tells Grand Jury
of Atlanta Meeting With
Negro Promoter.

TRIAL STARTS ON FEB. 26

Witness Promises His Aid in Federal
Prosecution Against Black
Star Line.

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial
Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, came to
this city from Atlanta, Ga., yesterday
and appeared before the Federal Grand
Jury as a witness against Marcus Gar-
vey, the negro leader, who is to be tried
on Feb. 20 on a charge of defrauding
investors in the Black Star Line. Gar-
vey is the head of the "Back to Africa"
movement.

At a meeting of the Universal Im-
provement, Negro Association here in
July, Garvey, who is known as the
"Provisional President of Africa," de-
nounced the Ku Klux Klan, but in Oc-
tober last he made a secret trip to At-
lanta and conferred there with Clarke.
The Government learned of his confer-
ence recently and Assistant United
States District Attorney Maxwell S.
Mattuck had Clarke subpoenaed before
the Grand Jury.

It is believed that Clarke told of his
dealings with Garvey. Clarke promised
Mr. Mattuck after his appearance before
the Grand Jury that he would send here
papers which might throw light upon
any overtures made by the Black Star
Line to the Ku Klux Klan.

"Edward Young Clarke was sub-
poenaed here by me from Atlanta ten
days ago after the investigation into
the case of Marcus Garvey disclosed
that Clarke was visited by Garvey at
Atlanta some time ago in connection with
Garvey's Black Star Line and the Uni-
versal Negro Improvement Association,"
said Mr. Mattuck. "It was my pur-
pose to determine the nature of the
conference between the so-called 'Pro-
visional President of Africa,' and
Clarke. Clarke appeared before the
Grand Jury this morning and was ex-
amined by me at length as to the con-
ference between the two men."

Garvey and three officers and direc-
tors of the Black Star Line were in-
dicted on a charge of having falsely
stated that the line intended to purchase
a steamship and an excursion boat and
to operate them, and also to purchase
a steamship which was to operate be-
tween this port and Africa. The line
was capitalized at \$10,000,000, and Gar-
vey and his associates sought to sell
2,000,000 shares of the stock at par to
members of his race by issuing a cer-

the same evidence, it was said. Mr.
Mattuck said he had known for some
time that attempts were being made to
intimidate witnesses, and that several of
them had said that their lives had been
threatened.

Assemblyman Oliver Randolph, a negro,
introduced a concurrent resolution in
the New Jersey Legislature yesterday
directing Attorney General Thomas F.
McCran to investigate the activities of
the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey.
He said that the existence of such
an organization was not necessary
to the observation of law and order and
condemned the organization for out-
rages by its members in the South. As-
semblyman Randolph followed up his
resolution by introducing a bill to regu-
late societies whose members wear
masks. Another bill offered by him
would prevent the appearance of persons
in public in any kind of disguise.

LINKS KLAN WITH OTHERS.

Boston Senator Says Order Works
With the Loyal Coalition.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Ku Klux Klan
and the Loyal Coalition were linked by
speakers at a legislative hearing today
on several bills aimed to restrict Klan
activities in this State.

Senator William I. Hennessey, of this
city, who said he had applied for mem-
bership in the Klan but was rejected
because he had an Irish name, exhibited
stationery of the order and a Klan
membership card and told the commit-
tee what he said were the passwords of
the Klan. The offices of the Loyal
Coalition on Beacon Hill were the
headquarters of the Klan in this State,
he said, adding that the directing genius
of the order here was a member of the
Coalition.

Miss Margaret Taylor made a similar
charge.

The Loyal Coalition, which has na-
tional headquarters here, is professedly
an organization for the propagation of
American principles. It has been active
in opposing Irish Republican move-
ments.

Of the bills before the Committee, the
petition of Representative Hugh J.
Campbell, of Boston, to require all
voluntary associations and fraternal
organizations to file a list of their
membership with the Secretary of State
was opposed by representatives of
fraternal orders.

Representative Campbell was sup-
ported by Matthew W. Eullock, a negro,
and former student at Dartmouth Col-
lege, who declared his grandfather was
killed by the original Klan in the South.

Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Secretary
of the Grand Lodge of Masons, said
he was in hearty accord with the spirit
behind the measure. He added that the
Masons had stated their opposition to
the Klan without qualifications.

CALLS WRIGLEY KLANSMAN.

Chicago Attorney Says He Will
Prove It "at Proper Time."

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—William Wrigley
Jr., gum manufacturer and baseball
magnate, will be identified as a member
of the Ku Klux Klan. Patrick H. O'Don-
nell asserted today at a hearing before
Judge Ira Ryner of the petition of
Grady K. Rutledge, President of the
Tolerance Publishing Company, for a
restraining order against other officers
of the company.

Evidence indicating that Mr. O'Donnell
was the author of an article in a recent
issue of the anti-Klan organ attacking
Wrigley as a Klansman was offered
after the attorney had withdrawn as
counsel for Robert B. Shepherd, Treas-
urer of the American Unity League, one
of the defendants in the suit.

REPUBLICAN PHILADELPHIA
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1923

GARVEYISM

GARVEYISM is the counterpart, among the Negro populations of America, what the Ku Klux Klan is among the white people. It is in its essence an appeal to prejudice and passion, and if unchecked will bear fruit in the horrors of racial conflict. The formal protest, therefore, addressed to the Attorney General by a representative group of the leading educators, business men and publicists of the Negro race will be read everywhere with approval and sympathy by order-loving and humane people of whatever color.

The significance of this protest lies in its origin and in its manifestation of a growing realization among intelligent and educated Negroes that their liberation from injustice and oppression can only be brought about by a more perfect understanding between the white and colored races and by a co-operation in which the latter must take an equal part.

Great as are the evils growing out of the spirit inculcated by Garvey and his "Universal Negro Improvement Association," a spirit of hatred, distrust, violence and revenge, and important as it is to protect the ignorant and gullible from robbery and cruel exploitation, the graver injury that is being done by the

Garveyites is the false impression their activities create in the minds of the white people as to the real aims and purposes of those Negroes who are striving earnestly and sanely for the advancement of their race, the elimination of prejudice and unfair discrimination in industry and in civic life.

While the Negro needs to be protected from the enemies to progress in his own race, the community at large in a greater degree needs to be safeguarded against an evil propaganda sowing the seeds of bitter antagonism and strife. This is why the letter to the Department of Justice should receive thoughtful consideration and preventive action in the interests of order and racial harmony.

FEB - 8 23

GARVEY'S PARLEY WITH KLAN IS TOLD BY IMPERIAL GIANT

Clarke, Subpoenaed From Atlanta, Tells U. S. Grand Jury of Negro Promoter's Visit.

PROPOSAL FOR ALLIANCE
DENIED AT THAT TIME.

Trial of "Provisional President of Republic of Africa" on Post Office Charge Put Over.

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, appeared before the Federal Grand Jury here yesterday, having been subpoenaed from Atlanta ten days ago in connection with the proceedings of the Government against Marcus Garvey, Negro promoter and "Provincial President of the Republic of Africa."

Clarke was examined by Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck on Garvey's visit to Clarke in Atlanta last June, when the latter was Acting Imperial Wizard of the Klan.

After the visit Garvey denied his purpose was to affect an alliance with the Klan. The investigation of Garvey's affairs had disclosed that the conference was in connection with Garvey's Black Star Steamship Line and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is President General. After appearing before the Grand Jury Clarke promised to send to Mr. Mattuck any papers he might have in Atlanta that would throw light on Garvey's visit.

Trial Is Postponed.

Garvey's trial on an indictment charging him with having used the mails to defraud investors in stock of the Black Star Line, scheduled to begin yesterday, was postponed until Feb. 26.

After Garvey returned from Atlanta he addressed a throng of Negroes in Harlem and advised them to waste their money on the

as it called for an American, the white man, but to go back to Africa, the land of the black man. Then Alderman George W. Harris, a Negro, who was graduated from Harvard in 1900, wrote to The World that Garvey was ignorant of his race and misrepresented them. To which Garvey replied the purpose of his visit to Atlanta was to get first-hand information about the Klan's attitude toward the Negroes.

"Knowing the power and influence and intention of the Klan, I interviewed the executive for the purpose of getting them, if possible, to adopt a different attitude toward the race I represent, and thus prevent a repetition in many ways of what happened during the days of reconstruction," was the way he explained his conference.

Denied Any Alliance.

Again in August, Garvey denied there was any relation between the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Klan. At that time he said he talked with Dr. Evans besides Clarke in Atlanta, and Clarke told him the Klan was much more in favor of the Negro as an American citizen than of the foreign white element. Garvey also stated the conversation was for the purpose of placing him in a better position to interpret the Klan's attitude toward the Negro, and denied any alliance was formed.

At the same time James L. Beavers, Chief of Police in Atlanta, who was running for Mayor, quoted Clarke as saying in an interview that the Negro question spread dissension in the Klan.

100-1781-6

1901
1901
1901
**KU KLUX CHIEF TELLS
GRAND JURY OF GARVEY**

***Negro Said to Have Visited
Klan Chief in Georgia.***

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Grand of the Ku Klux Klan, was a witness yesterday before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the activities of Marcus Garvey, Provisional President of Africa, President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, and head of the failed Black Star Line of ships. Garvey is due to go to trial on February 27 on an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud.

It develops that in October last, Garvey paid a secret visit to Clarke in Atlanta, to find out the attitude of the Ku Klux Klan toward the negro. At a meeting in this city of the Universal Negro Improvement Association last July Garvey denounced the Ku Klux Klan.

According to Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States District Attorney, after testifying before the Grand Jury the head of the Ku Klux Klan promised to send here papers which would throw light on overtures made by Garvey to the hooded organization in connection with the Black Star Line.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nov. 24 1922.

Mr. William J. Burns
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

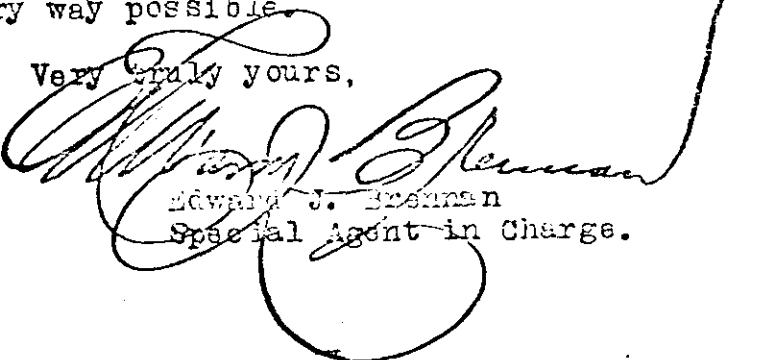
Attention Mr. Cunningham

Dear Sir:

Confirming telephone conversation had with Special Agent Amos on this date in re Marcus Garvey, Special Agent Amos stated that Postoffice Inspector Shea with Accountant Merrilles, Agent Davis and himself, Amos, took the matter up with Mr. Maddock and Mr. Maddock expects to go to trial on the 15th of December. The above mentioned accountant and agents have promised to be ready for Mr. Maddock by December 2nd.

Postoffice Inspector, Agent Amos states, has shown a great deal of interest in the matter and is helping the agents in every way possible.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nov. 27 1922.

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY et al
(Black Star Line)
Conspiracy - Using the Mails
in furtherance of a scheme to
defraud.

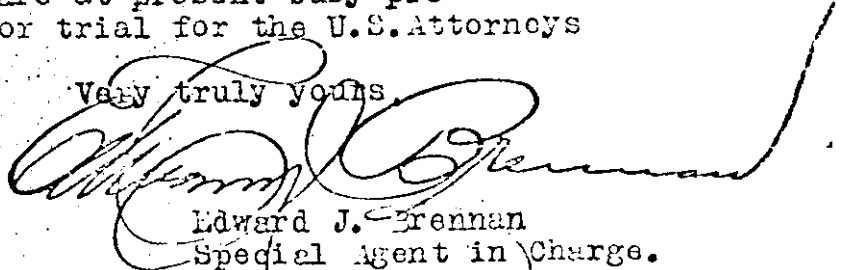
Mr. William J. Burns
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to direct your attention to the very good work performed by Special Agents Mortimer J. Davis and James E. Amos and particularly the excellent summary report of Special Agent Davis of November 21 1922 rendered in the above entitled case.

This case is set for trial on Dec. 15 1922 and these agents together with Special Bank Accountant Merrillas are at present busy preparing the evidence for trial for the U.S. Attorneys office.

Very truly yours,



Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 2. 1922.

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In the case of the U. S. v. Marcus Garvey et al which we expect to go to trial with here on or about December 15th please be advised that in the event we do Accountants Howard W. Jamison and I Jones-Parker will be required on or about December 20th for a day or so as witnesses.

It is not possible for me or any one else to substitute inasmuch as it would take any one three weeks to a month to qualify.

AS soon as the date of their required attendance can be determined telegraphic advice will be sent you.

Respectfully,

Geo. P. Merrilee

Expert Bank Accountant.

JBC:JJ

December 9, 1922.

Mr. Howard Jamison,
101 W. Church Street,
North Attleboro, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Expert Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees, now in New York, advises under date of December 2, that it is expected that the case of the United States v. Marcus Garvey et al., will go to trial there on or about December 15, in which event it will be necessary for you to be on hand as a witness.

I am to receive more definite information from New York, and suggest that you hold yourself in readiness to proceed there in the event that I advise you further.

Yours very truly,



Director.

JBC:DJ

December 9, 1922.

Mr. I. Jones Parker,
Andrews Hotel,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Expert Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees, now in New York, advises under date of December 2, that it is expected that the case of the United States v. Marcus Garvey et al., will go to trial there on or about December 15, in which event it will be necessary for you to be on hand as a witness.

I am to receive more definite information from New York, and suggest that you hold yourself in readiness to proceed there in the event that I advise you further.

Yours very truly,

Director.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 12/12/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/4 to 9 incl.	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: In re: U. S. vs Marcus Garvey, et al., Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.C.S.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On the 4th inst., in company with Bank Accountant Merrilles, Post Office Inspector Shea and Agent Amos, the writer started examining prospective witnesses in this case in the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and was so engaged during the entire week.

It is probable that the case will go to trial shortly after January 1st, by which time it is expected that all details in the way of evidence and witnesses will have been concluded. The witnesses are being examined and selected by Mr. Mattuck personally, and the writer, in addition to assisting in the questioning of same, has been requested by Mr. Mattuck to make such investigations based on their testimony, as appear necessary.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MJD-JVD.

December 14, 1922.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation, General Intelligence Division.
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

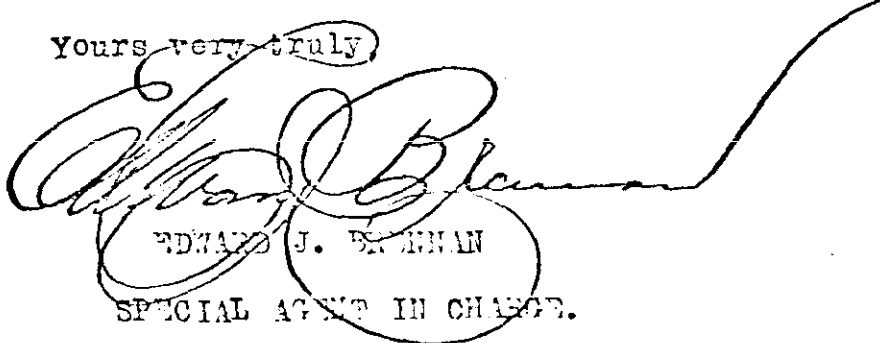
U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al. Vio. Sect.
215, C.C. Using Mails to Defraud.

Will you kindly furnish this office with a copy of
the "NEGRO WORLD", for January 17, 1920?

This issue, which was forwarded to Washington by
this office sometime ago, is at the present time necessary to
complete the evidence against the defendants in this case.

Kindly mark the paper for the "attention of Agent
M. J. Davis".

Yours very truly,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Instructions To

car, Special A

re.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 16, 1933 Dec. 15, 1933

H. J. LENON.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

MARCUS GARVEY,

Speaker at meeting held
at Pittsburgh, Pa.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office File

The following report was received from a confidential source:-

"Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wednesday, December 6, 1933.

The GARVEY meeting scheduled for tonight at the . . . Watt Street School Auditorium was held, after some misunderstanding with the police department was straightened out. It seems that a permit had been secured from the Board of Education to hold the meeting, but no city permit was obtained, and the police, therefore, were on hand intent upon stopping the meeting.

Police Commissioner Ford called the Mayor of the City on the phone, and was advised to permit the meeting to proceed. The auditorium was comfortably filled, there being between six and seven hundred people present. The audience was a typical GARVEY crowd, giving vent to their enthusiasm where he is concerned whenever the opportunity presented itself.

GARVEY devoted a great deal of his talk to a tirade against the Negro Press of America, which he alleged was trying through its respective papers, to put his organizations in disrepute with the public. He stated that within the next two or three months, the "Negro World", a periodical edited by GARVEY in New York City, was opening a new plant, and would be able to more successfully compete with his alleged oppressors. No mention was made whatever about the funds of the Black Star Steamship Line, nor indeed was the name of the company mentioned, and no explanation was offered in that regard. He confined himself exclusively to a discussion on the Universal Negro Improvement

Association, its motto, its desires, and what has already been accomplished. He stated in effect that it was not the aim of this organization to take any numbers of people back to Africa at the present time, but to arouse them to a realization of the fact that Africa is their birth right, which they should claim in time.

He launched a bitter tirade against the National Association for the Protection of colored people, which organization has been very active in endeavoring to secure the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which died in the United States Senate several days ago, claiming that it was idiotic for anyone to suppose that white men would pass a bill against other white men, in the defense of the negro.

All in all, his remarks tonight were very similar to those delivered at Schenley High School sometime ago, though he was much more vehement tonight than formerly. He said nothing of an un-American nature, and tried to appeal to the race pride of the negro, in getting himself out of the financial, social, economic and industrial rut which he is in. It could be fairly deduced from the trend of GARVEY'S remarks, that he realizes that his companies are on the wane, and he is touring the country in an attempt to rehabilitate them, though it is very unlikely that he will meet with much, if any, success. There is no question about the fact that as an orator, GARVEY is almost in a class by himself, though his particular type of oratory is capable only of swaying the ignorant masses, and that only temporarily. The chances are that two or three weeks hence, after his very fiery talk has had a chance to cool down in the minds of those who heard it, conditions where he is concerned, in Pittsburgh, will again relax to their luke-warm state."

U
S
C
O
L
L
E
G
E
O
F
L
A
G
R
A
N
C
E

U
S
C
O
L
L
E
G
E
O
F
L
A
G
R
A
N
C
E

190-1781-6

GARVEY ARRIVES IN TOWN AND PLAYS FREE PRESS, NEWSPAPERS AND N. A. A. C. CLAIMS IN PUT EDITOR OUT OF BUSINESS

Police Attempt to Halt Meeting—Mayor Gives Word for Speaking to Go On— Audience Hissy and Demonstrative— Garvey Says Enemies Have Been Hissy

Marcus Garvey came to town last week primed and ready for a knockout blow to all those who disagree with him on a program of schemes for the redemption of Africa and the untragic emancipation of Negroes of the world into One Brotherhood. The first obstacle was by the President of All the Africaes, the Pittsburgh Police Department. By some means he somehow got it into his head that the Honorable Mr. Garvey was a "dangerous Red" or something else highly explosive and inflammable. He, therefore, ordered one police commissioner, one lieutenant, eight cops and the patrol wagon to be in wait for Mr. Garvey. The President of the police department thought that he could not make the time. The faithful began to murmur and growl. It was probably then experienced with the best of police chiefs, as our police revised the old Constitution.

Garvey has probably read more than the one which was written by the U. S. Constitution. He insisted that he had a right to speak. After Mayor was called upon to render in favor of Garvey, the men took seats and the meeting got underway. The meeting to be held in Liberty Hall.

The meeting was noisy and turbulent. No partisan was one of his hearers that rose from their seats time and time again to voice their approval. One man got "happy" and kept shouting "tell it," "tell it" at times. Garvey's language was violent and threatening in discussing his "enemies." This caused a surging and rambling out in the audience somewhat resembling the actions of a mob. One man, not a Garveyite remarked to the Pittsburgh American reporter, that he was glad the police were present.

Garvey then jumped into a confusion. He argued the Negro Press, the Negro Church, the N. A. A. C. P. and the principle of his movement. He said that he had been out in Africa for months and that the Negro editor would not let that long. The N. A. A. C. P., according to Garvey is a mob and discussing organization dominated by white people who are not particularly in love with Negroes. The Negro press would soon meet its Waterloo if the U. S. I. A. is planning to put the Negro Times into 15 million Negro homes. This, according to Garvey, would mean the passing of all Negro papers that opposed his program.

The meeting was noisy and turbulent. No partisan was one of his hearers that rose from their seats time and time again to voice their approval. One man got "happy" and kept shouting "tell it," "tell it" at times. Garvey's language was violent and threatening in discussing his "enemies." This caused a surging and rambling out in the audience somewhat resembling the actions of a mob. One man, not a Garveyite remarked to the Pittsburgh American reporter, that he was glad the police were present.

The meeting was noisy and turbulent. No partisan was one of his hearers that rose from their seats time and time again to voice their approval. One man got "happy" and kept shouting "tell it," "tell it" at times. Garvey's language was violent and threatening in discussing his "enemies." This caused a surging and rambling out in the audience somewhat resembling the actions of a mob. One man, not a Garveyite remarked to the Pittsburgh American reporter, that he was glad the police were present.

The meeting was noisy and turbulent. No partisan was one of his hearers that rose from their seats time and time again to voice their approval. One man got "happy" and kept shouting "tell it," "tell it" at times. Garvey's language was violent and threatening in discussing his "enemies." This caused a surging and rambling out in the audience somewhat resembling the actions of a mob. One man, not a Garveyite remarked to the Pittsburgh American reporter, that he was glad the police were present.

The meeting was noisy and turbulent. No partisan was one of his hearers that rose from their seats time and time again to voice their approval. One man got "happy" and kept shouting "tell it," "tell it" at times. Garvey's language was violent and threatening in discussing his "enemies." This caused a surging and rambling out in the audience somewhat resembling the actions of a mob. One man, not a Garveyite remarked to the Pittsburgh American reporter, that he was glad the police were present.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/4/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/26, 27 to 1/2/23 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
----------------------------------	---------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: U. S. V. LEONARD GRADY, ET AL., VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C.
USING THE MAILE TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

As advised in a previous report, Expert Bank Accountant Merrill and the writer have been in constant conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck in the preparation for trial of this case.

The case was on the court calendar for December 26th, but due to various circumstances, particularly the fact that Judge Knox would not sit long enough in this district to hear the case, and the further fact that O. M. Thompson, one of the defendants, was without counsel, it was postponed until January 2nd, although Mr. Mattuck at the time advised me it would probably be again postponed by him until January 8th.

On January 2nd the case again came up and has been indefinitely postponed, Mr. Mattuck explaining that Judge Learned Hand, who is now sitting, will not be in this district long enough to hear the case. However, several new judges will probably be appointed in February and it will not be until that time, therefore, that a judge who will sit a sufficiently long time to hear this matter, will be available.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 6, 1923.	Jan. 5, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u>		Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the writer's previous reports on this matter, Agent wishes to state that when this case was called for trial in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York, on January 5th, 1923, it was again postponed to January 8th. Commencing with the adjournment taken on December 26th, 1922, this is the third postponement of the trial of this case within two weeks. Previous records will point out that the case shows a long series of adjournments ever since it was first moved for trial. Agents are having great difficulty in holding the witnesses for the Government and one of our principal witnesses has been shot by, we think, some of GARVEY'S fanatics, and if this case drags along much longer, we will have no witnesses left for the Government. (REV. J.W.H. BASON, shot at New Orleans, La., Died Jan. 4, 1923.)

This report is submitted at the especial request of Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Asst. Director, with whom Agent conferred at this office today.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	WHEN MADE: 1/6/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/6/43	REPORT MADE BY: Hortimer J. Davis
----------------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al,
Violation Sec. 818, U.S.C. (Using mails to defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

The writer's attention has been called to the following news account, received from Agent J. L. Amos, which was clipped from a Washington, D. C. newspaper:

SLAIN TO SEAL LIPS

Pastor Says he was shot to Prevent Testifying in Fraud Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, La. January 5-- Rev. J. ... H. Mason, negro, who was shot and wounded as he was leaving his church Monday night, died in a hospital yesterday. In a statement after the shooting Mason told the police he was convinced that his assailants were sent to kill him to prevent his testifying at the trial in Federal court in New York of Marcus Garvey, negro promoter, on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the promotion of the Black Star Line. Mason was to have left for New York last Tuesday.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, negro "chief of police" of the United Negro Improvement Association, a Garvey project, and RUD DYER, negro member of the "Force" were arrested and charged by the police with the killing of Mason.

Mason, it was said, dropped out of the Garvey projects when he became dissatisfied with the promoter's methods.

The New Orleans office is undoubtedly aware of the fact that Marcus Garvey and three other officers

of the Black Star Line, Inc., which is an adjunct of the U. N. I. A., have been under indictment in this district for some time, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Several weeks ago I requested Dr. Mason to come to the U. S. Attorney's office, which he did, and at which time he gave us a statement of his connection with the various Garvey projects. His remarks were of importance and interest, and he was looked upon as one of the Government's leading witnesses in the case. Shortly before Christmas Dr. Mason, on the telephone, informed me that he was going to New Orleans but would return to New York on January 2nd, and I heard no more from him.

Yesterday, while in the U. S. Attorney's office here, I was informed by Mr. J. Sidney DeBourg, who had been summoned as a witness in this case, that Dr. Mason had been shot in New Orleans. DeBourg stated that at about 10.50 p.m. on the night of January 2nd, he accidentally met a Mr. & Mrs. Yearwood on the street, and they informed him they had just come from Liberty Hall (the U.N.I.A. headquarters in this city), where the shooting of Dr. Mason had been announced. Thus, it will be noticed, Garvey must have had the news of the affair within a hour after its occurrence. It is also alleged that Garvey, upon hearing of it, stated "that's the way they treat them in the West!"

Agent Amos and the writer will, on Monday, endeavor to locate Yearwood and obtain from him a correct statement of the facts with a view to determining whether or not the shooting and death of Dr. Mason were inspired at New York and whether it was the result

190-1781-6

of his willingness to testify for the Government against Garvey.

Today, Agent Amos and the writer interviewed John J. Fitzsimmons, Deputy U.S. Marshal at New York, who handed to agents a letter and attached statement, quoted below. These papers were turned over to him by Mr. Fred Moore, Editor of the New York "Age" a colored newspaper here, with the request that they be copied and returned, as they will be published in the paper on Monday. The papers read:

New Orleans, La.
Jan. 2, 1928.

Editor, New York Age.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Inclosed herewith you will please find an accurate account of the attempt on the life of the Hon. Dr. Mason of your city. The writer is the field editor of the Negro advocate and at the time of this letter learned that one of the assailants' bullets entered the Doctor's head just above the left eye and one entered the back. X-ray pictures will be taken today in order to determine the location of the bullets.

Trusting same will prove of use to you and while wishing you a Happy New Year, I am

Yours very truly

(Signed) F. C. ROUDEZ

1314 Tulane Avenue.

(paper attached)

New Orleans, La.
Jan. 2, 1928.

NOTED COLORED FIBER SHOT.

Dr. J. M. L. Mason, pastor of the A. M. S. Zion Church in New York was shot last night and no left the

Church at Lerret and First Sts.

It is believed by those who witnessed the shooting that it was merely an attack on the pastor's life. The writer rushed to the scene of the affair which happened about 9.45 p.m., and at 8.45 a.m. the next morning succeeded in having an interview with the wounded man in the Charity Hospital. Dr. Mason's statements to the reporter are as follows:

I arrived in New Orleans from New York where several friends and myself were to arrange a series of meetings in the interest of colored people. These meetings were to be held purely for American Negroes. I, at the request of these friends, went to the Church of Rev. Collins to give a short talk with the people. This being accomplished the meeting came to a close. As I was leaving the Church being greeted by my many friends, my assailants fired point blank at the crowd. I fell. Some of my friends, as far as I can remember made an attempt to catch the assailants but they fired back at their pursuers as they made their escape. I was then rushed to the hospital where I became unconscious until just a while ago. That is all I can remember about the affair now.

After quite a bit of efforts upon the part of the reporter it developed that Dr. Mason was to have returned to New York and to have been a Government witness in the case of Marcus Garvey, the self-styled President of Africa, versus the U.S. Government. The writer also learned that while Dr. Mason was a prominent figure in the case, he was in possession of some valuable information concerning his excellency's fraudulent use of the mail and for these reasons, the assailants acted on instructions received from the Garvey camp. Garvey's trial is scheduled for the latter part of the week in the U.S. Court in New York where several Federal charges are pending. Dr. Mason's condition according to physicians is serious. But at the time do not appear dangerous."

--0--

Since this case has been in progress there have been several reports of threats and intimidation of Government witnesses, but this, of course, is the most disastrous incident recorded and the Asst. U.S. Attorney at New York has requested that all facts be obtained, particularly any statements which the arrested men make.

as to their connection with any of the Garvey organizations, and such information which may tend to indicate that they committed the act under orders from New York, as is alleged.

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/6/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/4/23	REPORT MADE BY J. W. Jones.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: NEGRO ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Keap.

Agent interviewed LIGNEL OKLEY, #633 T-Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Secretary for the local branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, and learned from him that MARCUS GARVEY, President of this organization will leave New York, some time in February on a lecture tour that will carry him to the forty-eight states of the Union, Canada, Central America, South America, Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia. OKLEY said that GARVEY would be accompanied by several Secretaries and speakers.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 9th, 1933

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In the case of the United States v.
Marcus Garvey et al I beg to advise that it
has been set for February 5th and will in all
probability go to trial then before Judge van
Fleet. The present delay has been due to the
scarcity of judges.

Respectfully,

Henry Merrill

Expert Bank Accountant.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:

New York, N.Y.

DATE WHEN MADE:

Jan. 10, 1923.

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

Jan. 4, 5 &

6, 1923.

REPORT MADE BY:

James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
(Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer has been engaged in securing information relative to the killing of DR. J. W. EASON at New Orleans, La., which occurred on January 4th, 1923.

Agent, based on telephone communication from Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Assistant Director, got in touch with the United States Attorney's office relative to the reasons for the delay in bringing this case to trial, and was informed that it was because of the crowded condition of the calendar in the Federal Courts of the Southern District of New York and the scarcity of judges for this district. Every effort is being made, however, by the Assistant conducting the prosecution, to bring this case to an early trial.

REPORT MADE AT:

New York City

DATE WHEN MADE:

1/11/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

1/5/23

REPORT MADE BY:

Mortimer J. Davis.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., - ALLEGED VIOLATION SECTION 215,
U. S. C. C., USING MAILS IN SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

This case was on the calendar for January 8th, but upon being called was postponed until February 5th, the reason for this as given to me by Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck was that there will be no judge available during the month of January to hear the case, inasmuch as it will take at least two weeks to try. However, starting on February 1st several new judges will be assigned to this district and it is believed that Judge Van Fleet will be able to hear the case at the time set.

I am in possession of a so-called press release issued from the offices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association on January 3, 1923, which bears the title "Honorable Marcus Garvey, President General U. N. I. A. and Provisional President of Africa, to Make Trip Around the World." This release states that Garvey and his staff will leave the United States on or about the 1st of February next to make a speaking tour of the world.

I have called this to the attention of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and am now suggesting to the Bureau that the State Department be communicated with to prevent the issuance of a passport to Garvey inasmuch as he is now under \$2500 bond in the Southern District of New York and, as stated above, awaiting trial.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

GRS:CL.

Box 696,
New Orleans, La.,
January 13, 1923.

Wm. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

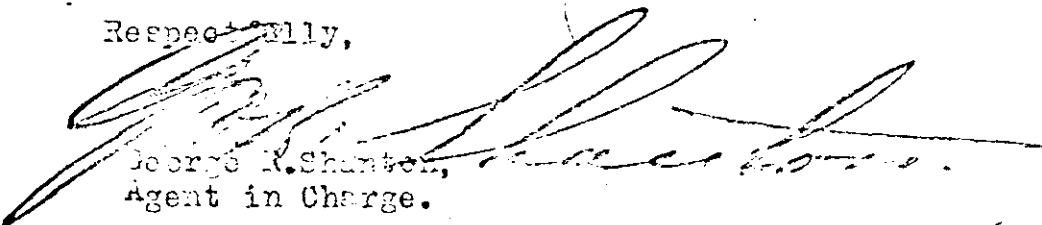
Dear Sir:

Have had some very interesting investigations along the lines of MARCUS GARVEY, the black Africa King, who is under Federal indictment, due to the fact of Dr. J.W.H. Eason, who was killed here some 15 days ago by two suspected negroes, C.F. Dyer and W. Shakespeare.

Our investigation up to date discloses that the suspected murderers had nickel plated badges marked "JUSTICE - UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION" on them, and from testimony of witnesses taken here today, it appears as though we are going to dig up much information on this Garvey organization. It appears to have a large membership here, and reliable negroes in this community are willing to testify in regard to the character of this organization.

Regular reports of agents will leave this office about the 15th, giving full data so far obtained.

Respectfully,


George R. Stanton,
Agent in Charge.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 13, 1923.	Jan. 13, 1923.	James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer was in conference this day with the REV. J. D. BROOKS, #349 Amherst Street, Grange, N. J., in which he stated that if one REV. J. L. BURRELL, residing at #2809 Milan Avenue, New Orleans, La., was interviewed, valuable information could be secured relative to the recent killing of DR. J. W. EASON.

Agent has also received some very valuable information from MR. H. S. WALEY, #267 W. 139th Street, N. Y. City, to the effect that he was informed through his wife, MRS. WALEY that MRS. EASON, #320 W. 139th Street, N. Y. City, had informed MRS. WALEY that on the night the REV. EASON was shot, a few minutes after the shooting took place, a telegram was sent to MRS. GARVEY, stating that the work had been done.

It is therefore requested that the New Orleans office locate and interview DR. BURRELL and also investigate at the various Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices in an endeavor to obtain copies of any telegrams addressed to Mr. or Mrs. GARVEY or anyone connected with the Universal Negro Improvement Association, two days before and two days after the shooting

100-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

January 13, 1923.

James E. Amos.

of DR. EASON.

It is also suggested that the Agent interviewing DR. BURRELL mention the fact that he was sent by DR. BROOKS to secure information.

As the above information, if secured, would be of great value in the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, it is requested that the New Orleans office give this matter immediate attention.

Agent will also endeavor to secure a copy of the telegram referred to above, at this end.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT:

New York, N.Y.

DATE

WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT

PREPARED BY:

Jan. 8th to

Jan. 13, 1923. 13, 1923.

James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
(Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent was engaged during the above period conferring with the United States Attorney, and looking up and interviewing witnesses for U. S. Attorney, etc.

Continued.

January 16th, 1923

JBC:PLH

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have the report of Special Agent M. J. Davis, dated January 11th, 1923, in re: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., alleged violation Section 215 U. S. C. C.

I note in the last paragraph he states: "I have called this to the attention of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and am now suggesting to the Bureau that the State Department be communicated with to prevent the issuance of a passport to Garvey inasmuch as he is now under \$2500. bond in the Southern District of New York and, as stated above, awaiting trial."

While this information is given with good intention, please be advised that this cannot be done inasmuch as this subject is a British subject and not an American. However, this matter should be taken up with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, positively with a view of increasing the bond to \$10,000. on information and belief that he is ready to flee the country.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 17, 1923.	Jan. 17, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Attached hereto is a clipping taken from the "NEGRO WORLD" (weekly newspaper of the U. N. I. A.) dated January 20th, 1923, which is self-explanatory.

Agent has also learned that GARVEY has collected a fund of \$250. for the defense of FREDERICK DYER and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, accused of the murder of DR. J. W. H. EASON at New Orleans, La.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 17, 1923.	Jan. 17, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, Agent received a telephone call on January 15th, 1923, from CHANDLER OWEN, Editor of the "MESSENGER" Negro Magazine, requesting that Agent call on him as he had some information in regard to a letter or communication which he was going to send to the Attorney General, and also to the press of the country, concerning MARCUS GARVEY.

Agent proceeded to the office of the "MESSENGER", #2305 - 7th Avenue, New York City and there received a copy of the letter referred to above, copy of which is attached hereto, and which is self-explanatory. This document is to be signed by CHANDLER OWEN, PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Asst. Editor of the "MESSENGER" and WILLIAM PICKENS, Asst. Editor of the "MESSENGER" and Field Secretary of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Continued.

2305 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Jan. 15, 1923

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers, both foreign and American born, who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, a Negro from Jamaica, British West Indies, not a citizen of the United States, and an unscrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

The official organ of the U. N. I. A., "The Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is Managing Editor, sedulously and continually seeks to undermine the loyalty of all Negroes to this country and to arouse antipathy towards whites. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan

An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals. The truth is that decent Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against them.

The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

This organization and its leader, Marcus Garvey, encourage violence. In its Constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Chas. S. Morris, the speaker of the evening-- who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism--and were prevented only by the action of the police. Shortly afterwards members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Ashbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticised Garvey in a speech. During the same period an Anti-Garvey meeting held by Cyril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine, The Crusader,--in Rush Memorial church, New York City, on a Sunday evening--was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist church where Attorney J. Austin Morris a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, were speaking against Garvey that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot and bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily "Express," reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

A few months ago when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds, a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg "American," by Bundy himself.

In Pittsburg, Pa., on October 23d, last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, Editor of The Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body, rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the interruption of the police.

When William Pickens, who had cooperated in an expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church with hands threateningly on their hip-pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose that movement.

In Chicago, after seeking to break up an Anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activity of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which is fundamentally and wilfully criminal. This is evidenced by Section 3 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception At Home." It reads, "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of crime or felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherill, one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md., on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: "BLACK FOLK AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE."

What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one J. T. Saxon, by Garveyites, in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

On January 1, this year, just after having made an address scoring Garvey in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 28, a painter. Both of them are said to be prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans, and are immigrants from Jamaica, B. W. I. Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

"I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

The vicious inclination of these alleged Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports:) "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The Association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a crack at him. I don't blame the one that did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.'"

Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. Inasmuch, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York.

Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hordes of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried. Judge Panken said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney General use his full influence completely to extirpate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the Government's case against Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. When convicted we urge that he be severely punished. This last should be done in the interest of justice; even as a matter of practical expediency.

The government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless--being either largely unnaturalized or refraining from voting because Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African Republic. On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

Again, the notorious Ku Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse sentiment, many people demanding its dissolution, as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A. is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it deals with an even lower level of cranks, crooks and racial bigots among whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater.

Moreover, since in its basic law--the very Constitution of the U. N. I. A.--the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will endorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictments against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they foresee the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement which, cancer-like, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety--of civic harmony and inter-racial concord.

REPORT MADE AT:

New Orleans, La.

DATE WHEN MADE:

1/16/23.

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

1/15/23

REPORT MADE BY:

Harry D. Gully.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al (NEGRO RADICALS): Using Mails to Defend Probable Conspiracy to Kill Govt. Witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to report of Agent Mortimer J. Davis, New York City, dated January 6, 1923.

Interviewed CAPTAIN GEORGE REED, 12th Precinct Police Station, who stated that on the night of January 1st, in company with Corporal Alix Scherer, at 10:50 P.M., he received a telephone message that J.W.H. EASON, Field Editor of the Negro Advocate, Pastor A.M.E. ZION CHURCH of New York City, and also Organizer of the Universal Negro Alliance, had been shot at the corner of 1st and S. Robertson Sts.; that investigation showed that REV. JOS. W.H. EASON had left St. Johns Baptist Church #4, located on 1st and Ferret Sts., in company with Frederick H. Collins, 2610 Vermont Place, W.A. Thomas, 2250 Jackson Avenue, and Henry Scott, 2909 2nd Street, and upon reaching the corner of 1st and S. Robertson St., he was shot from behind. EASON made a statement to CAPTAIN REED that he did not know who shot him, but suspected members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which MARCUS GARVEY is president. He also told Captain Reed that he was opposed to the GARVEY FACTION, and was a witness against GARVEY, who was charged in New York City with "USING THE MAILS

"TO DEFEND", and was subpoenaed to be in New York on Wednesday or Thursday of that week to testify against GARVEY. After the shot, two unknown negroes ran up S. Robertson Street, jumped the fence at Magnolia, but search for these men proved fruitless. EASON died in the Charity Hospital on January 4th.

Later, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (Col) laborer, age 39, residing at 1532 Iberville Street, and CONSTANTINE F. DYER, age 39, residing at 1538 Iberville Street, were identified by witnesses, and charged with "MURDER".

From the person of CONSTANTINE F. DYER were taken the following evidence:-

1 Badge with the following inscription:

"JUSTICE-

U. N. I. A. POLICE

47".

On this badge is the figure of an eagle and two policemen, and in the center is a tri-color button red, black and green.

1 Membership card- JUSTICE COUNCIL,

G. E. K. K. H.

JUR. S. C. of LA.

A. A. S. R. F. M.

Name of Knight FRED C. DYER,

No. ---Page---Year 1922. No. ---Page...Year---

January February March 25¢

Sec. F. Dominguez, Act.

April May June - - - - 25¢

Sec. C. Colon

July, August, September -25¢

Sec. Geo. Beyer, Act.

October, November, December.

Sec.

Also several samples of police badges which were obtained from the George S. Gethen Company, 1615 Arch St., (City Unknown) from whom it is possible that the above badge was obtained.

Also a newspaper clipping showing photograph of negro delegates attending assembly of the League of Nations, to urge that a former Germany colony in Africa be set aside for the founding of a new native African Republic, probably taken from the "Chicago Defender".

Also memorandum of the following press:
 W.T. Domingue, 3017 Perdido St.

DYER was identified as the negro who actually shot EASON.

The following are witnesses:-

JOHN RILEY,	2223 3rd St.
W.A. Thomas,	2230 Jackson St.,
Benjamin Dugas,	2909 2nd St.,
Henry Scott,	2808 Philip St.,
Minnie Reason,	906 7th St.
Alice A. Williams,	1505 S. Robertson St.

Statements were obtained by CAPTAIN REED from the REV.

J.W.H. EASON as follows:-

"My name is James W.H. Eason (C) age 36 years, residing at 2808 Philip St. I formerly resided at 245 West 156 Street New York I am a Preacher and preached in the Second Baptist Church on First near Freret Streets. relative to being shot on First near S. Robertson Sts. upper side about 10:50 P.M. Monday January 1st, 1923 by some unknown party.

"I was invited by a committee of members of the Universal Negro Alliance to Preach to the congregation of the Second Baptist Church which is on First St. near Freret St. of which Rev. A. Hubs is the regular preacher of this church. The following invited him down from New York to preach in the church James Crawford (C) 2032 Jackson Ave., Mrs. Mamie Reason (C) 900 Seventh St., Rev. Surrel, Rev. Collins, and Rev. A. Hubs all colored and residents of New Orleans. After the services about 10.35 P.M. Monday January 1st, 1923 while walking out First St. Upper Side with Rev. Collins when a shot struck the pavement I turned around to see where the shooting was coming from, I was shot in the back, first and turning around I was struck in the forehead and knocked me down I then asked Dr. Collins to ring up for the Ambulance as I knew I was shot. 5 men followed me and one man did the shooting I could identify the man that shot me. Attended-Sunday night-in-Dr. Hubs-Church-and-Monday-night-That is all I know until I woke up in the Hospital this morning.

(Signed) J.W.H. EASON,
 2808 Philip St. formerly resided
 at 245 West 156 St., New York City.

This statement was taken in the presence of Patrolman Leonard Salath.

Henry Ledig,
 Supy. Clerk."

Also statement of SYLVEST ROBERTSON:-

"My name is Sylvest Robertson (C) my age is 40 years. I reside at 2222 Philip St. My occupation is porter employed in the Carondelet St., My wife and I are the Organizers of the Universal Negroes Imp. Association.

On Monday January 1st, 1925 I went to the St. John's Baptist Church on First St. bet Howard & Freret Sts., about 9:50 P.M., to hear Rev. Joseph W.E. Eason lecture, and remained until after the lecture was over about 10:45 P.M. During the lecture I seen Constantine F. Dyer setting in the church, It is the first time I have seen him in the church. I left the church in company with Rev. E. Fisher, going towards the river, on my way home I did not hear any shots fired or see any one running. I was informed Tuesday morning January 2nd, 1925 at the building where I work by one of the porters named Emile.

(Signed) Sylvest Robertson,
2222 Philip St.

This statement taken in the presence of George Reed,
Captain Commanding 12th Precinct.

HENRY EDDIG
Supy Clerk."

CAPTAIN REED also stated that he had received the following letter by mail:-

"Jan. 5, 1925

"I will inform you that A.W. Wabley 1420 Iberville St., his one of them that shot the preacher he is one of the member of Garvey and it was puting up a long time to kill him, so you see I am going to get all of them an repot them. Wabley say if he did have one more shot he would shot you when you made the rest of those to men he said it at the club the same man should die long time be fo now.

I am Francis."

He stated that he had made investigation, but was unable to learn the name of the writer. He had located the negro mentioned therein, but pending further developments had not questioned him.

REV. HOLI OLIVER (Col), who lives at 2222 South Rampart Street, stated that he was Pastor of the A.M.E. CHURCH, and had joined the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and AMERICAN COMMUNITY

located at New Orleans in May 1921, and that he was elected CHAPLAIN; that SYLVESTER ROBERTSON and wife were organizers of the local order, and that a "HIGH COMMISSIONER" of the local order by the name of GIBSON was in charge of this District out of the New York office; that he resigned Sept. 1921 because of the radical addresses or lectures in which they tried to incite ignorant negroes, and he believed that in the event that some step is not taken to curb the activities of this league, that it will eventually lead to numerous riots between the white and blacks. He stated also that each of the officers of this organization would publicly as well as at private meetings proclaim that any one opposing MARCUS GARVEY, Provincial President, had to be put out of the way, that he deduced that that meant that they would be killed in the event that they would in any way oppose GARVEY. He stated that another "HIGH COMMISSIONER" by the name of ANDERSON came down from New York later, and had charge of this district; that at that time there were probably 3000 members in the league in New Orleans, and that he would estimate that the present membership was about 2000; that they did at that time and now hold meetings at the Negro Longshoremen Hall in New Orleans; that another subdivision of the League is at Algiers, but he did not know the meeting place; that a negro by the name of PHILIPS is now the Acting Secretary and leader of this district, and was sent to New Orleans from New York on August, 1922; that he is of the opinion that SYLVESTER ROBERTSON above referred to is acting as confidential informant for MARCUS GARVEY, and if any conspiracy existed between the New York organization and the New Orleans organization for the purpose of

putting out of the way EASON, ROBERTSON and another negro by the name of FRANK JOHNSON, who operates a shoe shop across the street from the negro I.N.C.A., probably are "in on it"; that ALLEN THOMAS, who lives at First Street between Dryades and Campart, is supposed to be at the head of the "UNIFORM RANK" a military organization for the League. He did not know DYER or SHAKESPEARE, nor does he know the present officers except as stated above.

W.A. THOMAS (COL) 2250 Jackson Ave., stated that he joined the U.N.I.A. July 1921, and resigned in October 1922; that his reason for sending in his resignation was because of the inciteful lectures of blacks against the whites; that WILLIAM PHILIP, who resides at 2068 Jackson Avenue, is now "HIGH COMMISSIONER" in charge of the local district. The president of the local order, whose name he does not know, is in the hospital. Among other radical remarks that have been made by the lecturers in mass-meetings and at the business meetings, which are held every Thursday night, was "THE WHITE MEN ARE MASTERS AND NOT FRIENDS OF THE NEGRO, YOU ARE NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS but are CITIZENS OF AFRICA. THE AMERICAN FLAG IS NOT OUR FLAG, AWAY WITH AMERI FLAG." He stated that the "HIGH COMMISSIONER" in charge of this district had on numerous occasions stated that any man who was against MARCUS GARVEY and his teachings is not worthy of living and must go; that a man by the name of THOMAS, is now CAPTAIN of the Legions, being a Division Head, and lives somewhere on General Taylor Street, exact address unknown.

He stated that he first met DR. EASON in October, 1922

HARRY J. SMITH

1/16/23

on his first visit to New Orleans; that EASON was formerly connected with MARCUS GARVEY, but had organized a new fraternity known as the "UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE; that EASON made several addresses in the different negro churches, and on each occasion five or six GARVEYITES, mostly JAMAICAN NEGROES, would follow him; that DYER, who shot EASON on the night of January 1st, was among these, and he lectured here for fifteen days, and that this was a common occurrence noticed by all; that on one occasion a GARVEYITE interrupted and threatened him while on the platform, but was put out of the church. He stated that on the night EASON was killed, that he saw about six of these GARVEYITES together at the church where EASON had lectured, and among them were DYER and SHAKESPEARE; that he also saw S.E. ROBERTSON above referred to, among this group of men; that THOMAS, who is the Division head of the Legion, was also there; that EASON came out of the church with him, and at the time he was shot was probably forty or fifty feet in front; that he recognized DYER as the negro who had shot EASON, DYER being with SHAKESPEARE, and both of them hurried away after the shot was fired; that both of these negroes rushed by him in an effort to get close to EASON after they had come out of the church and that he could positively identify the two as being the murderers of EASON.

REV. A. HIBS (Col) 2217 Willow Street, stated that he was pastor of the 2nd Baptist Kelpomene Church; that the day after EASON was shot, he went to the hospital to see him, and had a long talk with him; that EASON stated he believed that GARVEY

had planned his murder because he was the star witness in the case of the UNITED STATES vs GARVEY, who was to come to trial on Thursday following in New York City, and that he intended to leave New Orleans Tuesday in order to be in New York City on that date; that EASON requested him to telegraph his (EASON'S) brother who lives in ELIZABETH, N.J., he did not recall his name, to come to New Orleans at once, as he desired to tell him something about GARVEY; that he sent the telegram to EASON'S brother, who came to New Orleans, but did not get here until after his death; that he was of the opinion that there was a collusion between GARVEY and his (Garvey's) followers in this city who murdered DR. EASON; that he had heard it rumored among the different negroes that GARVEY sent a telegram to PHILIP the day preceding the murder, but this was only a rumor and thinks it unfounded; that he recognized several of GARVEY'S followers on the night of the murder in the church where EASON had lectured; that he recognized these same men who had formerly attended the various other churches in the city where EASON had lectured when he was here on a former visit; that at his church, while EASON was lecturing some time in October and November several of the GARVEYITES went to attack him at that time, but were prevented from doing so. He did not know the names of any of these men, but knew their faces. He stated that the JAMAICAN NEGROES were hard to handle, and that most of the resident negroes were deserting the GARVEY Organization.

CONTINUED.

HDC:CL. / P 3

**'EY DENIES DICKER
WITH KU KLUX CHIEF**

**Didn't Talk of Black Star
Line, He Says.**

Marcus Garvey, president-general of the African Communities League, denied yesterday that he ever discussed the Black Star Line with Richard Young Clark, Imperial Grand of the K. K. K. since Clark is alleged to have recently received a Federal grand jury indictment. He also denied that the president judge him before a grand jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

"I am perfectly sure," said Garvey, "that Mr. Clark did not state that I interviewed him on behalf of the Black Star Line, because that was not the object of my visit. The oft-repeated allegation that I had sought the assistance of the Klan for the Black Star Line is base and unfounded. Mr. Clark and I never discussed the Black Star Line, and whatever we had to say about the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the negro people in the attitude of the Klan toward them was of such a nature that Mr. Mattox, the District Attorney of New York, could have gotten the information from me without having Mr. Clark's Dean Atlanta."

WM. J. DUFFINS
DIRECTOR



WWS-AS

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

January 19, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

On the 18th you sent me a report from Agent Davis in the New York office indicating that MARCUS CARVEY contemplated making a world tour about the first of February. His case is fixed for hearing on February 5th. Mr. Davis suggested, and you and Mr. Cunningham both relayed the desire, that arrangements be made with the State Department to block any request for passport. Marcus Carvey is an alien and would not apply for a passport to the American State Department. There is no action that we could take to keep him from leaving the country, other than to have his bond raised, which seems to be a very sensible thing to do, as the report that he is to leave the country emanates as a press notice from his own office. He is now out on \$2500 only. His bond should be promptly increased to \$10000, which he could not raise, and he would be put in the place where he should have been long ago. Should he be able to raise the bond he probably would skip and he should be kept under strict surveillance as it is only a short time now.

Instructions received on Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 23, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 22, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James L. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs MARGUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to interfere with Government witnesses.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			

Reference is made to the report of Agent Harry D. Gulley of the New Orleans office, dated January 13th, 1923. Reference is also made to telegram received from Agent in Charge Shanton of New Orleans, dated January 20th, 1923, which contained data on one ESAU RAMUS, formerly 3rd Vice President of the Philadelphia Division of the U. N. I. A., who, it is alleged, was responsible for the shooting of DR. EASON recently.

Acting on the information contained in this telegram, Agents interviewed various informants in this city. One of our informants immediately telephoned to a friend of his in Philadelphia and received a reply to the effect that information regarding the whereabouts of RAMUS will probably be furnished by him within a day or two. If this cannot be obtained, the address of his family will be furnished.

The death of DR. EASON is but the culmination of many threats which have been made against Government witnesses in this case. Allied with DR. EASON was a woman by the name of MRS. DOROTHY LAWSON, of #2092 Madison Avenue, New York City, who is at the present time under subpoena in this case. Some

RE: U. S. vs. M. BUS GARVEY:

January 23, 1923.

James E. Amos
Nortimer J. Davis.

time ago MRS. LAWSON and her husband were met on the street by a colored man, who, after drawing a revolver, threatened both MR. and MRS. LAWSON with death if they did not cease their attacks on GARVEY. This man was later identified and arrested and during the trial it was learned that he was a member of GARVEY'S so-called "secret service." He is now serving a term in State's prison.

MRS. LAWSON, within the last few days has complained to Agent Amos that she is again being molested, the particular instance in question having occurred on Saturday last (January 20th) when two unknown men accosted her on the street. Today Agents interviewed MRS. LAWSON, but outside of stating that she had seen one of these men previously around Liberty Hall, GARVEY'S headquarters, she could furnish no further identification. Agents instructed MRS. LAWSON to walk through the section where GARVEYITES are strong, at which time we followed her, but she was not molested, neither could she locate either of the men alleged to have interfered with her.

Agents also interviewed CAPT. JOSHUA COCKBURN, who is also a Government witness. He advises us that new threats have been made against him. CAPT. COCKBURN has been previously threatened. The threats against him have also come from an unknown source.

Agents have instructed these witnesses to endeavor to obtain the names of persons threatening them or some identification through which they can be picked up. We have instructions from Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck to call to his immediate attention any

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs RAMUS GARVEY:

January 23, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

attempts to interfere with the witnesses in this case.

It will be extremely interesting to receive from the New Orleans office copies of the documentary evidence secured in New Orleans, which, as stated in their telegram, shows that GARVEY sent RAMUS to New Orleans, and that the death of DR. EASON was the result of a deliberate plan.

It is noted that Agent Gulley's report does not state whether or not either of the men arrested at New Orleans for the shooting of DR. EASON have made statements. If possible, it is requested that the samples of the handwriting of each of these men be secured and forwarded to us so that we may compare same with the handwriting on several anonymous and threatening letters received by Government witnesses in this district.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, E.J.W. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 22, 1923.	Jan. 20, 1923.	James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above case, at 4:00 P. M. on January 20th, 1923, Agent received a telephone call from a MR. FRENCH of the law firm of FRENCH & FRENCH, #135 West 135th Street, New York City, who stated that MRS. LAWSON, a Government witness in the GARVEY case, was in his office and claimed that two men whom she stated belong to the GARVEY organization, had been following her and when she recognized them she immediately went up to a traffic policeman at the corner of 135th Street & Lenox Avenue and called his attention to this fact and the traffic officer told her to point them out and he would arrest them. The two parties in question, on seeing her talking to the traffic policeman, ran down the steps of the subway where it was impossible to follow and apprehend.

The writer was unable, at the time the call was received, to make a personal visit to the office of FRENCH & FRENCH, on account of urgent work mapped out by Asst. U.S. Attorney, and therefore advised Attorney FRENCH to have MRS. LAWSON return to her home and remain there until Monday morning, at which time Agent would make a personal call and question

RE: U. S. vs. MARGUS GARVEY:

January 22, 1923. James E. Amos.

MRS. LAWSON relative to the identity, etc. of the two men in question.

After making these arrangements, the writer attempted to get in touch with Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK, but owing to the late hour, MR. MATTUCK was not in his office and no information was available as to where he could be reached.

Immediately on return to this office from above mentioned conference with MRS. LAWSON, the facts developed will be made known to Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK.

Continued.

190-1781-6

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:

DATE WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT MADE BY:

New York, N.Y. Jan. 19, 1923. Jan. 19, 1923. James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, following is quoted an editorial which appears in the "NEW YORK NEWS" for January 20th, 1923, (colored newspaper):

"THE MURDER OF DR. EASON.

There are many circumstances connected with the cold-blooded murder of Dr. J.W.E. Eason which demand the attention of the authorities. That he was to have been the star witness against Marcus Garvey in the trial on the calendar for last Monday is not the least of these. That he was killed, as it is alleged, by two policemen of the Garvey association whom, Dr. Eason in his ante-mortem statement named as his assassins is another of the suspicious circumstances. That this was a second time, as he alleged in that statement, that he had been so attacked since his severance of relations with the Garvey association adds to the chain of circumstantial evidence. That this was only one of a series of many offenses alleged to have been committed by the adherents of the Universal Negro Improvement Association makes the chain apparently complete in the case that argued against the culpability of the radical racial propagandist. For these reasons the colored citizens of this country demand that the killing of Dr. Eason be probed to the bottom. The murder of a Federal witness in the face of an impending trial by the adherents of the accused brings the assassination properly within the purview of the Federal government. It is now time to call a halt to this program, which has resulted in such widespread dissension and discord within the race. There is no place in this country for any policy which justifies the commission of crime for the accomplishment of any end. The U.N.I.A. Constitution forbids membership

January 19th, 1923. James E. Amos.

in that organization to any person who has committed a crime except that crime was committed in behalf of that organization. The colored people of this country regret and lament the untimely death of the brilliant Eason. It was, however, the logical conclusion of the program and policy of the organization which he so long and willfully supported. Those who play with fire cannot complain when they are burned. There is no excuse by justification for any man of color, native born or foreign born, professional or layman, to further support the U.N.I.A. if these things are proven, to which all of these damaging testimonies so conclusively point.

There can be no question in the minds of any fair-minded citizens as to the value of this organization if these things are true. These things being true, it must be routed out of the life of the people of this community and this country. It is more dangerous to the people of color than the Ku Klux Klan. We have long withheld our condemnation of the U. N. I. A., but forbearance at this time is no virtue. We ask the Government to probe the dastardly murder of Dr. Eason and to prosecute the conspirators, whoever they may be, to the full extent of the law."

Continued.

January 23, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton, *R. G. S.*
Box 696,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Special Agent J. W. Jones is leaving Washington at once on a special assignment at New Orleans in connection with the murder of J. W. D. Mason, a material witness in the case of United States v. Marcus Garvey. Agent Jones will work undercover and submit his reports directly to the Bureau. He will report to you promptly upon arrival for the benefit of any information already procured by you on the case and it is probable that at various times he will need assistance or advice, which of course you will give. Should he desire to communicate with the Washington office by telegraph, he should be accorded that privilege and it may be necessary for you to keep in touch with the Philadelphia and New York offices for assistance in running out leads.

Very truly yours,



Director.

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/22/35	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31	REPORT MADE BY HARRY D. WHELAN.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE MORRIS DAVLEY et al (Negro-radicals)			UNITED LEAGUE TO DEFEND, PROHIBIT CONSPIRACY TO KILL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

FACTS DEVELOPED:
Attention Mr. Hoover-2
At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former report on above subject.

Accompanied by CAPTAIN LEWIS of the Police Department, interviewed CHELSEA DWYER, who stated that she married CONNOR DWYER, about 10 years ago, and that they have been living in New Orleans since that time; that about a month before DR. LAMSON was killed a negro by the name of ESOS RALUS came to her house, and rented a room; that she did not know his former address; that RALUS organized a POLICE and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT, which her husband, SHAMSPHARE and several other negroes had joined, the names of the other members she did not know; that RALUS stated that he had formerly organized a Police and Secret Service force in Philadelphia, and also in New York City, and that MARCUS GARVEY had sent him here to do the same thing; that these meetings were held in RALUS' room every WEDNESDAY night, and that the last two meetings were held at an old church on Conti St., between Villere and Larais; that WILLIAM SHAMSPHARE had lived with her for three years; that she had always been suspicious of RALUS his coming to her house; that on the night that DR. LAMSON was shot, her husband, CONNOR DWYER, was

1/25/53

at her house; that two nights later, RAMUS came in very excitedly and stated that he had heard her husband and SHAMUSPEARE had been arrested for the murder of DR. MASON, and stated that he did not have any money to pay her for her room, and that he was the one that had shot the old "S. of B."; that he immediately left, and she had not heard from him since; that she had been trying to locate RAMUS for the police, and would advise this office immediately if she had any information of his whereabouts; that HELEN THOMPSON was supposed to be his woman, but she did not know her address.

CAPTAIN REID took as evidence BEOS RAMUS' trunk, on which there was a check card which read "E. HILDER, 2059 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La." (This is the address of the U.N.I.A. office and meeting place).

There was also found in this trunk a uniform which belonged to RAMUS; description as follows:-

Collar insignia - U.N.I.A.
Red and green sleeve insignia with gold braid and stripes and shoulder straps; badge "INSTRUCTOR OF POLICE, U.N.I.A."; cap with gold band and gold badge on same, reading "JUNIOR U.N.I.A. POLICE #26"

Also voucher dated Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1932, to E. Ramus, U.N.I.A., for 3 nickel police badges - \$2.70 from George S. Jethon Co., 1815 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Receipts for registered articles, dated New Orleans, La., Dec. 5, 1932, No. 85998 sent by E. Ramus, 3029 Jackson Ave., to Mrs. Mary Prince, 1507 Third St., New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1932, No. 85996, sent by E. Ramus, (Ramus) 2059 Jackson Ave., to Mrs. Mary Prince, 1507 Third St., New York City.

Also letter dated Dec. 5, 1932, signed by ERNEST E. L. MOG, Secretary to the President General, U.N.I.A., addressed to BEOS RAMUS, 2059 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La., from which is quoted the following:-

"Mr. Ramus is at present out of the city but he is expected back sometime next week at which time I shall bring the letter to which you refer in

"your letter to his immediate attention as you requested. We have received the letter to your wife and they shall be forwarded."

Accompanied by Special Agent Bruner, interviewed WILSON SHAKESPEARE at the Parish Prison, and he made the following statement:

That he was 59 years old; born in Jamaica, never had been naturalized, but came to New Orleans 4 years ago from South America that he lived with CORNELIUS DWYER about two years; that ESAU RAMUS was also a roomer at DWYER'S house, and organized a police force about one month before DR. EASON was killed; that they met every Wednesday night, first at DWYER'S house, and then at a church on Conti St.; that besides himself, DWYER, THOMPSON, a negro by the name of LARRINCE, and another man by the name of ROBINSON were members, and there were probably 15 others, whose names he did not know, all members of this organization; that on the night of DR. EASON'S death, he and DWYER were together at the church where he (EASON) lectured, and remained there until the meeting was over. He stated there were several others who belonged to the police force, whose names he could not recall, except S. V. ROBINSON and THOMPSON. He denied that he knew anything about the cause of EASON'S death, and denied that he and SHAKESPEARE had anything to do with it. He stated that he did not see ESAU RAMOS at the CHURCH that night, nor had he seen him since the murder. He stated that HEDEN THOMAS was RAMUS' woman.

CORNELIUS DWYER stated that he was 54 years old; born in JAMAICA, had lived in the U.S. since 1908, except that he was in England four years during the war; that he was not naturalized

was a member of the OLD FELLOWS and LAMONIA LODGES. He denied that he was a member of the police force or secret service of the U.M.W. but that he had joined the latter organization about two years ago. He denied that he was at the church where EASON had lectured on January 1st, and denied that he was with SHAKESPEARE at the meeting that night, and stated that he was at home with his wife. He did not know where SHAKESPEARE was, and stated that ESAU RAMUS was not at his house on the night of January 1st. He stated that RAMUS rented a room at his house about a month before EASON'S death, and that he had organized the police force, which met every Wednesday night, in order that he could report the results of the official meetings of the U.M.W.A., which met Thursday night at the long-shoremen's Hall; that the last two meetings of the police force were held at the church near Larsie Street; that he did not know anything about the death of EASON. He stated, however that LAWRENCE SHAKESPEARE, S.V. ROBINSON, and another negro by the name of JOHN BOYD were members of the Police Force, and that SHAKESPEARE was RAMUS' righthand man. He stated that HELEN THOMAS had visited him and SHAKESPEARE in the Parish Prison the day after they had been arrested for the murder of EASON.

SYLVESTER V. ROBINSON, 2322 Phillip St., stated that he had been married about 12 years ago, his wife having been a native of BRUCEFIELD, N.C.; that on October 12, 1930 his wife, AIDA, visited New York City, and on her return here organized the local branch of the U.M.W.A.; that she brought credentials from GARVINE and he was elected President to serve from October 1930 to Oct. 1931; that on October 1, 1931, he was appointed COMMISSIONER for

1/26/33

for the State of Georgia, Headquarters, At MRS., where he served until May 1922; that he returned to New Orleans, and in August 1922 attended the Convention in New York City as a delegate. He stated that he was invited to join the Police Force by ESAU RAMUS and attended one of these meetings at the home of DWYER, several other members of the organization having gone with him to inquire into the merits of this branch; that RAMUS told him that GARVEY had authorized the organizing of a Police Force in Philadelphia and New York; that the officers of the local branch did not take kindly to Ramus' proposition, and had not officially authorized same for the local branch. He denied that he knew anything about the pre-arranged murder of EASON, and denied that he was a member of the Police Force; that on the night EASON was murdered, he went to the church alone, and saw DWYER and another negro by the name of ROBERT OWEN, but did not see SHAKESPEARE at the church. He did not know any members of the police force except CORNELIUS DWYER, JOHN BOYD, WILBIAL SHAKESPEARE and ESAU RAMUS.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Copy of this report to the Philadelphia office with the suggestion that they try to locate ESAU RAMUS, as he is wanted in connection with the murder of DR. EASON on January 1, 1923, and for further investigation.

CONTINUED

EDG:CL.

POST OFFICE

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

1/15 1931

TO: ...

...

...

Continuing above investigation, interviewed ALICE BRIDGES (1931), 112-5th Street, who stated that she joined the U.N.I.A. in October 1930; that a negro woman by the name of ALICE BRIDGES organized the local branch of this order under the direction of GARVEY; that there were about 15 charter members; that she was Treasurer; that GARVEY and his associates had stated in fact privately to the members that the purpose of the organization the uplifting of the negro race FINANCIALLY, LOCALLY and ALL that she went to New York as a delegate to the Convention in 1931, and that she had been instructed by the local members investigate why all of the funds and fees went to the parent org. at New York. She requested this information from GARVEY; that there were delegates from all over the world at this convention, and GARVEY stated that he would instruct them confidentially the real purpose of his organization; that he intended to get all of the negroes of the world together and organize an ARMY; that this military force would consist of every able bodied negro, and that they would be thoroughly trained; that there would be three auxiliaries-

1/2/1920

GARVEY, which would consist of THE STAR and also MERCHANT MARINE that they would have a BLACK CROSS ARMY OF PROTECTION, and also a JOURNAL DEPARTMENT, because the time had come for all negroes to rebel and live by themselves, because they had been segregated, lynched, burned and humiliated by the white men, and that they had to protect themselves; that he had held a conference with the representatives of JAPAN, and JAPAN was getting together one of the strongest navies of the world, and was not recognized by the white men as belonging to his race; that he was to train all the negroes, and when they were strong enough JAPAN would declare war on the white race, and the negro would go to her assistance, and that their united strength would whip the white man, and Japan in turn would assist them to gain Africa, and he would be KING and establish a government; that the stock which was subscribed for the BLACK STAR LINE for the purpose of building ships was also subscribed in reality for the purpose of building a Navy. There were probably about fifteen or sixteen delegates present during this meeting. GARVEY stated further that this information was not to be disclosed to any one, and especially not to advise the members generally; that in August 1920 she attended another convention at New York City, and openly fought GARVEY because of his radical ideas and intentions, and she stated openly that she would return to New Orleans and tell her people just what the organization stood for. She stated that she told him that he was ruining the colored race, and they would not stand for it. He then declared that she was disloyal and a traitor to the cause.

The return to New Orleans and was displaced. She stated she received an anonymous letter threatening her life because of her opposition to GARVEY. She stated that at the time that she resided there were only about 100 members, but at one time there were as many as 1000 members in New Orleans. She stated that WILLIAM THOMPSON was elected EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, and was sent to New York City in October 1922, and that an entire new set of officers was elected for the New Orleans Division at that time. She stated that GARVEY advised her in 1922 that he intended to organize a BLACK INTERNATIONAL, which would also be an auxiliary to the organization; that on October 27th, 1922, GARVEY intended to hold a meeting, but this meeting was broken up by the police. She stated that the UNIFORM RANK LEGION drilled every week, and that a man by the name of W.M. THOMPSON was CAPTAIN of this LEGION. She stated that on the night that DR. EASON was murdered she saw a number of JAMAICAN NEGROES at the church and recognized among them DWYER and SHAMBERGARS, the two men who are charged with MURDER, also ALBERT LAWRENCE, S.T. ROBINSON and W.M. THOMPSON, who were supposed to be members of the Police and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT; that on this night she saw DWYER and SHAMBERGARS running towards DR. EASON before he was killed, but did not hear the shot, and was not an eye witness to the shooting.

ADVICE A WILLIAMS, 2064 Jackson Ave., stated that she joined the U.M.I.A. in February 1921, and was head of the BLACK CROSS NURSES until she resigned in October 1922. She stated that on the night that DR. EASON was murdered she saw DWYER and SHAMBERGARS running away from the place where EASON was shot. She recognized them at the church where EASON had lectured. S. in

THOMAS ANDERSON, GARVEY'S right-hand man, and had supervision over the New Orleans Division. She stated that the organization had defrauded her out of \$5.00, which was given them for the purpose of purchasing the ARMY OFFICER uniform. She stated that on the night that DR. BROWN had spoken, he did not mention the GARVEY ORGANIZATION, nor the one in which he was interested in, to wit, THE LYERO UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE.

LEONORA A. BROWN, 645 Corondelet Street, stated that she joined the U.N.I.A. in May 1920, and resigned July 1922 because of the radical attitude and preachings of GARVEY, and that she feared that in the event that his organization gained further headway, there would be innumerable riots and trouble in this city. That a woman by the name of MIRIAM P. SUTTON, who was a present member of the organization told her confidentially that DWYER's wife had stated to a friend of hers (Sutton) that a party was sent down by GARVEY to organize and plot the murder of BROWN, and that they had met at DWYER'S house; that DWYER did not do the shooting, but that BROWN was shot by a member of this gang; that in June 1922, just before she resigned, MARCUS GARVEY visited New Orleans, and at the home of A.J. CRANFORD, in her presence, told THOMAS ANDERSON, who was then in the employ of GARVEY, that if he (ANDERSON) would get rid of BROWN, he (GARVEY) would give him a bigger job.

On January 18th, Superintendent Holoney of the Police Department, authorized a raid by CAPTAINS REID, RAY and ANDERSON, on the meeting held by the U.N.I.A., at the Long-Whomen's Hall, 2059 Jackson Ave., and the following is an

Extract from the police report on this raid:

"Sixth Precinct. Jan. 15, 1933.

"I would report in company with Sgt. Theo. A. Ray, Capt. George H. Hall, Corporal Alex. Fisher, Det. Louis H. Republic and Patrolmen of the 6 and 18th Precincts, the following named negroes;----- from the Boardman's Hall, at 2066 Jackson Ave., where they were holding a meeting, to attempt to incite a riot;-- the crowd of negroes are Catholic workers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which Marcus Garvey (Colored) who is President of the Negro Association, which is for the purpose of these meetings, to cause the negroes to have trouble with the white race;---- the following negroes under arrest and booked with attempting to incite a riot:-

Edo Whitmore, residing in 2300 St. Charles Ave.,
Vice President, Neta. President.

Lawrence J. Davis, residing in 23403 Robert St. Treasurer.
Thomas Anderson, residing in 2122 Dryades St., General
Asst. Secretary.

William Phillips, residing in 2066 Dryades St. Executive
Secretary.

James A. Hall, residing in 2551 Grandet St. Chaplain
John Carey, Jr., residing in 2537 Washington Ave.,
Chairman of trustee board.

Henry Lee, residing in 213 Bolivar St. Member of Trustee
Board.

Thomas Franklin, residing in 2015 Voucher St. Pres. of C
James Hamilton, residing in 2122 Dryades St.
Member of Association.

Hezekiah Griffith, residing in 2219 Dryades St., Member
of Association.

The above men were booked at this station and all papers, hymns, books, letters and papers were brought to this station."

This agent accompanied the police on this raid, and all the books and correspondence which were seized by the police Department were turned over to this agent for examination.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, at the 6th Precinct Police Station after the raid, who is Executive Secretary, stated that he lived at 2066 Jackson Avenue; that he was 29 years old; married, and had a wife living at 25 Chase St., Boston, Mass.; that he was born in BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES, and had made a declaration of

Intention to become an American citizen about three years ago at BOSTON; that he met MARCUS GARVEY at BOSTON in August, 1919, and joined his organization Sept. 25, 1919 at BOSTON; that he served from Sept. 1919 to August 1921 as GENERAL SECRETARY at BOSTON, and was appointed EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for the NEW ORLEANS DIVISION in Sept. 1921, and had been serving since that time at a salary of \$22.00 a week; that the following were officers of the parent organization:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| MARCUS GARVEY; | President General. |
| LEROY BUNDY ; | 1st Asst. to President General |
| WILLIAM SHERRILL; | 2nd " " " " |
| RUDOLPH SMITH ; | 3rd " " " " |
| HENRIETTA V. DAVIS; | 4th " " " " |
| ROBERT B. POSTON ; | Secretary General. |
| J. B. HARRISON; | 1st Assistant Secretary General. |
| THOMAS W. ANDERS ON, | 2nd " " " " |

that DR. BASON was murdered on January 1st, and was ^{formerly} the AMERICAN leader for the GARVEY organization; that on or about Nov. 11th, a negro by the name of ESOS RAMUS came to him with a letter of introduction signed MARCUS GARVEY, President General, requesting him to give him (RAMUS) work as an Organizer, etc.; that he immediately engaged a room for RAMUS at 1401 S. LIBERTY ST., and later RAMUS moved to 1558 IBERVILLE STREET; that RAMUS came to his office nearly every day and talked about organizing a POLICE FORCE and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT; that RAMUS lived with DAYER who is now held for the murder of DR. BASON; that he wrote several letters to GARVEY telling him of RAMUS' activities, requesting him to advise him just what he desired done that the local branch had refused to authorize a local police Department, such as RAMUS proposed to organize; that GARVEY never reply to his numerous letters with reference to this matter

that this had been received in communication from GARVEY'S private secretary, and that this letter was in his correspondence; that he said RAMUS to neighboring towns to lecture, and he would have a collection that he would take up at these meetings; that he had at one time gone to DWYER'S house, who lived at 1638 Iberville Street, and that there were a number of negroes there when he had ascertained had organized a "JOBBER DEPARTMENT"; among them that he recognized was DWYER and SHARPEARE, the two men held for the murder of DR. LAMON; BOSS RAMUS, S.V. ROBINSON, JOHN BARRY, MARTIN FRANCIS; JAMES HUMEHILL; JOHN DEBANKS, and ELLIS DAVIS. This was about Dec. 5th, when they had not fully organized, and that RAMUS was supposed to be the organizer and head of the "SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT". After this occasion, he wrote GARVEY a personal letter to ascertain his wishes as to the connections of this "SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT" to the organization, but he never received an answer from GARVEY direct; that RAMUS received mail from MARY PRINCE, NEW YORK CITY, whom he claimed to be his wife, and also had received mail from a MARY RAMUS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. (He did not remember the street addresses). RAMUS told him on one occasion that he was attached to GARVEY'S head office. The last time that he saw RAMUS was on January 5th, after LAMON had been killed, but he did not make any comment about the murder; that two days ago a bundle containing badges, which were made in PHILADELPHIA, PA., came to his office addressed to RAMUS, and these badges were turned over to THOMAS ANDERSON; that also a registered letter addressed from PHILADELPHIA dated January 1st, was received by him; that this letter was

turned over to a Negro woman by the name of ELI W. THOMAS, who he believes knows where RAIUS is at the present time; that he received regularly special delivery letters on Saturday or Sunday night, both from New York and Philadelphia; that RAIUS on one occasion told him that he was GILVEY'S body guard in New York, and had broken his hip in a fight for GARVEY while in New York; that he went to Philadelphia about two years ago, and was third Vice President of the Philadelphia Division, and he came to New Orleans to organize the SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT, and was closely associated with a negro by the name of LIONEL FRANCIS, President of the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH; that on Sunday, Dec. 30th, RAIUS came to his office, and told him that DR. EASON was in town, and that he intended to put stink bombs in church; that he (RAIUS) had been advised that DR. EASON had left New York City for New Orleans, and that the last time that RAIUS came to his office, he spoke about EASON'S DEATH, and RAIUS made the remark "IT WAS AN EAST LATTER", meaning the murder; that he received a telegram signed THOMAS ANDERSON, on January 12th, giving him instructions to employ counsel for DWYER and SHAMSPERE, the two men who are charged with the murder of EASON. This telegram is also in the files; that he was friendly with DR. EASON and deplored his death; that ANNIE ANDERSON, the wife of THOMAS ANDERSON above referred to, had been living at 2122 Dryades Street for the past several months, and that she in company with HELEN THOMAS above referred to besieged him at his office to insist that he employ counsel for DWYER and SHAMSPERE, and upon his refusal, that ANDERSON sent him the telegram above referred to, and came to

New Orleans on January 14, 1933 from New York) that on the 14th of January, he in company with ANDERSON went to the home of DWYER'S wife for the purpose of employing WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE, Attorneys, for the defense of DWYER and SHAMSPHARE; that he and ANDERSON employed WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE to defend SHAMSPHARE and DWYER, and that ANDERSON had told him that GARVEY sent him down to look out for these two men, and get them out of jail. ANDERSON told him to make out a check payable to WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE for \$250.00, out of the local funds, which was for the purpose of defending DWYER and SHAMSPHARE, and that he had instructions from GARVEY to have this done; that they had agreed to pay these attorneys \$500, \$250.00 being the initial payment; that this check was among the papers which were taken by the police department. He gave the following description of RAMUS:-

5 ft. 11 in high; weight 150 pounds; always wore black suit; black hat; limped on his right leg.

He stated that he had intended to resign from the organization when ANDERSON came to New Orleans because of the apparent connections of GARVEY and the murder of DR.EASON. Statement was witnessed by Captain Reid of the 15th Precinct Police Station.

THOMAS W.ANDERSON stated that he was 2nd Assistant Secretary General of the U.N.I.A., New York City; that he lived at the PHILLIS WHEATLEY HOTEL, 13 West 138th St., New York City; that he was appointed to this position in August 1932; that on Dec. 15th he left New York on a lecture tour to North Carolina, and didn't return to New York until January 7, 1933; that he was sent by GARVEY to New Orleans, to investigate and see if the organization was concerned in the killing of DR.EASON; that

Harvey instructed him to send the telegram above referred to to SHIELDS to employ counsel for the defense of SHAMBERG and DRELL; that there was a private counsel of which he knew nothing in the parent organization in New York, consisting of ALICUS G. W. H., President General, R. E. JOYCE, Secretary General, and GEORGE B. H. Chancellor; that he was an American born negro, and that there were certain lecturers and officers in the GARVEY ORGANIZATION the more radical speeches of which he did not approve; that it was his purpose to undo what the radicals in his organization had done. He admitted there had been lectures and speeches made that tended to incite the ignorant negro, and that he did not approve of this; that he understood there was a Police Department in Philadelphia, and possibly in New York, which was attached to the GARVEY organization, but he did not know any of the details, as this organization was entirely in the hands of GARVEY; that NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS seemed to be the only places where extreme radicalism was manifested, and that he had been anxious to eliminate this from the organization. He stated that he did not know RIMS, who is connected with the U. N. I. A.; that G. O. RIMS, Supreme Deputy, who came from SERERBONE, AFRICA, and W. H. SHERRILL, 2nd Vice President, were going to visit New Orleans to hold a meeting, but that this meeting had been refused by the Police Department. He admitted that WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE, who were their regular appointed attorneys at New Orleans, had been employed by him to defend DRELL and SHAMBERG.

The following documentary evidence was found in the correspondence, which was seized by the Police Department:

COPY (TENTATIVE)

New York City,
Oct. 10, 1942.New Orleans Division,
2935 Jackson Avenue,
New Orleans, La.c/o Mr. W. Phillips, Exec. Secy.

Mr. Wm. W. Phillips:

By instructions of the President General I am writing you to advise you that you are giving undue attention to Mr. J. W. Mason, whom you know to be an enemy of the President General's which means he is an enemy to the Organization.

The President General does not feel a bit let down over this incident and he is not inclined to overlook it, but we have asked him to be patient until the facts are before us.

We are informed that this distraction is creeping into the division because of your association with Mr. Mason. It is reported here that he was seen in the office with you and we are wondering how this happened. Of course we know that you could not keep him out of the office if he chose to walk in, but you could refuse to have conference with him. You could further have asked him to leave the office because of known conditions. It appears that he remained with you sometime.

Further information has reached the President General that you were very active with him while in New York, and that you had certain ambitions, which you hoped to realize but because of actions taken in Mr. Mason's case your ambitions were blasted. Now you know the President General has a peculiar way of receiving information, and at this time the Parent Body is not in attitude to tolerate the slightest suspicion of disloyalty on the part of its representatives.

We are informed that the Vice-President of your division is not executing the work of the division as he should. They claim that your influence can be seen in the Actg. President's actions. Now you will please send to this office a complete statement of conditions or affect yourself in this case.

We are reminded that your division is behind in its reports to the Parent Body. We are informed that the members are very doubtful whether the intention to buy property is honest or not. It is your business to see that members do not become dissatisfied with the work and that the division progresses properly. The slightest act of disloyalty will not be tolerated on the part of any representative of this Organization.

The President General has planned to take care of this matter but he has deferred it for the time being, pending your report in this matter and evidence of the progress of the New Orleans Division in form of proper financial reports and otherwise.

Now if Mr. Mason is still in your community, as a representative of this Organization you know what attitude you should assume and this is expected of you.

We are, with very best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
(Signed) THOMAS W. ANDERSON,
2nd Assistant Secretary General.

TWA:1200000

"New York City,
Oct. 10, 1922.

"Mr. William Phillips,
2059 Jackson Ave.,
New Orleans, La.
My Dear Mr. Phillips:

c/o New Orleans Division.

"You state that notice has been served on your division that "Mr. Harvey" is sending another West Indian negro to live on the "porch" of New Orleans. Let us say here we do not know how you could have received such a report, because such a thing is not in the mind of the Executive Council or the President General. If another man is sent to the New Orleans Division he will not be a West Indian. But we do not have in mind sending anyone there just now. But even if we were to send a West Indian Negro there we do not do that against a West Indian Negro. A West Indian Negro is just as good as a black person of America. This is the thing that our divisions must be gotten out of, making distinction between the various groups of black people when we are all elected by the world, and even high Heaven as Negroes. We do not wish to hear any such thing again from the New Orleans Division."

(Signed) EROSE W. ANDERSON,
2nd Nat. Secretary General."

New York City,
Nov. 9, 1922.

"Mr. William Phillips,
Executive Sec'y U.N.I.A.,
2059 Jackson Ave.,
New Orleans, La.
Dear Mr. Phillips:

"This letter introduces to you Mr. Oscar Ramus, up to recently, 2nd Vice President of the Philadelphia Division. Mr. Ramus is going to live in New Orleans and desires to work in the interest of the Association. I ask that you be good enough to help him in whatsoever way you can to serve the Association. I will appreciate it very much if you can find some organizing work for him to do for the Division in going around enlisting new members and helping generally.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(SIGNED) HAROLD GARVEY,
President General,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

LE:TC. ""

"New York City,
Dec. 2, 1922.

"Mr. William Phillips,
2059 Jackson Avenue,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Your several letters regarding Mr. Ramus have been received.

"And I have to thank you for it."
 He also said to thank the police and secret service units that Mr. Marcus is
 that you will be glad to have them to help him.
 regarding the police and secret service units that Mr. Marcus is
 only visiting in your division. I have to advise that he
 was very successful in Philadelphia when he organized these units.
 I have no doubt he was permitted to do the same thing in New
 Orleans that he would be in New York, still I have no authority
 to authorize the organization of such units, and inasmuch as Mr.
 Garvey is now in New York, I would have to wait until his return
 so that he shall be the authority for doing so.

Regarding the matter of supplies I have taken up with the
 Secretary-General's Department, they have promised to give me an
 answer today. I hope you will continue doing all you can to assist
 Mr. Marcus as it is our desire that he continue work in the cause of
 the Association as he has always done.

With very best wishes for the continued success of your divi-
 sion, we remain

Yours fraternally,

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

(SIGNED) M.H. DUMOS,

Secretary to President-General.

EL/JO ""

(GRAM)

Jan. 4.
 New York.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

2059 Jackson Ave. New Orleans, La.

Arrange immediately for big meeting at church or hall in New
 Orleans for Friday night January nineteenth for return delegates
 from League of Nations to speak Honorable L.O. Marks and Honorable
 William Cherrill admission fifty cents advertise immediately
 inform President.

GARVEY."

(GRAM)

January 12
 New York City.

PHILLIPS,
 2059 Jackson Ave.,
 New Orleans, La.

By order of the President General you are instructed to retain
 Woodville-Woodville on behalf of Dyer et al keep up morale and
 urge big meetings you will receive further instructions later.
 THOMAS W. ANDERSON ASST. SECY GENERAL."

On January 20th, 1923, this agent sent the following tele-

grams to the NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA OFFICES, and DIRECTOR OF THE
 BUREAU:-

100-1221-6

17-11-30
WASH. O. I. B. No. Jan. 20, 1942.

"THE ABOVE PARTY IS AN UNRECORDED VISIBLE INFORMATION
WHICH IS BEING CONTACTED BY THE OFFICE OF SECRET
SERVICE UNDER STRESS OF SERVICE ORGANIZATION BY THE
NAME OF THE PARTY WHO IS THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND IS CURRENTLY BEING
DEPT. OF JUSTICE RECORDS SECTION AND CONTROLLED BY POLICE
DEPT. RECORDS SECTION. EVIDENCE SHOULD SHOWING PARTY LEFT
BUS TO THE OFFICE STOP STATION UNDER SERVICE ORGANIZATION
AT THE FEDERAL STOP NAME LEFT CITY IMMEDIATELY AFTER HOUR
OF 12:00."

CONCLUDED.

EDG:EL.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 26, 1923.	Jan. 25, 1923.	James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
(Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

Agents were engaged on this day locating various witnesses, whom the U. S. marshals were unable to serve with subpoenas. LISS IDA ALLEN was located by Agents at #2400 - 7th Avenue, apartment #57, care of POPE. MR. AUBREY HAMILTON was located at #167 W. 146th Street, top floor. Request subpoenas were left with each of these persons. A call was also made on one BELGRAVE, #9 West 133rd Street, who is now under subpoena. Arrangements were made with him to call at MR. MATTUCK'S office on Monday next.

In a conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK on this date, he informed us that subpoena will go forward today to Atlanta, Ga., for EDWARD YOUNG CLARK, head of the KU KLUX KLAN, calling for CLARK'S appearance before the U. S. Grand Jury in New York on the 31st inst. MR. MATTUCK'S purpose in bringing CLARK here is to ascertain what arrangements were made between GARVEY and him some time ago.

Agents also interviewed on this date, one PRINCE OSKAZUMA, #115 West 138th Street. This man is a stock holder in the BLACK STAR LINE and will probably make a good victim

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

James E. Amos
January 26, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

witness. He turned over to us his stock certificate for two shares, several letters written to him by officers of the BLACK STAR LINE, which will probably be of use to us, and a copy of the "NEGRO WORLD" bearing a cancelled 2¢ stamp, showing its deposit and journey through the mails. OSEAZUMA states he purchased these shares in LIBERTY HALL, New York City, on the night of February 7th, 1920, after hearing speeches by MARCUS GARVEY, DR. EASON and MR. FERRIS. The inducements held out, he states, were that the BLACK STAR LINE would become a big thing and that big profits would be derived by the stockholders. The speakers also stated that the ships of the BLACK STAR LINE would ply between the United States and Africa and other countries of the world. The speakers urged upon the audience, states the witness, that those present buy as many shares as possible and lay them away so that they would be protected in their old age. He was also informed that the BLACK STAR LINE and the U. N. I. A. were building up a nation in Africa of which GARVEY was to become the President, the headquarters of which would be Liberia.

On or about February 10th or 12th, 1920, the witness called at the office of the BLACK STAR LINE and had a talk with MARCUS GARVEY in his office. MISS JACQUES was present during this conversation, he states. The witness called there to inform GARVEY that he was about to leave the United States with a circus and offered his services to the Association and the BLACK STAR LINE in any capacity. GARVEY thereupon appointed him a correspondent

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY :

January 26, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

of the "NEGRO WORLD" and promised to pay him from \$10.00 to \$20.00 a month, according to the material sent in. GARVEY also asked him to organize branches of the Association wherever possible. During the course of this conversation, the witness states, he questioned GARVEY about the BLACK STAR LINE stock purchased by him on February 9th, 1920. He particularly asked GARVEY if he thought the stock would some day be valuable, to which GARVEY replied, "Sure it will be valuable or we wouldn't be selling it now." He then asked GARVEY if they expected to pay dividends and when, to which GARVEY replied that dividends would be paid as soon as the line was on its feet, which he expected would take from two to five years.

Copy of this report is being sent to P. O.
Inspector SHAY through MR. MATTUCK, together with evidence left here by witness.

Instructions r

Special Agent in

J.W. J. Brennan.

MADE AT

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE RE

New York, N.Y.

Jan. 27, 1923. Jan. 27, 1923.

James E. Amos

Mortimer J. Davis.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY : Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C.
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

During this week Agents have been making strenuous efforts to obtain information regarding the probable whereabouts of one ESAU RAMUS, now wanted by the New Orleans police in connection with the shooting of the REV. DR. EASON on January 1st, 1923, at New Orleans, La. We are expecting information from Philadelphia, which, however, has not reached us and probably will not be in our hands until next week.

We have had Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck send subpoena out for W. B. YEARWOOD, now Asst. Secretary General of the U. N. I. A. YEARWOOD is the man who told SIDNEY DeBOURG, a witness in our case, that RAMUS rushed away from New Orleans immediately following the shooting, came to New York, obtained \$60.00 from MARCUS GARVEY and left the city. Subsequent information received from this same source is to the effect that RAMUS may now be in Detroit, Mich., but we have not verified this up to the present writing.

Acknowledgement is made of receipt of a telegram dated January 26th, 1923, from Agent in Charge Shanton of the New Orleans office, requesting that an effort be made to locate ESAU RAMUS

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY:

James E. Amos
January 27th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

through MARY PRINCE, #1307 - 3rd Avenue, New York City, with whom the former is alleged to be corresponding. In this telegram RALUS' description is given as follows:

Black,
5 ft. 11 in.,
Weight, 150 lbs.,
Limp in right leg,
Hair combed pompadour style.

Agent Battle was sent to the address mentioned to make an under cover investigation and subsequently reported that there are no colored people at or near this address, nor could he find anyone named PRINCE. Agents then called at P. O. Station "Y" and interviewed the carrier on this route, who verified Battle's information. It is apparent that the information contained in Agent Shanton's telegram is erroneous, and it is requested that same be verified so that we may continue our efforts to locate the subject in this city.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 26, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 26, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. vs. RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to Agent's report of January 17th, 1923, to which was attached copy of a communication to the Attorney General, given to Agent by CHANDLER OWEN, Editor of the Negro Magazine "MESSENGER".

Agent was today informed that the letter referred to has been revised, and is herewith forwarding to the Washington office, copy of the letter as it now stands, which will be published in all the newspapers of the country.

2305 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Jan. 15, 1923

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers, both foreign and American born, who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, an unscrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

The official organ of the U. N. I. A., "The Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is Managing Editor, sedulously and continually seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan.

An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals. The truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves.

The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

190-1781-6

This organization and its fundamental laws encourage violence. In its constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, his followers seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Chas. S. Morris, the speaker of the evening--who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism--and were prevented only by the action of the police. Shortly afterwards members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Ashbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticised Garvey in a speech. During the same period an Anti-Garvey meeting held by Cyril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine, The Crusader,--in Rush Memorial church, New York City, on a Sunday evening--was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist church where Attorney J. Austin Norris, a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, were speaking against Garvey that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot and bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily "Express," reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

A few months ago when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds, a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg "American," by Bundy himself.

In Pittsburg, Pa., on October 23d, last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, Editor of The Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body, rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the interruption of the police.

When William Pickens, who had cooperated in the expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church with hands threateningly on their hip-pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose that movement.

In Chicago, after seeking to break up an Anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activities of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which in its fundamental law condones and invites to crime. This is evidenced by Section 3 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception At Home." It reads, "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherrill, one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md. on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: BLACK FOLE AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE."

What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one S. T. Saxon, by Garveyites, in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

On January 1, this year, just after having made an address in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 28, a painter. Both of them are prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans,

one wearing a badge as chief of police and the other as chief of the fire department of the "African Republic." Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

"I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

The vicious inclination of these Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports:) "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The Association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a crack at him. I don't blame the one that did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.'"

Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. Inasmuch, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York. It is significant that the U. N. I. A. has advertised in its organ, "The Negro World," the raising of a defense fund for those indicted for the murder, seemingly in accordance with its constitution.

Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hordes of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried. Judge Panken said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney General use his full influence completely to disband and extirpate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the Government's case against Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. This should be done in the interest of justice; even as a matter of practical expediency.

The Government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless--being either largely unnaturalized or refraining from voting because Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African Republic. He has greatly exaggerated the actual membership of his organization, which is conservatively estimated to be much less than 20,000 in all countries, including the United States and Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America. (The analysis of Garvey's membership has been made by W. A. Domingo, a highly intelligent West Indian from Jamaica, Garvey's home, in "The Crusader" magazine, New York City; also by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a well known social statistician, in "The Century Magazine," February, 1923, New York City). On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, native born and naturalized, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

Again, the notorious Ku Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse sentiment,--many people demanding its dissolution, as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A., is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it naturally attracts an even lower type of cranks, crooks and racial bigots among whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater.

Moreover, since in its basic law--the very Constitution of the U. N. I. A.--the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will endorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictments against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they foresee the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement which, cancer-like, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety--of civic harmony and inter-racial concord.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1/31/23	1/30/23	J.C. SHUEY
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL : Negro Medicals---Using Mails to Defraud--- : Probable Conspiracy to Kill Government : Witness			

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT PHILADELPHIA:

The Philadelphia Office is in receipt of the following wires from Agent in Charge Shanton of the New Orleans, La. Office:

"Re Marcus Garvey Et Al Have secured valuable information which will probably connect subjects with Police or Secret Service Agencies attached Garvey Organizations headed by Esau Ramus formerly Third Vice President of a Philadelphia Division Universal Negro Improvement Association deliberately planned death of Eason January First through raid conducted by Police Department Documentary evidence secured showing Garvey sent Ramus to New Orleans stop Similar Secret Service Organizations at Philadelphia stop Ramus left City immediately after murder of Eason."

"Re Marcus Garvey reference telegram January Twentieth make special effort locate Esau Ramus probably corresponding with Mary Ramus Philadelphia address unknown well known by Lionel Francis President of Local Garvey Organization stop Description black five feet eleven inches weight one hundred fifty pounds limp in right leg pompadour hair stop If located advise by wire as New Orleans Police desire held in connection murder of Eason January first."

which were followed by reports of Agent Harry D.

Gulley of the New Orleans Office under dates of January 24th and 26th 1923, on the above subject, attaching photograph of ESAU RAMUS, who is an aide to ~~MARCUS GARVEY,~~ and who was in New Orleans

from November 11, 1922 until January 1st 1923, on which date one DR. EASON was murdered. Two negroes by the names of CORNELIUS DWYER and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, who are now under arrest in New Orleans charged with this murder, had been very closely associated with ESAU RAMUS. Immediately after the murder of DR. EASON, RAMUS disappeared from New Orleans, leaving his trunk, which is now in the possession of the New Orleans Police. In this trunk was found a uniform, which bore the insignia on the collar-U.A.P., with red and green sleeve insignia, with gold braid, stripes, and shoulder straps; badge "Instructor of Police, U.N.I.A."; cap with gold band and gold badge on same reading "Justice U.N.I.A.," Police #26. ESAU RAMUS had formerly been in Philadelphia where he organized a Police and Secret Service Department and was supposed to have been sent to New Orleans by MARCUS GARVEY to organize a like organization there, and to curb the activities of DR. EASON, who was in opposition to MARCUS GARVEY. It was requested that this office locate ESAU RAMUS, if possible, in Philadelphia.

Agent searched the criminal records at City Hall in Philadelphia and found that a negro/answering the same description as RAMUS, with the exception of being lame in the right leg, had been arrested by the Philadelphia Police on the 9/24/22 at 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, on the charge of inciting to riot and carrying deadly concealed weapons. This negro, at the time of arrest, wore a uniform, which is identical with the one described in Agent Gulley's report. He was photographed and finger printed in the Bertillon Department.

Philadelphia Police and was held for Court

in the sum of One Thousand Dollars bond, which was furnished by ISHAM BRIDGERS of 3700 Warren Street, Philadelphia. The officers effecting the arrest were Officers Johnson and Grailly of the 19th Police District, the witnesses being JOSEPE KING and BERKLEY WILLIAMS of 3128 Annin Street, and AUGUSTUS ARMSTRONG of 2314 Alder Street. This case is still pending against ESAU RAMUS, no date being set for trial.

There will be found attached to the New Orleans copy of this report two photographs of RAMUS. A description of the crime will be found on the back of one, while the other is a full print of the photograph plate, which shows the badge that was worn by subject on this occasion. It will be noted that the number "26" can be plainly seen on the badge on his cap by use of a glass. The resemblance is very close, and it is the opinion of Agent that the photograph above mentioned and the one furnished by the New Orleans Office are the same person.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS FOR NEW ORLEANS

It is requested that positive identification be established and if the photograph furnished is the ESAU RAMUS wanted in New Orleans this office be notified immediately, and certified copy of warrant sent here, whereupon the Clerk of the Court will require his bondsman to produce him, and in the event this cannot be done every effort will then be made to locate him through the witnesses and addresses we have in Philadelphia. It is not deemed advisable to start to work in the colored section

J.C. SHURY:

1/30/23:

#4.

with the view of apprehending RAMUS, however, until we are positive that he is the man wanted in New Orleans as his connections are prominent and he would more than likely be tipped off by his followers.

It is requested that one of the photographs be returned to this office for the files, after it has served its purpose at the New Orleans Office.

123 No Roman St,
New Orleans, La.
Jan, 27, 1933.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

After a conference with agent Harry Gullay, I proceeded to investigate the case assigned to me under cover. I have interviewed S.V. Robinson and his wife who at one time were the organizers for the Universal Negro Improvement Association in this state and are, at the present, active members of the organization in this City. I know Robinson and his wife as they came to the New York headquarters several times while I was working there. Both Robinson and his wife were very free in talking to me as they know me only as a loyal member of the organization. Robinson says that the police have the right men but he believes these men were the tools of Esau Ramus. Esau Ramus was the agent sent down here by Garvey, from Philadelphia. The police have in their hands a letter address to the president of the organization in this city signed by Garvey, telling the president that Ramus will reside in New Orleans in the future and to give him any work that he could find for him to do, not saying that Ramus was to establish a police force. After Ramus was here for a few weeks the president of the organization here wrote to New York to find out just what Ramus was to do here, as the members did not approve of this police force that Ramus was trying to organize. This letter was answered by Garvey's secretary saying that Garvey was out of town, but, that Ramus had organized a police force in Philadelphia and no doubt that Mr.

Garvey would approve of his organizing a military force here. This appears to be all the communication that took place between Garvey's office and this city in regards to Ramus. All of these communications are in the hands of the local office of this department. The contents of these communications were confirmed to me in my interview with Robinson. During my interview I tried to learn from Robinson the whereabouts of Ramus. Robinson says that Ramus has left the city and is likely in Philadelphia, or New York, but did not know his address. Since the two men that are arrested for the murder of Eason are local men and the fact that these people here believe them to have been the tools of Ramus, and the arrest of Ramus will help to clear these local members, that if they knew the whereabouts of Ramus they would turn him up.

After my interview with Robinson I interviewed William Phillips secretary to the local division. Phillips who was a secretary to the Boston division at one time, is also known to me personally. Phillips talked to me very freely and deploras the murder of Eason as Eason was a personal friend of his. He says that before the arrest of these two men he received a threatening letter because he had made a statement that if he knew who the men were that had killed Eason he would turn them over to the police. Phillips seems to be very much disgusted with the organization and says as soon as this trial is over he is going to leave here. Phillips says that he thinks that Ramus has left the country for some part of the West Indies.

After going over the evidence in this case with agent Gully, agent in charge of this office sent a telegram to New York and Philadelphia to apprehend if possible Esau Ramus. Pictures of

Ramus were sent along with reports to these offices. I am enclosing picture of Ramus with this report. I believe Ramus can give the necessary evidence in this case to secure an indictment against certain parties as an 'assessory before the fact'. I will continue my investigation and attend all meetings of the association while here as I have been invited to attend by both Phillips and Robinson.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.

February 1, 1933.

Mr. W. C. Foster,

Room 451,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith typewritten copies of two reports from an undercover agent working in New Orleans on the murder of Dr. Eason, an important witness in the case of U.S. versus Marcus Garvey, which case is pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. You will see that definite leads are furnished for locating SAM RAMUS and I want you to give this matter immediate and very careful attention and see that every possible action is taken to locate Ramus. Reports should be exchanged between the Philadelphia and New York offices and should anything of particular importance develop I should be advised by wire in order to communicate with the undercover agent.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

100-1781-6

123 Roman St. Turner,
New Orleans, La.,
Jan. 29, 1933.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover, I again interviewed S.V. Robinson 3222 Phillips St. in hopes that I would learn the whereabouts of Esau Ramus, and any other information concerning this case. I attended the meeting at 2029 Jackson Ave. and freely mingled with members of the organization in hopes of picking up some lead in this case. The members freely talked of the murder of Eason and they all seem to think that a good deed had been done. In discussing the case with Robinson, who seems to be possessed of more facts than anyone else, he said, that Ramus lived at Dyer's (one of the men arrested for this crime) house, and that Dyer, after not receiving much encouragement at the meeting in organizing this police force of his, took the matter up with a few members, at his, Dyer's house. He says that he doesn't believe that Ramus made known to these men what his real mission here was. Said that Ramus was a good talker and that he used these men as tools. These men are denying their guilt as they think they will get more support if they do so. Then, Mrs. Dyer is saying, that Ramus came to her house after Eason had been killed and said, that he, Ramus, 'had killed the S--- B----'. It is very doubtful if Ramus made use of any such expression but Mrs Dyer is using this to help clear her husband. Robinson is of the opinion that if Ramus is arrested Dyer and Shakespeare will be released. I

have encouraged this idea as I think it will help to locate Ramus.

At the meeting last night they took up a collection for a defense fund and collected \$115.00 (one hundred and fifteen dollars). They have collected and had pledged a total of \$915.00 (nine hundred and fifteen dollars) for a defense fund from this division and Garvey is collecting a simular fund from all divisions.

Robinson told me last night that the last time that Garvey was down here they expected to have some trouble with the police, but they were prepared for the police as they had about twenty men across the street from the hall at which Garvey was speaking, with plenty arms, and ammunition, and if the police had attempted to arrest Garvey that night the streets would have been runing with blood. I have no doubt of the truthfulness of this statement that is about being prepared, and I am sure it would have been the starting of one of the country's worse riots.

At the present I am trying in some way to be arrested so that I can be put in the cells with Dyer and Shakespere. Agent Gulley and myself will likely have to arrange another raid and let me be caught in the raid, other wise I am afraid they would not talk to me even if I was put in the cell.

I am very careful not to uncover myself as it would kill what chances I may have in the future with this and other organizations of a simular kind.

A telegram was received from New York today telling this office to send warrant up there for Ramus' arrest. Agent Gulley went over to court this afternoon to arrange about this warrant.

I would add that every effort be used to locate Ramus. He is well known to both the Philadelphia and the New York divisions of

this organization. Agent Gulley is checking this afternoon on all steam ships lines to see if he has left the country from this port. If he is ⁱⁿ New York, Harold Saltus, who is the head of Garvey's police force in that City, will be in touch with Ramus. Saltus is the advertising manager for the Negro World, Garvey's paper. He is the most likely man for Ramus to get in touch with, and then I know that Garvey will trust Saltus a little more than any one that is working for him.

Will continue this investigation and attend another meeting of the organization on Thursday night.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Jan. 24, 1933.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 24, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos, Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent C. J. Scully of this office, informed Agents that information had been received from the Military Intelligence Division, from CAPT. CROWWELL, Governors Island, to the effect that a man named JOHN T. WALLER, employed as a field clerk, Quartermasters Division, Governors Island, stated that he had been assisting this Department during the past by furnishing information in connection with the GARVEY case.

This informant being unknown to Agents, who have been engaged on the investigation for some time, a visit was made today to CAPT. CROWWELL'S office on Governor's Island, at which time WALLER was interviewed. He denies having stated that he furnished reports to this Department, but claims that he furnished information regarding the BLACK STAR LINE to a MAJOR LOVING during the regime of GEN. CHURCHILL. WALLER was questioned in detail as to any possible information of value that he might have, but it appears that he is not in possession of any facts which would aid the Government. He was advised that should any data come to his attention which would interest us, he could send it along in the usual manner.

In conversation with CAPT. CROWWELL, we learned that

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

James E. Amos
January 24th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

an order has recently been issued by MAJOR GENERAL BULLARD calling on all employees on Governors Island to wear the military uniform. Undoubtedly WALLER objects to this order, and for the purpose of evading it, has stated to his superior officer, the wearing of the uniform will interfere with his services in connection with this case. Agents made it very plain to CAPT. CROWELL, who in turn communicated it to WALLER'S superior, MAJOR DAVIS, that this Department is not using the services of WALLER nor have we asked him to do anything which would prevent him from wearing the uniform.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., January 30, 1925.

Bureau,

Washington.

Re Marcus Garvey et al have secured valuable information which will probably connect subject with police or Secret Service Agency attached Garvey Organisms headed by Esau Ramus formerly third Vice President of a Philadelphia Division Universal Negro Improvement Association deliberately planned death of Mason January first through raid conducted by police department documentary evidence secured showing Garvey sent Ramus to New Orleans stop Similar Secret Service organization at Philadelphia stop Ramus left city immediately after murder of Viason stop Above information wired New York and Philadelphia offices.

Shanton.

Recd. 4:45 P.

Case originated at New York Journal to be made at Philadelphia 51

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA.-	DATE WHEN MADE: 2 /5/23	REPORT MADE BY: J. G. SHUEY -
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS MARVEY, ET AL :		Negro Radicals--Using Mails to : Defraud--Probable Conspiracy to kill Government Witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Reference is made to my report dated January 31st 1923 also to Bureau letter dated February 1st initialed "WVG:AS" to which was attached two reports made by an undercover agent in New Orleans, La., bearing dates of January 27th and 29th 1923.

On February 3rd a State Warrant was received by the Philadelphia Police for ESAU RAMOS (note the spelling of this name - RAMOS instead of RAMUS) charging murder of DR. EASON and was given to City Hall Detectives GEORGE GIBSON and MICHAEL DORNACK for execution.

The above officers immediately got in touch with Agent who accompanied them to the colored district of the city and at a drug store near 2116 Carpenter Street, sent a messenger to 2116 Carpenter St., for RAMUS to come to the telephone for a long distance telephone call, which resulted in a yellow negro woman by the name of MRS. GROENIVELDT coming to the telephone. The druggist told her the party had hung up as she had been so long coming to the telephone whereupon she became very angry - swore at the druggist and said she surmised the message was of importance— as she was looking for a telephone call that was very important.

Agent then went to the sub-post Office and fixed up a decoy Registered

letter which was addressed to ESAJ RAMUS and this was given to the carrier on his regular afternoon round with instructions not to deliver it unless RAMUS signed for it in person. Agent also showed him a photograph of RAMUS.

Agent and officers who had been shadowing the house, covered the letter carrier when he attempted to deliver the letter. The GROENIVELDT woman answered the bell and stated that she was the wife of RAMUS and wanted to sign for the letter but was refused - the carrier inquired for a forwarding address which was refused him she stating that RAMUS was not in town and that she did not know where he was.

The letter carrier recalls RAMUS living at 2116 Carpenter St. also recalls delivering mail to him which was foreign. He thinks it bore either a Cuban or West Indian post mark.

DETECTIVE GIBSON informed agent on this date that he had an interview on Sunday, February 4th with a personal friend of DR. EASON who said he would furnish any assistance in the apprehension of RAMUS but stated that he had not been seen in Philadelphia since before Christmas, possibly sometime in November or December.

Officers GIBSON and DORNACK are today arranging with the Clerk of the Municipal Court to have ISHAM BRIDGERS of 3700 Warren St., Philadelphia who appears on RAMUS' bond on the charge now pending against him for inciting to riot and carrying deadly concealed weapons

produce subject in Court. It may take several days for this procedure to take its course and in the event this fails to get subject in custody, a diligent search will be made throughout the city with a view of his apprehension.

CONTINUED:

WFO-AS

February 7, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Foster,
Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a report from the undercover agent in New Orleans assigned on the investigation of the murder of Dr. Mason, one of the principal witnesses in the case against Marcus Garvey.

Please keep me advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

123 Roman St. J. Turner,
New Orleans, La.,
Feb. 4, 1923.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover I interviewed Dyer and Shakespeare, in the Parish prison today. These men talked very freely to me, and discussed their case with me from beginning to end. They denied their guilt as I expected, and said, that Ramus said that he was down here to organize the police force in the New Orleans division by the orders of Mr. Garvey, but had never discussed with him the murdering of Eason. Dyer said that Ramus had left town the night he was arrested and had not been seen since, and his wife had done everything possible to locate him but had failed. I have talked with Mrs. Dyer, and she believes that if Ramus is arrested her husband will be released. I have encouraged this idea, and Mrs. Dyer has done everything possible to locate Ramus. I am convinced that no one here knew of Ramus' real mission here in New Orleans. I have had several interviews with Anderson, Garvey's representative that was sent here from New York to look after this case, and he says that this man Ramus was a nuisance around the office in New York and that Garvey just sent him down here to get rid of him. I am of the opinion that when Ramus is apprehended he will come across with the necessary information to indict Garvey.

Under the present circumstances I think there is very little more that I could accomplish here.

I am to have a conference with Agent Gulley this afternoon but he seems to be of the same opinion as myself.

I will attend the meeting of the association this afternoon and all other meetings while here.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.

100-1781-6

WFG-13

February 7, 1923.

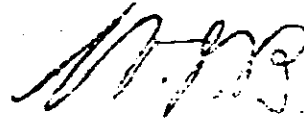
Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a report from the undercover agent in New Orleans assigned on the investigation of the murder of Dr. Mason, one of the principal witnesses in the case against Marcus Garvey.

Please keep me advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Feb. 6, 1923.	Feb. 5, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to Agent's report of January 26th, 1923, to which was attached revised copy of communication to the Attorney General, given to Agent by CHANDLER OWEN, co-Editor of the negro magazine "MESSENGER."

Attached hereto is a list of the signers of the communication referred to. Other names will be added to this list from time to time.

The signers of this letter are:

HARRY H. PACE, 2289 Seventh Avenue, New York City

ROBERT S. ABBOTT, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN E. NAIL, 145 West 135th Street, New York City

DR. JULIA P. COLEMAN, 118 West 130th Street, New York City

WILLIAM PICKENS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CHANDLER OWEN, 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City

ROBERT W. BAGNALL, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

GEORGE W. HARRIS, 135 West 135th Street, New York City

Harry H. Pace is President of the Pace Phonograph Corporation.

Robert S. Abbott is Editor and Publisher of the "Chicago Defender."

John E. Nail is President of Nail & Parker, Inc., Real Estate.

Julia P. Coleman is President of the Hair-Vim Chemical Co., Inc

William Pickens is Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Chandler Owen is co-Editor of "The Messenger" and co-Executive Secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom.

Robert W. Bagnall is Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

George W. Harris is a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City and Editor of the "New York News."

Address reply to Chandler Owen, Secretary of Committee,
2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/8/35	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/27 to 2/3/35	REPORT MADE BY: HARRY D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs. <u>WALTER GARVEY et al</u> : USING UNLAWFUL DEEDS, and (REPRODUCTION) : PROBABLE CONSPIRACY TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: INTERVIEW MR. HOOVER. - 2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to all previous reports covering investigation of subject by the New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans offices.

MARION REASON, referred to in former report by this agent came to the office on January 27th, and stated that GILBERT BORMAN, Carondelet between 2nd and 3rd Sts., who was a member of the U.M.W.I., on that date told her that there had been subscribed for the defence of SHAMSPHARE and DWYER, the alleged murderers of DR. EASON, at the meeting on Thursday night \$1000. BORMAN also told her that THOMAS ANDERSON, 2nd Assistant Secretary to Garvey, had openly advised the members to arm themselves, as "orders had been received from headquarters". BORMAN had an automatic revolver strapped to his side, and stated that all of the members were going to comply with the orders sent out by GARVEY.

This information was given to Superintendent of Police Maloney.

On January 30th, this agent conferred with States District Attorney JUDIE LARK, and also with Superintendent of Police Maloney, and a

2/3/38

Special Grand Jury, was convened in the State Court, and WILLIAM SHALLESBURN and CORNELIUS DAZER indicted for MURDER, this procedure being taken in order that these men could be held as an effort had been made to cause their release, a Preliminary Hearing being set for this date.

On January 29th, the following telegram was received from the New York office:

"RE ESAU RAMUS STOP IF IS POSSIBLE WE MAY LOCATE SUBJECT STOP SUGGEST YOU CONFER LOCAL POLICE AND ADVISE THEY SEND WARRANT TO NEW YORK POLICE AND STATE WE WILL COOPERATE IN ARREST."

In accordance with request contained in this telegram, and after conference with Superintendent Molony, Police Department, a warrant was sworn out, and copy of same sent to the Chief of Police, New York, and the following telegram dispatched to the New York office:-

"RE ESAU RAMUS STOP SUPE. POLICE FORWARDING WARRANT FOR ARREST OF SUBJECT CHARGE MURDER REQUEST CONFER WITH YOUR OFFICE."

On January 31st, the following telegram was received from the Philadelphia office:-

"RE ESAU RAMUS STOP SUBJECT BELIEVED TO BE IN COCKE COLONY WHERE STOP IS UNDER BOND STATE COURT ON CHARGE ENGINEERING UNION INC. FORWARDING PHOTOGRAPH TODAY FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION IN YOUR CITY WOULD BE IMPROPER AS HE IS NOT WANTED AND FORWARD CERTIFIED COPY WARRANT IF ONE HAS BEEN ISSUED."

SUPERINTENDENT MOLONY stated that he would forward a copy of warrant to the Chief of Police of Philadelphia for ESAU RAMUS, and following reply was sent to the PHILADELPHIA office:-

"RE ESAU RAMUS STOP, HAZARD WANTED FROM CHIEF POLICE HAZARD CHARGES SUBJECT WITH MURDER AILED TO CHIEF OF POLICE. YOU WILL FORWARD PHOTOGRAPH TO CHIEF OF POLICE AND ADVISE HIM THAT YOU WILL COOPERATE IN ARREST."

FORM NO. 2
JANUARY 1923
"WITH QUESTION CONCERN WITH YOUR OFFICE UNDER
PHOTOGRAPH OF SUBJECT MENTIONED AGENT GULLINS
REPORT DATED JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT."

Referring to reports of Agents James E. Amos and Mortimer J. Davis of the New York office, dated 1/27/23 in which it is stated that at the address given of MARY PRINCE, 1507- 3rd Ave., no one by this name could be found, investigation shows that the Registry Clerk at the Postoffice erroneously gave this agent the above address, and that after further examination of the receipts for registered mail, it was learned that the correct address of MARY PRINCE was 1807-3rd Ave., Accordingly, this information was wired to the New York office on January 30th.

Referring particularly to report of Agent J.C. SHULY, Philadelphia office, for 1/31/23 in which it was requested that positive identification be established of ESAU RALUS, arrested by the Police Department of that city on Sept. 24, 1922, charged with "INCITING TO RIOT" in violation of the State Law, the photograph which was attached to this report was identified by the following parties, living at 1541 Iberville St., who had been associated with RALUS for three weeks during his stay at 1538 Iberville St:-

EDITH STRAIN (COE)
VICTORIA WEBER (COE)
CLEMENS DRYER (COE).

At this time EDITH STRAIN stated that she was present at the home of CORNELIUS DRYER on January 3rd, 1923, when ESAU RALUS entered the rooming house at 1538 Iberville St., formerly run by CORNELIUS DRYER, and in her presence stated that he had killed EASCI; that after he had made this statement he left hurriedly, and had not been seen nor heard of since; although she had endeavored to locate RALUS, as had CLEMENS DRYER, wife of CORNELIUS

190-1781-6

DWYER, in order that he might be turned over to the Police Department. Also stated that the only other person present when RALUS made this statement was GILBERT DWYER, whose statement was formerly reported.

JOHN NILEY, who lives at 2225-3rd St., made the following statement:

That on the night of January 1, 1925 he was coming towards the church at 3rd and S. Robertson Sts., when he noticed two men running towards him up S. Robertson St., that when these two men came up to where he was standing, they separated, one going on one side and one on the other; that he noticed one was a tall negro and the other a low one; that he had seen W.A. THOMAS in pursuit of these two men, and some one called out to stop them; that he immediately turned around and pursued them; that the tall negro jumped the fence after they had gotten about a hundred yards, and the other ran around the corner; that the police afterwards arrived, but could not locate neither of the two men; that later at the 18th Precinct Police Station he identified CORNELIUS DWYER and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE as the two men.

This agent has been in constant touch with undercover Agent from Washington office, and every effort has been made to locate ESAU RALUS.

As requested in report of Agent J.C. SHULY above referred to, one of the photographs of ESAU RALUS, which was attached, is being returned herewith ^{To} of the Philadelphia office.

CONTINUED.

HDC:CE.

HDC

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

WCF:AG.

P.O. BOX 451,
PHILADELPHIA

February 13, 1923.

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

Attention: Mr. Hoover 2

Dear sir:

I am in receipt of your telegram of February 12th asking for photograph and bertillon measurements of ESAU RAMUS involved in the killing of J.W. Eason at New Orleans. I am enclosing herewith photograph, on the back of which the bertillon measurements are given, and finger prints of RAMUS.

For your information I will state that a very careful under-cover investigation has been made here in an effort to apprehend this man, and the work is being continued although it does not appear from the evidence at hand that he is at present in Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

Walter C. Foster

WALTER C. FOSTER
Special Agent in Charge.

Encs.

WNC-11

February 12, 1923

Bremen

Park Row Building

New York N Y

Further regarding murder J W Eason witness in Garvey
case cover eighteen hundred seven Third Avenue Mary
Samus as previous address evidently in error stop
Mary Samus has alias Prince stop Forwarding you
today photostats Samus handwriting and desire special
efforts made locate him as ~~believed he can be broken~~
~~and will analyze Garvey stop two~~

BURNS

February 13, 1923.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
 Box 241, City Hall Station,
 New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Further with regard to the case of MARCUS GAR-
 VAY and especially referring to the murder of J. W. L.
 Mason, one of the principal witnesses in the Government's
 case, I am quoting below a confidential report just re-
 ceived from an undercover agent at New Orleans. Please
 forward copies of all reports to the Chicago office and
 exercise every effort to locate Marcus:

"In continuance of my investigation I attended
 the preliminary hearing of William Shakespeare, and
 Constantine Dyer, the two defendants in the case under
 investigation. From this hearing, I learn that the one
 strong point of the defense at the trial will be the
 testimony of Dyer's wife and one other witness to
 the effect that Emma Marcus made a statement after the
 murder of Mason that he, Marcus, killed Mason. Mrs.
 Dyer gave to the attorney for the defense a copy of
 the Chicago Defender, a colored newspaper, under
 date of February 2, 1923, in which was printed an
 anonymous letter saying that the writer had killed
 Mason and was now leaving for parts unknown. I
 tried to secure a copy of this issue but found that
 all the news stands had sold out. It may be that
 Marcus has made his way to Chicago. If so, he
 will be found in touch with the branch of the
 U.N.I.A. in that city.

"I will attend a meeting of the organization
 here, Thursday evening at their hall."

Very truly yours,

190-1-81-6  Director.

WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR



JEB/HR

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

February 16

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURNS.

Special Agent Jones, who has been in New Orleans on an under cover investigation incident to the killing of Dr. Eason, principal witness against Marcus Garvey in the government's case against Garvey, returned to Washington on Monday, February 13th, and I directed him to proceed to New York in line with certain leads he has developed in the east.

From the investigation it is quite evident that Eason was killed at the instance of Ramus, one of Garvey's police lieutenants and the sentence of the two negroes in custody in New Orleans will be based on the grounds that Ramus actually killed Eason and not the two men now held.

Ramus was one of Garvey's closest friends and confidants and is believed to be in or about New York. It is very likely that Ramus, if located and apprehended, will involve Garvey in this case, which would result in Garvey's being included as an accessory before the fact.

Respectfully,

J. C. A.

WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR



WVG-43

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

January 27, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

With regard to the attached, MARCUS GARVEY, a Jamaica Negro and British subject, is head of the biggest Negro organization in America. He is under indictment in the Federal courts in New York and his trial is set for about February 1st. He has a private secret service in his organization with branches in all of the large cities.

One of the principal Federal witnesses against him was DR. J. EASON. On New Year's night, Eason made a speech to a bunch of Negroes in New Orleans, at which time he admitted that he was one of the principal witnesses against Garvey. The head of Garvey's organization in Philadelphia, one RAMUS, made a mysterious trip to New Orleans; and shortly after Eason left the building, he was murdered by three Garvey men, two of whom he identified before he died. Ramus got away, but the others are now dead. The case was handled by the New Orleans police. Nothing has been received from Colonel Shanton except a telegram stating that a report in detail is following. If any raid such as that complained of in the attached letter was made by agents of the Department, we have not as yet been advised by Colonel Shanton, although the report when it arrives, may refer to it. There was a newspaper article quoting Colonel Shanton on the subject of the raid but the details have not as yet been received.

You will remember that this general case is the one on which you have made a special undercover assignment and we should have progress reported very shortly.

Respectfully.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. E. A.", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

actions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
ork, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1923.	Feb. 13, 1925.	James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
CHARACTER OF CASE:		
U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:		Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witness.

DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Referring to past reports rendered by Agents regarding the investigation of the killing of DR. EASON, the following information is respectfully submitted:

CHANDLER OWEN, former negro radical and author, and ROBERT W. BAGNALL of the E. A. A. C. P., called at the Bureau office this morning and advised as follows:

On Wednesday last, J. AUSTIN MORRIS a prominent colored attorney of the city of Philadelphia, located at #1508 Lombard St., came to New York to see OWEN. MORRIS is and has been for some time attorney for the Philadelphia Division of the U.N.I.A. Although it is known that he is not in sympathy with the movement, he was a very close friend of EASON and was known to sympathise with EASON in his stand against GARVEY although he did not come out in the open as EASON did. Therefore, through his continued connection with the U.N.I.A., he has been able to obtain what is believed to be incriminating evidence against MARCUS GARVEY and ESAU RAMUS. He advised OWEN that RAMUS' wife is at the present time residing at #2112 Catherine St., Philadelphia Pa., under the names of MRS. HENRY PRINCE and MRS. W. HENRY PRINCE, and that her husband, RAMUS, who is

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 13, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

now in Detroit, is corresponding with her regularly. Also, RAMUS is corresponding with J. B. DILLARD, #1808 South Street, Philadelphia. MORRIS has, through private channels, been able to obtain such letters as have been sent by RAMUS to these persons and has them now in his possession. In these letters we are informed, RAMUS talks freely of his having shot EASON and also of the fact that he was inspired to do it and paid by GARVEY. In one of the letters we are told, RAMUS advises his wife that he would like to come to Philadelphia, but his wife replied that it would not be safe for him to do so. In another letter he tells of GARVEY'S having visited him on January 31st in Detroit. It will be recalled that two weeks ago GARVEY left New York on what was supposed to be a speaking tour. We knew that he was in Buffalo on Wednesday of that week and was supposed to have been back in New York by Thursday. We are now informed that the purpose of this trip was to visit RAMUS in Detroit and RAMUS wrote to his wife that he had a conference there with GARVEY, during which GARVEY told him to keep quiet and that as soon as the EASON matter blew over he would send him to Liberia, Africa. This is partly verified by Agent Battle of our office, who, on Sunday, February 11th, attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, N. Y., where GARVEY spoke, at which GARVEY spoke to his audience of a \$500. collection for "immediate work in Liberia." GARVEY stated he would not tell his audience the exact reason for this money because certain colored traitors would immediately inform the whites if they knew.

NORRIS was also informed by MRS. RAMUS that GARVEY had

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 13th, 1933. James E. Amos
Nortime: J. Davis.

given her husband letters of introduction to one SLYER, who is supposed to be High Commissioner of the U.N.I.A. for the State of Louisiana, and who, with RAMUS, organized the police department of that society. SLYER, according to our information, is in Philadelphia today (February 13th). At the present time RAMUS is said to be active in the Detroit Division of the U.N.I.A. His description has been forwarded to the Detroit office by telegram last week.

OWEN and WM. PICKENS returned this afternoon and were taken to the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK where the above information was gone over again. A long distance call was immediately made to NORRIS, who stated that he would come to New York tomorrow morning, bearing the letters from RAMUS to his wife, as well as other documents. NORRIS also advised us over the telephone that he has now secured the correct address at which RAMUS is living in Detroit. Our idea of handling the matter is as follows:

Instead of having RAMUS picked up in Detroit on the murder charge in New Orleans, it would seem better to have him arrested on the charge of jumping his bail in Philadelphia and brought back to the latter city. There, NORRIS would naturally act as his attorney and NORRIS has offered, if this transpires, to have RAMUS make statements to him regarding the orders he received from GARVEY in connection with the killing of EASON, so that the New Orleans authorities and the Government as well, may use same. RAMUS is known to be very stubborn and will probably, on being arrested on the New Orleans charge, say nothing. However, this matter will be gone over thoroughly tomorrow with MR. MATTUCK, at which time a plan of action will be

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 13th, 1933. James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

laid out.

It is urgently suggested that the Philadelphia and Detroit offices take no action on this report until further advise is received by letter or wire from this office.

100-1781-6

February 13, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Foster,
Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Further with regard to the case of MARCUS GARVEY and especially referring to the murder of J.W.H. Mason, one of the principal witnesses in the Government's case, I am quoting below a confidential report just received from an undercover agent at New Orleans. Please forward copies of all reports to the Chicago office and exercise every effort to locate Rams:

"In continuance of my investigation I attended the preliminary hearing of William Shakespeare, and Constantine Dyer, the two defendants in the case under investigation. From this hearing, I learn that the one strong point of the defense at the trial will be the testimony of Dyer's wife and one other witness to the effect that Beau Rams made a statement after the murder of Mason that he, Rams, killed Mason. Mrs. Dyer gave to the attorney for the defense a copy of the Chicago Defender, a colored newspaper, under date of February 2, 1923, in which was printed an anonymous letter saying that the writer had killed Mason and was now leaving for parts unknown. I tried to secure a copy of this issue but found that all the news stands had sold out. It may be that Rams has made his way to Chicago. If so, he will be found in touch with the branch of the U.M.W. in that city.

"I will attend a meeting of the organization here, Thursday evening at their hall."

Very truly yours,



Director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 14, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 14	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: H.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al:		Violation Sec. 215 USCC Using Mails to defraud Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witnesses.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to my report of yesterday's date outlining the data secured through CHANDLER OWENS from attorney Norris of Philadelphia:

This morning Norris came to New York and, with Owens, William Pickens, Agent Amos and the writer, was taken to the office of Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck.

Norris advised that Esau Ramus, whose correct name is JOHN JEFFRIES, is at present in hiding at 1516 Russell Street, Detroit, Michigan. This address he secured from a letter sent by Ramus to Mary Prince in Philadelphia a few days ago.

Norris also brought with him sample of Ramus' handwriting, consisting of a letter written by the latter to Elie Garcia (a defendant in the present case), signed "Esau Ramus - J.J." This letter is printed by pen and ink, and is, I am informed, the only way Ramus can write. Norris brought this specimen in order to show, by comparison, that Ramus is undoubtedly the person who wrote the anonymous letter to the Chicago "Defender" which was published in that paper on Feb. 3rd last, which letter purports to have been written by the murderer of Eason. There is no question but that the two handwritings are identical.

Norris also brought to us a large photograph of Ramus in his uniform of the U.N.I.A. police - the photo is a group, all in uniform and shows Ramus off to good effect. Norris failed, however, to produce the letters between Ramus and his wife, which I was led to believe were in his possession, and which, from his conversations, he has undoubtedly seen. The material which he handed us has been photostated and will be sent to New Orleans for the use of the city authorities there.

Norris' information was practically the same as that given us through Chandler Owens yesterday. However, he also advised us that Ramus is wanted by the New York Police on several charges, under the name of John Jeffries.

With Mr. Mattack, plans for the arrest ~~were~~ of Ramus were laid and it was decided that inasmuch as Ramus was wanted in New York, we have the police here request his arrest, bring him to New York, and when here use the various means at our disposal to connect Marcus Garvey with the shooting affair in New Orleans. Therefore, Agent Amos and the writer went to Police Headquarters and talked the matter over with Lieut. Gegan and Inspector Coughlan. The latter advised us that Ramus (or Jeffries) was indicted in New York County during April, 1921 for Attempted Larceny in the 1st degree, Assault, 1st degree, and for carrying a concealed weapon (Sullivan Law); that he had entered a furniture store in the negro section at the time attempted to hold up the proprietor, assaulted him, attempted to escape but was captured in the cellar of the place. He claimed to have dislocated his hip, however, and was removed to

Harlem Hospital. While confined there he made his escape and has not been seen since. Inspector Coughlan considered the matter of such importance that he ordered Lieut. Gegan to have the arresting officer (Detective Donohue, 38th Prec.) leave for Detroit at once to arrest Jeffries, suggesting that when this was done Mr. Mattuck could make the necessary arrangements with the State District Attorney to send Jeffries to New Orleans from here. However, when Donohue was located he did not seem very anxious to make the trip, and claimed that his recollection of the prisoner was so poor that he doubted if he could pick him up at this time. Inspector Coughlan then ordered Lieut. Gegan to communicate with the Detroit police and have them pick Jeffries up on the New York charge and held for extradition.

Agents were of the opinion that the sending of the New York detective to Detroit would have been a safe procedure, but after the second suggestion was made came to the conclusion that if the subject were apprehended in Detroit merely on a New York request, he would ask a hearing, obtain bail and again escape. The Detroit authorities of ^{course} ~~would~~ would not know the importance of holding the man without bail. Certainly Marcus Garvey would make every effort to prevent the return of Jeffries to New York and Agents felt that he would raise any bail demanded. We decided, therefore, to have Lieut. Gegan send to the Detroit police the warrant which the former had in his possession from New Orleans, asking that he be arrested on that. Accompanying this warrant was subject's full description and his fingerprints. Simultaneously, Agents sent the following wire

to the Detroit office;

Refer telegram 7th regarding Esau Ramus alias John Jeffries alias Prince wanted New Orleans for murder. Correct address this man is fifteen sixteen Russell Street, Detroit. New York Police have today mailed New Orleans warrant to Chief Police Detroit with full particulars asking his immediate arrest. Suggest you communicate police your city and when subject is apprehended wire Shanton, New Orleans and this office. Department very much interested this matter and arrest very important in connection with case against Marcus Garvey now pending Federal court here.

I do not believe it is necessary to remind the Detroit office that this subject is in hiding and will try to evade arrest; that he is in Detroit for the reason that a jump over the border to Canada is easy from there and that, if apprehended, his freedom on bail will mean his escape for good. I doubt if he will make any statement but should he do so, the New Orleans office should be supplied with it immediately.

Late today Agent received a telephone call from confidential employe #800, who has been working on this case under cover in New Orleans, and subsequently met him. He was advised of the progress of the matter and will probably now await the outcome of the Detroit lead.

One Dixon, who has been assisting agents, also came to the office today and confidentially advised us that Eli Garcia told him that before Ramus left New York for New Orleans in the Fall he was given \$100 by Garvey; the latter, as a matter of course, sent him to Garcia to receive the order for the money. Five days after Esau shooting Garcia states that Ramus again came to the office and

Garvey gave him an order for \$60 which Garcia O.K.'d. For the information of the New Orelans office, Garcia, who is a co-defendant with Garvey, has since split from him, having been arrested on Garvey's complaint that he stole a sum of money from him. I feel that he is telling the truth, in fact have reason to believe that before the case against him comes to trial he will enter a plea of guilty and turn state's evidence.

On this date also agent received from the Post Office department tracing of a letter (envelope) addressed to Mary Prince at 1807 - 3rd Ave this city. The letter was postmarked at Detroit Feb. 12th. There appear to be two Mary Prince's in this case, which I think are explained by the fact that Ramus had a "wife" in almost every city.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 13, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 29th to Feb. 7th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:			Violation Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

During the period by which this report is covered, Agents have been making continuous efforts to obtain some information regarding the whereabouts of ESAU RAMUS, who is now wanted by the New Orleans authorities, charged with having killed DR. J. W. EASON.

On the 29th of January, Agents scoured the negro district questioning various persons, but obtained no information. On this date also, subpoenas duces tecum were issued on the Western Union Telegraph Co. in an endeavor to obtain copies of telegrams which were, we had been informed, sent from New Orleans on the night of the murder to MARCUS GARVEY or his associates here. The telegraph company was, however, unable to locate any such telegrams.

Agent Battle, who is working under cover among the Garveyites, reports that the general impression is that ANDERSON, who is now in New Orleans (arrested since this report has been written) is one of GARVEY'S closest associates and is supposed to have been in New Orleans before the murder was committed, returning thereafter and reporting directly to GARVEY. ANDERSON and EASON are known to have been enemies.

On January 30th, Agents had various persons subpoenaed to the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al.

Feb. 13th, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

Mattuck, for the specific purpose of trying to obtain from them some information in connection with the present investigation. Those called, however, appeared to have none. Agent Amos on this date accidentally met FRED L. TOOTE, who is at the present time an officer of the U. N. I. A. In conversation MR. TOOTE stated that RAMUS is well known to him and that he (TOOTE) was in Philadelphia with GARVEY some time ago when RAMUS was arrested there for starting a fight. GARVEY at the time, got RAMUS released. TOOTE also informs us that ELIE GARCIA knows a great deal about RAMUS and his dealings with GARVEY, claiming that when RAMUS called at the U.N.I.A. headquarters after the shooting, GARVEY referred him to GARCIA, who, as auditor, had control of the funds. On taking this up with MR. MATTUCK however, he advised it will not be ethical, inasmuch as GARCIA is a defendant in this case.

On January 31st a telegram was received from the New Orleans office advising us that the correct address for MARY PRINCE was 1807 - 3rd Avenue, and that their previous telegram had been in error. Agents proceeded there immediately and found that there is a party named PRINCE living at that address together with families named MULRAINE and CEASAR. It was deemed advisable that we endeavor to obtain information there confidentially, and Agent Battle was therefore instructed to interview MRS. PRINCE under cover. However, she was not at home and information regarding her whereabouts was not obtainable. This house is of an extremely low type, inhabited exclusively by colored people and it is useless to make inquiries. Agent Battle was instructed to return there in the evening.

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

Feb. 13th, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

Agent Amos, Bank Accountant Merrilees and Agent Davis later on in the day went to the Chelsea Exchange Bank, 135th Street & 7th Avenue, and through the courtesy of the manager were permitted to review all cancelled checks issued by the U. N. I. A. during January, our purpose being to connect one of these checks with a sum of money alleged to have been given by GARVEY to RAMUS. Only two checks of possible interest were found, both issued to "cash" and these have been photostated.

On the morning of February 1st, the report of Agent Shuey of the Philadelphia office was received, in which he requested that the RAMUS now under bond there be positively identified as the man now being sought by New Orleans. Agents telephoned to Agent in Charge Foster and advised him that the two men are identical, requesting also, that the surety in Philadelphia be advised to produce RAMUS. Agent Foster was also furnished with the address of DR. NORMAN in Philadelphia, who, we are informed, is willing to assist the Government in this matter.

MR. YEARWOOD, who is now also connected with the GARVEY organizations and who had been to the office on subpoena, yesterday returned and advised us that while he did not know RAMUS, he had learned at the U.N.I.A. headquarters that he was now in Detroit at an unknown address. He promised to obtain this address if possible. Agent Battle on this date spent practically the entire day at 1807 - 3rd Avenue, endeavoring to "rope" the janitor of the house, who, it appears, has some information regarding MARY PRINCE. The janitor's information is to the effect that MRS. PRINCE and her child who are

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

James E. Amos
February 13th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

now living there moved in recently with her husband. The janitor runs a trucking business and states that he knows this to be a fact because he moved them in; that they have moved in and out several times during the past months. He claims that he has never seen MRS. PRINCE'S husband, but in a general way he answers the description of RALUS. MARY PRINCE is supposed to be living there with MRS. MULRAINE, who is her sister. MRS. MULRAINE had her husband arrested a short time ago for non-support and, it is alleged, RALUS disappeared about the same time.

Agent Battle advises, as he has contended throughout this investigation, that it is his opinion that RALUS went directly from New York to the City of Detroit where he still is at the present time. Agent Battle made many efforts to see MRS. PRINCE on this date but was unable to ^{find} get her in.

On February 3rd various witnesses came to the Bureau office for questioning. None, however, had any definite information regarding RALUS. Several of them stated that they knew him very well and promised to obtain whatever information they could regarding his whereabouts.

On February 5th Agents sent a decoy registered letter addressed to MRS. MARY PRINCE at #1807 - 3rd Avenue. This for the purpose of having her call at the branch post office, where her description could be obtained and questions asked of her. This was done because it seemed practically impossible to catch her at the house at any time. She called at the post office during the absence of agents, but the postmaster subsequently advised that a woman of

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

James E. Amos
February 13th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

the following description, stating she was MARY PRINCE called:

Age, 35 to 40 years;
Height, 5 ft. 4 in..
Weight, 160 lbs.,
Stout face; flat nose.

On being asked whether she was acquainted with the sender, ESAU RAMUS, she stated she was not, but that she was expecting mail from a party named PRINCE living at 1415 Rockwell Street, Detroit, Mich. The postmaster also advised that his registry clerk recognized MRS. PRINCE as having been at the station on January 18th at which time she sent a registered letter addressed to H. THOMAS, 1033 St. Bland Street, New Orleans, La. A telegram was immediately sent to the Detroit office, outlining the case and giving RAMUS' description, with the suggestion that if located, the New Orleans office be communicated with at once.

Since the writing of this report Agents have secured what they believe to be extremely important data which might tend to prove conclusively MARCUS GARVEY'S connection with the killing of EASON. This data, as soon as it is in proper shape will be forwarded to the New Orleans office.

This case originated at
NEW YORK, N.

Journal to be made at originating

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/14/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/5 to 14-	REPORT MADE BY: J. G. SHUEY	office FILEY
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, ET.AL.		NEGRO RADICALS- USING MAILS TO : DEFRAUD-- Probable Conspiracy to kill Government Witness		

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to my report dated February 5th 1923 and other reports received from various offices of the Bureau in re: the above entitled matter.

Attention is directed to the last paragraph of my report in which it was arranged to have bondsman for ESAU RAMUS produce him in court on the State charge now pending against him, on which charge he is now under \$1000.00 bond.

His bondsman, ISHAM BRIDGERS (colored) of 3700 Warren Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was notified to produce RAMUS in Criminal Court #653 before Judge Mc Pherson on February 13th 1923. On this date, neither RAMUS nor his bondsman appeared. Immediately a bench warrant was issued for RAMUS' arrest and an order issued to sue out the bond.

ISHAM BRIDGERS, the bondsman, was interviewed by City Detective GEORGE GIBSON, and stated that he thought the case against RAMUS had been settled, further stating that he had made every effort to locate him, as his present whereabouts are unknown; that he (Bridgers) had not seen RAMUS since the latter part of last year, and that he was confident he had not been in Philadelphia for

several months.

The Philadelphia office is in receipt of a report made by Agents James E. Amos and M. J. Davis of the New York office of the Bureau dated February 13th 1923 in which it is stated that RAINJS is now in Detroit, Mich; that the New York office is in touch with an informant who can furnish his correct address and that he will likely be apprehended immediately.

The New York office advises the Philadelphia office to take no immediate steps on the information furnished in their report, as great precaution should be used at this time.

Agent in Charge Foster advised the New York office by telephone on this date (February 14th) that a bench warrant was in the hands of the Philadelphia Police for RAINJS on the State charge who also hold a warrant for the murder of EASON at New Orleans.

Detective Gibson was called to the Bureau Office where it was arranged that the Police lay dormant in this case pending further information from the New York and Detroit offices.

CONTINUED.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation ~~was~~ I attended the preliminary hearing of William Shakespeare, and Constantine Dyer, the two defendants in the case under investigation. From this hearing, I learn that the one strong point of the defense at the trial will be the testimony of Dyer's wife and one other witness to the effect that Esau Ramus made a statement after the murder of Eason that he, Ramus, killed Eason. Mrs. Dyer gave to the attorney for the defense a copy of the Chicago Defender, a colored news paper, under date of Feb. 2, 1923, in which was printed an anonymous letter saying that the writer had killed Eason and was now leaving for parts unknown. I tried to secure a copy of this issue but found that all the news stands had sold out. It may be that Ramus has made his way to Chicago. If so, he will be found in touch with the branch of the U.N.I.A. in that city.

I will attend a meeting of the organization here, Thursday evening at their hall.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.

WTC-13

February 13, 1923.

Mr. J. P. Rooney,
Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith confidential reports made by an undercover agent assigned at New Orleans, in connection with the murder of J. W. H. Mason, a Negro who was one of the principal witnesses in the case of the United States v. MARCUS GARVEY, pending in New York. I have instructed the Philadelphia and New York office to exchange reports with you and that every possible effort be made to locate Mason.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

WFG-AS

February 15, 1923.

Shanton

Federal Building

New Orleans, La.

Wire whether any warrant issued New Orleans for

Esau Ramus also status local case stop two

HURR

W7G-A3

February 15, 1923

Brennan

Park Row Building

New York New York

Wire any developments case Esau Ramsis wanted murder

Esau Ramsis assistant Corcoran stop two

BUREAU

100-1781-6

WJB-S

February 15, 1923.

Memorandum for Mr. Perry W. Howard:

I have read your memorandum of the 3rd inst., and will be guided by same.

Yours very truly,



Director.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

588 FEDERAL BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL. February 15th, 1923.

MR. J. BURNS, ESQ.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

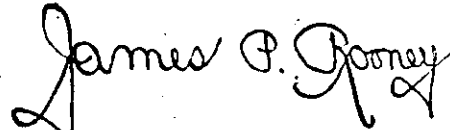
ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

Dear Sir:

Reference is had to your communication of the 13th inst., initialed WEG:AS, with reference to and enclosing confidential reports made by undercover agent assigned at New Orleans in connection with the murder of J. W. H. EASON, a Negro who was one of the principal witnesses in the case of the United States v. MARCUS GARVEY, pending in New York.

Inasmuch as we have no previous file in this matter I would thank you to kindly advise me at the earliest possible date what action you desire taken in the event we should locate SAU RAIUS.

Yours very truly,



JAMES P. ROONEY,
Agent in charge.

JPR:MMG

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 15, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 16, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u>			Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Acknowledgment is made of receipt of the following telegram from the Detroit office:

"RE ESAU RAMUS ALIAS JOHN JEFFRIES ALIAS PRINCE STOP NEW ORLEANS WARRANT NOW IN HANDS LOCAL POLICE STOP SUBJECT UNDOUBTEDLY HERE STOP IF YOU DESIRE WE WILL ARREST AND ARRANGE SPEEDY REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS AND HAVE SUBJECT ON TRAIN FOR NEWYORK QUICKLY STOP LOCAL POLICE WILL HOLD UP NEW ORLEANS WARRANT TO ALLOW US TO RETURN HIM TO YOU AT NEWYORK FIRST STOP IF YOU CONSIDER NECESSARY THIS CASE THAT AGENT THIS OFFICE ACCOMPANY MARSHAL WITH SUBJECT TO NEW YORK KINDLY REQUEST DIRECTOR TO ISSUE SUCH ORDERS TO ME.

Wilcox, Acting."

At 2:50 P. M. this afternoon, Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan talked to Acting Agent in Charge Wilcox of the Detroit office over the long distance telephone and advised him that it was our desire to have the police pick this subject up on the New Orleans warrant and return to that city direct. Mr. Brennan also requested Mr. Wilcox to immediately telegraph the Director and Agent in Charge Shanton at New Orleans when the arrest was consummated. It will be noted in the report sent to the Detroit office on the 14th inst. that the plan to have this subject returned to New York on his arrest has been abandoned in favor of his direct return to New Orleans, where he is wanted on the murder charge.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1003

New York, N. Y. February 13, 1935.

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

Two stop replying to your telegram fifteenth regarding
Dean ¹Reams wanted murderer Busch on fourteenth we wired
Detroit address where subject is supposedly hiding
stop New York police sent New Orleans warrant to Detroit
police simultaneously suggesting cooperate our office
there stop all indications point to fact that fugitive
is now in Detroit please refer reports Agents Amos and
Davis thirteenth and fourteenth for full details this
matter.

Brennan

12:01 FM

12:20 JLR

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

New Orleans, La. February 16, 1923.

Burns,

Washington, D. C.

Stop two replying to your telegram re Esau Ramsus refer
report Agent Guiley February eighth re Marcus Garney
stop warrant issued police department for Ramsus sent
Guier of Police New York and Philadelphia stop as
indicated in report Dwyer and Shakespeare indicted for
murder no further action taken in state courts.

Stanton

12:08 PM

12:20 JLR

WVG-AS

February 17, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton,

Box 696,

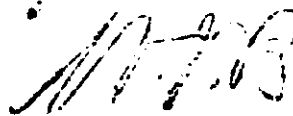
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copies of photograph, measurements, description and fingerprints of BEAU RAMUS, alias RAMUS, wanted for complicity in the murder of J. W. H. Mason, at New Orleans New Year's night. Mason was an important Government witness against Marcus Garvey.

I am about to issue an identification order on this man, but am forwarding this to you in advance for your special attention. Please give the matter urgent treatment and exercise every possible effort to locate him. Reports should be exchanged between the New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and New Orleans offices.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

WFO-AS

February 20, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton,
Box 695,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of EDWIN BASS, (the printed letter only) together with a photostatic copy of a communication published in the "Chicago Defender" for purposes of comparison. Every possible effort must be made with a view to locating Esau Bass who undoubtedly arranged for the murder of J. W. H. Eason at New Orleans on the night of January 1st last, and evidently in accordance with instructions received by him personally from Marcus Garvey. Reports should be exchanged between the New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago and Detroit offices.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Encl.

JTT-JTD.

Walter C. Foster, Esq.,
Post Office Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. vs. MARCUS GARRETT, et al.
Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Alleged
Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.

Dear Sir: *

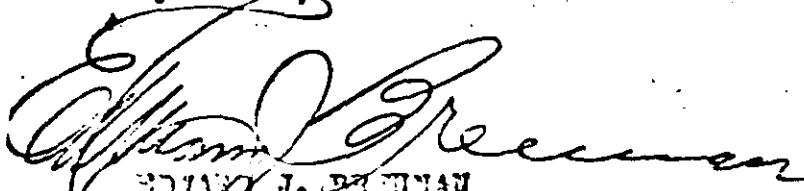
This will confirm telephone conversation which you today had with Agent Tucker, in which you stated that you had reason to believe Esau Ramus, who is wanted by the New Orleans City authorities in connection with the murder in that city of Reverend J. W. H. Mason, is now in Philadelphia.

Up to the present time this office has received no word as to whether Ramus has been apprehended in Detroit.

In view of the foregoing, particularly the lack of information from Detroit, it would seem advisable that you make every effort to locate this man and send copies of your agents' reports to this office.

Agent Davis informs me that J. Austin Morris, a Negro attorney, whose office is at 1303 Lombard Street, your city, can be fully trusted and will gladly cooperate with you in your efforts to locate Ramus.

Yours very truly,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Copy: Washington.

Chicago file no-66967. This case originated at New York, N.Y. Journal to be
le at originating office (N.Y.)

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago. Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb-20-1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb-16-17/23	REPORT MADE BY: T.L.JEFFERSON
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: ESAU RAMUS (col) alias RAMUS		United States V-MARCUS GARVEY. Violation of Sec-215.U.S.C.C.Using Mails to defraud proba- ble conspiracy to kill Government witness.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Chicago. Illinois.

Reference is made to confidential letter from Director, incloseing copy of reports made by undercover agent assigned at New Orleans La. In connection with the murder of G.W.H.EASON, a government witness in the case of United States V-MARCUS GARVEY, now pending in New York City.

On Feb-16-1923. Agent JEFFERSON, was assigned to this matter with a view to locating ESAU RAMUS, alias RAMUS, wanted in connection with the murder of J.W.H.EASON, who was assassinated on the night of January 1st, 1923, at New Orleans La.

Agent interviewed a number of GARVEY, members under plausible pretext, all whom agent talked to expressed them selves as approving of the killing of J.W.H.EASON, all stated that he who betray his brother must die.

Agent interviewed a confidential informant, who is a radical and closely allied with all radical movements in Chicago, this informant stated that he was positive that ESAU RAMUS, had Chicago connections, this informant states that he is acquainted with ESAU RAMUS, and could discuss him without exciting suspicion, agent will keep intouch with informant .

On Feb-17-1923. Agent called at the office of The Chicago Defender, met the General Manager, MR.PHIL JONES, agent explained to MR.JONES, the object of his visit, MR.JONES, stated he would gladly give agent all assistance possible as he considered GARVEY, a bad egg. MR.JONES, called in

190-1781-6

the City Editor MR.HARPER, and instructed him to give agent all letters and papers he had in connection with MARCUS GARVEY, or any of his agents.

Agent procured from the files the letter which appeared in The Chicago Defender February 3-1923, this letter reads thus.

TO THE CHICAGO DEFENDER I AM GOING TO TELL YOU SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.NOW ITS THIS THE MEN WHO KILLED D.R EASON HAVE NOT BEEN ARRESTED. I AM IN THIS CITY WITH MY TICKET TO ANOTHER CITY. YES EASON HAD IT COMING. AND NOT ONLY HIM. THERE ARE OTHERS WHO WILL GO IF THEY BRAKE THE VOW. THEY MADE WHEN DR.EASON MADE HIS. EVERY RACE WILL LINK TO ITS OWN BUT ONE SO NOW IS THE TIME TO DEVIDE THE GOLD FROM THE BRASS. I KILLED EASON AND BROAT A MEMBER TO THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS AND CHIEF OF POLICE WHEN I WAS. MY NAME IS P.D.H.KONHONG REWE--BRITSEKI

Undeveloped Leads.

Agent is forwarding the original letter to New Orleans Bureau Office, requesting that compairson be made with letters received by the Mayor and Chief of Police New Orleans La. which may assist in tracing the writer .

The New Orleans Bureau Office is requested to return said letter to Chicago Bureau Office when same has served the purpose.

WVC-AS

February 19, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BONNER.

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of "BAM BAM" (the printed letter only) together with a photostatic copy of a communication published in the "Chicago Defender" for purposes of comparison. Every possible effort must be made with a view to locating Beau Ramus who undoubtedly arranged for the murder of J. W. H. Mason at New Orleans on the night of January 1st last and evidently in accordance with instructions received by him personally from Marcus Garvey.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Encl.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La. February 21, 1935

Barnes

Washington, D.C. *

City Police received telegram from authorities Detroit quote
Esau Ramus apprehended prisoner refuses to return without papers
send information name of complaint date of crime and crime
committed Ed H. Fox chief of Detectives unquote communicated with
Chief of Police and District Attorney submitted with Capt. Reed
local arresting officer all evidence in case and Chief of Police
wired as follows to Detroit at Four o'clock today quote exchange
telegrams:

Esau Ramus charged in affidavit here with murder Detective J. Uhle
complaint date of crime January first nineteen twenty-three copies
mailed you this evening unquote my opinion that local authorities
will not push case nor will they expend money for extradition
local District Attorney claims weak evidence to ~~extradition~~ ^{warrant} extradition
and connect Ramus with murder Have consulted Federal Prosecuting
Attorney who suggest that New York arrest Ramus on conspiracy
charge to defraud mails in conjunction with Garvey If possible
advise New York

1935 - Shanton - 6

Case originated at New York Journal to be made at originating office ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 24, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 24, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: CLARENCE R. WALSH.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Continuing the above case, upon receipt of the following telegram:

"Brennan,
Park Row Bldg.

Washington DC Feb. 23 1923
6:31 P.M.

Further regarding Esaw Ramus New Orleans advises Ramus refused to return there without extradition and possibility formal request for extradition will not be made by police New Orleans in view expense stop U.S. Attorney at New Orleans suggests Ramus be prosecuted New York connection Garvey Case and Assistant Attorney Crim feels Ramus matter could be used against Garvey to show corruption if connection proven. Stop. Am wiring New Orleans to advise in detail and will wire you upon receipt of their telegram stop Two.

Burns."

Special Bank Accountant Merrilees and the writer were in conference with Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck and it was suggested that the New York Police Department be questioned relative to the possibility of them wanting ESAW RAMUS in New York City for violation New York State Laws. After said conference, the writer got in touch with Lieutenant Geegan, of Bomb Squad, and was informed that they had a warrant for the apprehension of subject for felonious assault and robbery and that in the event that the State of Louisiana was not prepared to extradite subject from

February 24th, 1925.

CLARENCE R. WAUGH.

Detroit, they would take the necessary steps for his removal to New York immediately.

This information was communicated to Mr. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, who in turn got in touch with Detroit (long distance call) and made this known to the authorities in Detroit, who in turn suggested that the New York Police send a telegram to them stating that subject was wanted and they would hold RAMUS. The necessary arrangements were made with the New York Police and the writer was notified that telegram had been sent to the Chief of Police, Detroit, instructing him to hold subject for removal to New York on felonious assault and burglary charge.

Continued.

WFO-43

February 23, 1923.

Brennan

Bank Row Building

New York N Y

Further regarding Esau Ramus New Orleans advises Ramus refusal to return there without extradition and possibility formal request for extradition will not be made by police New Orleans in view expense stop US Attorney at New Orleans suggests Ramus be prosecuted New York connection Garvey case and Assistant Attorney General Crim feels Ramus matter could be used against Garvey to show corruption if connection proven stop Am wiring New Orleans to advise in detail and will wire you upon receipt of their telegram stop two

BUREAU

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

lwa § 28 collect govt lx

Detroit, Mich. February 21, 1923

Director,

Washington.

One stop Essu Ramus wanted New Orleans murder apprehended here
last night by Agent Dupis this office cooperation police stop
Ramus to be returned New Orleans state authorities .

Wilcox

Acting

10 14 A.M.

WFG-AS

February 21, 1923

Hessler

Owen Building

Detroit Michigan

Congratulations on apprehension Esau Ramus keep me
advised and wire other offices involved stop two

BURNS

WVG-AS

February 23, 1923

Shenton

Federal Building

New Orleans La

Telegram received Ramms case Agent Galloy in New York
today probably will leave tomorrow should be in New
Orleans in few days stop If any possibility whatever
of effecting return Ramms to New Orleans am willing
reassign Jones who is here proceed there immediately
stop Wire me and advise New York exact status stop two

BURNS

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La. February 24, 1935.

Burns,

Dept. of Justice,

Washington, D.C.

Burns send Jones to New Orleans by all means Gulley presence necessary
must use all endeavor to produce facts before State Prosecuting Attorney
stop two.

Shanton

Recd. 2-24-35
10:50 EB

100-1781-6

Case originated at N.Y. Journal to be made at originating office ONLY.
(By direction Agent in Charge Geo. R. Sha n.)

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/24/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/23-24/23	REPORT MADE BY: GEO. R. SHANTON.
-------------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al: USING MAILS TO DECEAUD;
PROBABLE CONSPIRACY TO INTIMIDATE
GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER-2

At New Orleans, La. *

Reference is made to previous reports on the above matter, and particularly to report of Agent dated Feb. 21st, 1923, and to Bureau letter dated February 20th, 1923, initialed WWG-AS*JEH, enclosing photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESAU RAMUS, together with a photostatic copy of a communication published in the "CHICAGO DEFENDER" for purpose of comparison.

The following telegram was sent to the Director of the Bureau in regard to Agent H.D. Gulley, who is urgently needed on this particular case due to the fact that from its incipency he has been industriously working same with the local Police Department:-

"SEND JONES TO NEW ORLEANS BY ALL MEANS
GULLEYS PRESENCE NECESSARY MUST USE ALL
ENDEAVOR TO PRODUCE FACTS BEFORE STATE PROSE-
CUTING ATTORNEY STOP TWO."

Reference is also made to report of Agent T.L. JEFFERSON, Chicago, Ill., dated 2/20/23, with which was forwarded to this office a clipping from the Chicago Defender in connection with the above matter, and also original letter written to the CHICAGO DEFENDER, which letter was requested returned after it has served its purpose.

I went over the various printed handwritings supposed to be and to have been created by RAMUS, and in my opinion they are identically the same.

I called at Police Headquarters at 10:30 A.M., Feb. 23, 1923, but due to court business, could not obtain interview with DISTRICT ATTORNEY MARR. Returned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and presented Chicago letter and corresponding handwriting to the Chief of Police, who recommended me to take it up with Mr. Marr. I called on Mr. Marr, but due to court duty and urgent business in his office, could not be received today, but will call again tomorrow.

On February 24th, at 9:30 A.M., called again on Mr. MARR, DISTRICT PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, but due to court duties, still could not be received.

The following telegram was received from Director Burns, dated Feb. 23, 1923:-

"TELEGRAM RECEIVED RAMUS CASE AGENT GULLEY IN NEW YORK TODAY PROBABLY WILL LEAVE TOMORROW SHOULD BE IN NEW ORLEANS IN FEW DAYS STOP IF ANY POSSIBILITY WHATEVER OF EFFECTING RETURN RAMUS TO NEWORLEANS AM WILLING REASSIGN JONES WHO IS HERE PROCEED THERE IMMEDIATELY STOP WIRE ME AND ADVISE NEWYORK EXACT STATUS STOP TWO."

The following telegram was sent to Special Agent in Charge Brennan, New York City, Feb. 24, 1923:

"PRESENT STATUS OF RAMUS CAPIAS SENT AS REQUESTED TO DETROIT YESTERDAY WIRED DIRECTOR PRESENCE OF AGENT GULLEY WHO WAS CALLED TO WASHINGTON URGENTLY NECESSARY HERE ALSO UNDERCOVER JONES STOP WORKING YESTERDAY AND TODAY WITH THE STATE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND POLICE FIND THEM VERY WEAK INDEED IN LUSHING CASE CLAIM EVIDENCE IS WEAK SECOND THAT HAVE NO FUNDS FOR EXTRADITION THE ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE RECEIVED TODAY FROM CHICAGO WILL DO MUCH IN CONVINCING AUTHORITIES THAT RAMUS IS CONNECTED WITH MURDER IF AGENT GULLEY THERE HURRY HIS RETURN."

OFFICE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/24/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/11 & 15/23	REPORT MADE BY: HARRY D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY ET AL; USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD, CONSPIRACY INTIMIDATE AND KILL GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former reports on above subject.

On Sunday night, Feb. 11th, this agent accompanied Supt. Moloney, and about twenty members of the Police Department on a raid of the Longshoremen's Hall, 2059 Jackson Ave., where THOMAS ANDERSON, Assistant Secretary to MARCUS GARVEY, was conducting a meeting in the interest of the U. N. I. A. As a consequence, ANDERSON and six of the local officers were taken to the 6th Precinct Police Station, and charged with inciting riot. Books and other documents were seized by the police. Upon examination of same by this agent, nothing of value concerning this investigation could be found.

In this connection, Superintendent Moloney stated to agent that he intended to break up the meetings of GARVEY'S organization if possible, and lend any aid to this Department within his power.

The following telegram was received and answered:-
"Feb. 15, 1923, Washington, D.C.

"WIRE WHETHER ANY WARRANT ISSUED
NEW ORLEANS FOR ESAU RALUS ALSO
STATUS LOCAL AUTHORITIES CASE
STOP TWO."

Burns."

We replied as follows:-

Feb. 15, 1923, N.O

"STOP TWO SUNNED RE ESAU RALUS REFER

"REPORT AGENT GULLEY FEBRUARY EIGHT RE MARCUS GARVEY
STOP WARRANT ISSUED POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR MARCUS SENT
CHIEF POLICE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOP AS INDICATED
IN REPORT DWYER AND SHAMSPERE INDICTED FOR MURDER NO
FURTHER ACTION TAKEN IN STATE COURTS.
SHANTON".

CONTINUED.

HDG:CL. *

7-11

February 21, 1933.

Mr. Carl Murray,
Director, New Afro-American,
1201 12th St., Washington.

Dear Sir:

His Attorney General has referred to me your letter addressed to him on the 18th instant, making inquiry with regard to Marcus Garvey.

Marcus Garvey is now under indictment in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York for missing the mails in a scheme to defraud. His case will come up for trial within a few days.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Department of Justice,
Washington.

February 3, 1925.

Memorandum for the Honorable William J. Burns,
Director of the Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

-0-

In the matter of the informal charges preferred against Marcus Garvey and his movement by Du Bois, Johnson and Pickens, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others, I beg to most respectfully advise in the interest of the Department of Justice that you be not guided by the bare allegations of these particular persons and that you make your independent investigations to ascertain the truth or falsity of the same for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. Garvey's organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are rival organizations among the Negroes of this country, and their rivalry is very tense.

2. While Garvey has a vision that is impossible of realization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is equally as visionary.

3. While the proponents of these charges allege that Garvey is stirring up race friction, it is true on the other hand that the N. A. A. C. P., as directed by Du Bois, Johnson and Pickens, has done more to create race friction in this country than any other agency I know.

4. The Garvey movement is not political, while the N. A. A. C. P. turns up in every campaign, in which we engage for the election of Republican candidates, as dyed-in-the-wool Democrats.

5. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People operates The Crisis through Dr. Du Bois, and I am attaching hereto a copy of the last issue, which is about as Bolshevistic as the propaganda by Haywood, et

al., and I would like for you to read particularly the references to the administration and some of our outstanding senators.

6. That the allegations as to Garveyism taking on the aspects of Ku Kluxism, all their statements are as to attempts, etc. In other words, it is a case of my being a Methodist and assailing the other fellow for being a Baptist, and he resents it with the result that there is a near fight. That is about the sum total of their allegations.

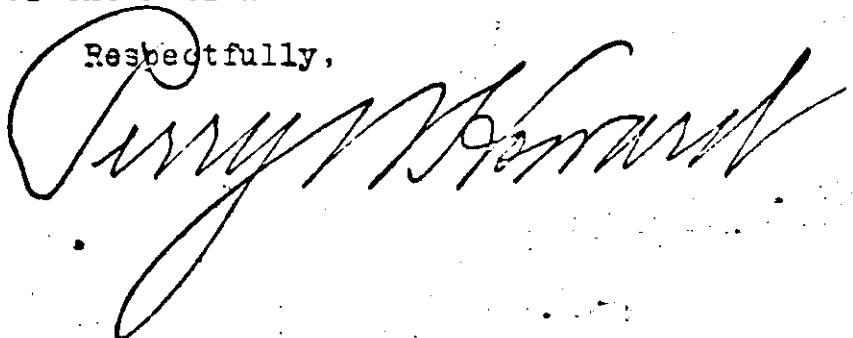
7. Robert S. Abbott, representing The Defender and one of the proponents of these charges, is my very intimate and personal friend; but in looking well to the interest of the Department, especially that justice may be done, it is well to take into consideration that there has been considerable litigation obtaining between The Chicago Defender and the Marcus Garvey movement; this being in the nature of a libel suit, which gained wide publicity and was in the courts for quite a few years.

8. It is of special note that all the allegations made against the Garvey movement, if true would only be offenses punishable by state jurisdictions, and I see nothing of which any Federal jurisdiction has any right or reason to take cognizance.

9. It reduces itself to a cannibalistic scheme of one rival getting rid of the other by annihilation or otherwise.

Concluding I beg to suggest that I hold no brief for Garvey and I am not even personally acquainted with him, but I do not want to see the Department in the ridiculous attitude of throwing its strong arm of activities into a sweeping investigation of charges that are preferred by his rivals, many of whom are doing more damage to the general welfare of the Nation than his movement.

Respectfully,



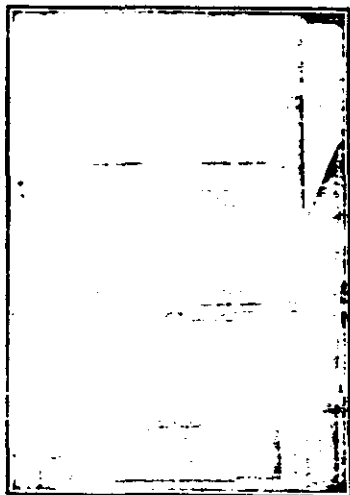
6
The Hon. W. J. Brown

CRISIS

New Year

1923

The Southern Aid Society's Superior Service and Protection Causes An Expansion



The Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc., herewith presents another link in its chain of modern office buildings. They are all evidences of the soundness of its policy contract, as well as its business policy.

This three story, modern brick building is located at 529 N. 2nd Street, Richmond, Virginia, and was built to take care of the growth and expansion of the Society's business beyond the capacity of its present Home Office building, at 527 North 2nd Street.

The ground floor is occupied by the Commercial Bank and Trust Company, the coming financial giant of the Middle Atlantic States, while the Society and two leading dentists occupy suites on the second and third floors. It is therefore one more lighthouse emblazoning the Threefold Superior Service and Protection of the Society, and they are as follows:

One Small Premium secures protection against Sickness, Accident and Death, providing employment to 500 young men and women of our group and supplying modern office facilities for the race's business and professional activities.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INC.

Home Office: 527 N. Second Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

**District and Agency Offices in Virginia and
District of Columbia**

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 25 No. 3

JANUARY, 1923

Whole No. 147

COVER	Page
Reproduction of an Art Study of Miss Anita Thompson.	
OPINION	
Intentions; Power; Loss; Gain; Traitors; Democrats; Third Parties; Lynching; Cost; Prize Story Contest.....	103
THE PIERRE du PONT SCHOOLS. Illustrated	107
"THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO." Report of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations. Augustus Granville Dill.....	111
THE CHURCHES AND RACIAL PEACE. George E. Haynes.....	113
FOOTBALL, 1923. E. B. Henderson. Illustrated.....	116
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE	117
THE Y. M. C. A. AND THE NEGRO.....	120
THE U. N. I. A. W. E. B. Du Bois.....	120
THE "BARRIER." (White Womanhood Speaks.) A Poem. Ruth R. Pearson	122
THE HORIZON. Illustrated	123
THE OUTER POCKET	130
THE LOOKING GLASS	132

THE FEBRUARY CRISIS

The February CRISIS will publish our annual book review; articles on the Lott Carey Convention, the Johnson C. Smith University; a story by Mary Church Terrell; and our annual review of lynching.

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY; ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA

RENEWALS: The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due, a blue renewal blank is enclosed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: The address of a subscriber can be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address, both the old and the new address must be given. Two weeks' notice is required.

MANUSCRIPTS and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage. If found unavailable they will be returned.

Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

National Training School

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

A School for the Training of Colored Young Men and Women for Service

Though it is young in history, the Institution feels a just pride in the work thus far accomplished, for its graduates are already filling many responsible positions, thus demonstrating the aim of the school to train men and women for useful citizenship.

DEPARTMENTS ALREADY ESTABLISHED

The Grammar School	The Teacher Training Department
The Academy	The Divinity School
The School of Arts and Sciences	The Commercial Department
The Department of Music	The Department of Home Economics
The Department of Social Service	

For further information and Catalog, address

President James E. Shepard, Durham, North Carolina

STATE OF NEW JERSEY Manual Training & Industrial School FOR COLORED YOUTH

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

A high institution for the training of colored youth. Excellent equipment, thorough instruction, wholesome surroundings. Academic training for all students.
Courses in carpentry, agriculture and trades for boys, including auto repairing.
Courses in domestic science and domestic art for girls.
A new trades building, thoroughly equipped.
New girls' dormitory thoroughly and modernly equipped.
Terms reasonable.

For information address

W. R. VALENTINE, Principal

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Pioneer in Collegiate and
Theological Education

Lincoln Men are Leaders in the various
professions in Forty States.

The College is ranked in Class I. by the
American Medical Association.

Address:

John B. Readall, D.D., Lincoln University,
Chester County, Penna.

Wiley University Marshall, Texas

Recognized as a college of first class by Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma State Boards of Education. Harvard, Boston University, University of Illinois and University of Chicago represented on its faculty. One hundred twenty-seven in College Department, session 1919-1920. Several new buildings, steam heated and electric lighted.

M. W. DOGAN, President

The Cheyney Training School for Teachers Cheyney, Pa.

A Pennsylvania State Normal School offering, in addition to the regular Normal Course of two years, professional three year courses in Home Economics and Shop Work. A diploma from any of these courses makes a graduate eligible to teach in the public schools of Pennsylvania. A three-year High School Course is offered to all who have completed the eighth grammar grade.

Next term began September 20, 1922.

For further particulars and catalog, write

Leslie Pinckney Hill, Principal
Cheyney, Pa.

Atlanta University

Is beautifully located in the City of Atlanta, Ga. The courses of study include High School, Normal School and College. Special emphasis is laid upon the training of teachers. Students come from all parts of the South. Graduates have a fine record for successful work.

For further information address

The President
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE

Beautiful Situation. Healthful Location. Best Moral and Spiritual Environment. Splendid Intellectual Atmosphere. Noted for Honest and Thorough Work.

Institution offers courses in the following departments. College, Normal, High School, Grammar School, Domestic Science, Nurse Training and Industrial.

Expenses very reasonable.

Fall Term began Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1922.

For catalog and other information address

PRESIDENT J. KELLY GIFFEN
Knoxville, Tenn.

1870

1922

CLARK UNIVERSITY ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Over 100 acres of beautiful campus. Twelve buildings, with new \$215,000 Administration Building with modern chapel, gymnasium and laboratories ready for use in September. Strong faculty—religious atmosphere—Athletics—Co-educational. Admission by application only.

Junior High School—7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades with certificate.

Junior College—3rd and 4th years High School with Freshman and Sophomore years of College work, with Diploma.

College—Four years above High School or two years above Junior College course, with degree of A. B.

Liberal Arts — Normal — Pre-Medical — Commercial — Domestic Science.

54th year of nine months opened September 19, 1922.

\$150.00 per year pays tuition, board, room and laundry.

JOHN WESLEY SIMMONS, President.

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Offers courses leading to certificates, diplomas and degrees.

Nathan B. Young, President
Tallahassee, Florida

SIMMONS UNIVERSITY, Louisville, Ky.

Founded 1879.

The only institution in the State having for its object Collegiate, Ministerial, Medical, and Legal training for colored citizens in Kentucky.

Special training in Insurance, Social Service, Nursing and Hospital Work.

Normal (Commercial, Book, Domestic Science, Elementary training class).

Evening classes, correspondence course. Degrees offered.

President C. H. Parrish

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)
ATLANTA, GA.

College, Academy, Divinity School

An institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development—the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., athletics, all live features.

For information, address.

JOHN HOPE, President.

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Founded 1866

Thorough Literary, Scientific, Educational, Musical and Social Science Courses. Pioneer in Negro music. Special study in Negro life. Ideal and sanitary buildings and grounds. Well-equipped Science building.

Christian home life.

High standard of independent manhood and womanhood. For literature, etc., write

FAYETTE AVERY MCKENZIE, President

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

formerly

BIDDLE UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Biddle University, operated under the auspices of the Northern Presbyterian Church, has four Departments—High School, Arts and Sciences, Theological and Industrial. The completion of a Grammar School course is the requirement for entrance to the first year of the High School.

The School of Arts and Sciences offers two courses of study, the Classical and the Scientific. In the scientific, German is substituted for Greek or Latin. The entrance requirement for the Freshman class is 15 units of High School work.

The Theological Department offers two courses, each consisting of three years. The first is purely English, Greek and Hebrew are taught in the others.

All students in the High School Dept. are required to take trades in the Industrial Dept.

For further information, address

President H. L. McCrorey Charlotte, N. C.

Morris Brown University

Atlanta, Ga.

Co-Educational

The largest institution of learning in the South owned and controlled by Negroes. Faculty of specialists, trained in some of the best universities in the North and in the South. Noted for high standard of scholarship; industrial emphasis and positive Christian influence. Well equipped dormitories; sane athletics under faculty supervision. Expenses reasonable. Location central and healthful.

Departments: Theology, College, High School, Normal, Commercial, Musical, Domestic Science, Sewing, Printing and Tailoring.

For further information address

JOHN H. LEWIS, President

BISHOP J. B. FLIPPER, Chairman Trustee Board

Mention THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS

Vol. 25. No. 3

JANUARY, 1923

Whole No. 147

Opinion of WEB Du Bois

Remember our subscription drive early in 1923. We ask 3 hours' work. Can you spare it? Write us immediately.

INTENTIONS

THE Republicans did not try to pass the Dyer Bill. Local political pressure and team work engineered by the N. A. A. C. P., and the extraordinary thoughtful and determined lobbying by James Weldon Johnson forced the bill further than any American, black or white, dreamed. Politicians were surprised when the Bill emerged from the House Committee, and when it passed the House, they were astonished; but they said: "Well it is over now and the 'buck' goes to the Senate." The Senate intended burying it in committee. But the seat of Chairman Knute Nelson became so hot that despite long squirming and excusing, he had to let it be reported. Then the approaching election forced it on the calendar. And finally there was nothing to stop the Bill from becoming a law, but the Southern Democrats and the Southerners picked the Republicans' chestnuts out of the fire, to the great joy of Lodge, Curtis, Watson, and their kind. The Republicans never intended to pass the Dyer Bill, unless they could do so without effort, without a fight, and without appearing publicly to defend the rights of the Negro race.

POWER

FIRST of all, conceive the power of the black man in America when he learns the mere rudiments of using it.

We made a great political party, with a few men who were sincerely our friends, but with a majority who were ashamed of us, who sought to ignore us or were too cowardly to defend us—we forced them up to the very threshold of doing our will and they rescued themselves only by condoning the collapse of popular government. What a sight for Gods and men!

LOSS

MANY persons, colored and white, are bewailing the "loss" which Negroes have sustained in the defeat of the Dyer Bill. Rot. We are not the ones who need sympathy. They murder our bodies. We keep our souls. The organization most in need of sympathy, is that century-old attempt at government of, by and for the people, which today stands before the world convicted of failure. Alone of civilized countries, it permits mob law, lynching and public burning of human beings at the stake. The State and local governments confess themselves helpless to stop this. A bill is presented in the national Congress to prevent lynching by national law. It was not a perfect bill, but it was an attempt, and a sincere attempt to get at crime; the least that a nation of civilized human beings could do, was to discuss that bill, to improve it, to remove its weaknesses and to strengthen its deficiencies. On the contrary, the Senate of the United States was not even allowed to discuss it. Can one call this our failure? Quite the contrary. It is the failure and the disgrace of the white people of the United States.

GAIN

NEVER before in the history of the United States has the Negro population worked more wholeheartedly and intelligently and efficiently toward one end. They made the Republican party do what the Republicans did not, and do not intend to do. They pushed to the forefront a demand for protective legislation, instead of a demand for petty office. They refused to be beguiled by promises and hand-shakes. They said with unusual unanimity that the Anti-Lynching Bill was the price of their political support. All this is a tremendous gain. In the next two years, the Republican party expects us to forget that they have failed and deceived us; but if we Black voters, male and female, forget what the Republican party did to the Dyer Bill, we deserve disfranchisement now and forever.

TRAITORS

WE have, of course, our traitors within the group. We could not expect otherwise. We are almost as weakly human in this respect, as our white opponents. Perry Howard, a lick-spittle politician whose antics have long amused and pained us, sought to sell us for thirty pieces of silver. He wrote the following letter, November 23rd, 1922, to T. Coleman duPont, defeated candidate for Senator in Delaware, where Negro votes retired Layton who opposed the Dyer Bill:

"I received your letter of Nov. 22 upon my return from the West where I have been almost the entire time since the close of the campaign.

"I confess to you that I have blood in my eyes for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others who have used them with sinister designs to defeat some of the best friends that we have in particular and the Nation in general.

"The purpose of this letter is to call attention of you and other outstanding statesmen to the fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is purely a Negro Democratic organization and has always been found on the side

of the Democrats in the final analysis. This organization was used by Bob Nelson and others, and you owe your defeat to no other agency. I corrected the evil in Wilmington, and if I could have gone into the Dover neighborhood on the following Monday I could have saved the day, but I had an engagement to fill for Senator Frelinghuysen and you know it was impossible for me to do so.

"Now, I may call attention to the fact that whatever legislation or whatever else is done for the colored people of this country ought certainly to be done and done promptly, but I insist that none of it ought to be done through or by reason of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any of its sympathizers.

"I therefore think that it should be the policy of the leaders of the party like you to absolutely ignore and give the back of your hand to such men as Nelson, James Weldon Johnson, W. E. B. DuBois, Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, and others of their ilk. There should be no quarters; and while treating every colored man with fairness and looking well to the interest of our group, these political bolshevists should be annihilated as the basest of ingrates."

(Signed) PERRY W. HOWARD.

Mr. Howard stated that he was sending copies of this letter to Frelinghuysen, McCormick, Watson, Moses, Attorney General Daugherty and Chairman Adams. It is said that copies were also circulated among a number of other influential Republican Senators.

Of course, this letter had no influence whatsoever on the Dyer Bill except to give those Republicans who were determined to defeat it, aid and comfort in their apostasy; and also possibly to confirm the belief in the venality of Negro politicians.

Howard boasts of his close friendship with that professional enemy of the Negro race, Pat Harrison, of Mississippi. It was Harrison who helped defeat the Liberian Loan by giving the Senate "information" that \$650,000 of the money was to go to certain colored Americans.

DEMOCRATS

ONCE we hoped that an offer of our support would induce the Democratic party

(a) to curb the Bourbon South;

(b) to work for the human uplift of the black and lowly.

We thought Wilson wanted to, when he wrote to the late Bishop Walters promising us "Justice and not mere grudging justice." After election he called the Bishop to him. "Er—Bishop, what is this I hear about some letter I wrote you during the campaign? I don't seem to recollect its terms."

"I have it right here—right here," answered the Bishop, proudly.

"Yes—yes!" hummed the great war President as he read it and carefully tucked it away in his pocket.

The Bishop never saw the letter again.

Characteristic. In that body of death, the National Democratic party, based as it is on the murdering, lynching South, there is no shadow of hope for the voter, black or white, who seeks justice, liberty and uplift.

Those Republicans who defeated the Dyer Bill, encouraged by the silence and inaction of the President, knew and counted on this. If they had made a corrupt bargain with Underwood, Harrison, Heflin and Caraway—those rotten borough rump politicians masked by the Ku Klux Klan—if they had deliberately made a bargain with them to defeat this just measure by methods of which Turkey would have been ashamed, the result would have been exactly as it has been.


It is doubtful if free government in Western European civilization has descended to such depths as it did in this filibuster of the Democratic party. They did not use argument; they simply, as one journal said, lynched the anti-lynching bill. They brought to the floor of the United States Senate exactly the same methods which the lynchers of Georgia, Louisiana and Texas used at home—brute force. And the Republican party was *particeps criminis* with them. Influential leaders among them

wanted the Democrats to filibuster; they prayed they would filibuster; they asked them to filibuster and agreed to help them. They argued:

"What can the 'niggers' do but vote for us. Can they vote for the Democrats after this?"

No, we cannot.

THIRD PARTIES

 They are not the only group in America for which the Republican and Democratic parties spell anathema and death. The trend toward a Third Party is irresistible. It may take years but it must come; and when it comes, it means the death of the political power of the disfranchising South, for until this is accomplished, no Third Party can survive. Our duty is clear. And in order to systematize and concentrate our votes, we must, early in 1924, assemble in National Political Congress—a Congress duly representative of every locality, to decide on methods, ways and means.

In local elections we can continue to cast our vote regardless of party labels. Vote for friends and defeat our enemies, be they Republicans, Democrats or Socialists. Let us stand by Tammany in New York and Thompson in Chicago as long as they stand by us, and as long as snobs like James W. Wadsworth and Medill McCormick and cowards like Ernst betray us.

Of all the Republican Senators only eleven deserve our support, so far as we are at present informed:

Shortridge	Phipps
New	Capper
Pepper	McNary
Reed, of Pa.	Edge
Gooding	Willis

Is not the way then clear and simple? Can any Negro voter in the future support the Democratic or Republican party in national elections without writing himself down an ass?

LYNCHING

THE fight against lynching is just begun. This is no time for a hint of discouragement or hesitation. American Negroes have had little experience in winning group fights. Usually they have lost and consequently their enemies depend on seeing them fly after the first defeat. This time, they are going to be disappointed. The time to fight is not when you are victorious but when you are repulsed. The time to gird yourself for putting down lynching is when the Dyer Bill is defeated by thugs, and not when politicians are making gay promises. This is going to be a long fight and it is going to be a costly fight, but we are going to win; and the reason that we must win is because lynching and mob violence has got to go or civilization in the United States cannot survive.

As Senator New has written us:

"The effort to suppress lynching will be like that to suppress slavery and to accomplish every other great result that has been undertaken in this country since the establishment of the Republic—a matter of long delays, repeated failures and ultimate success."

And Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, adds:

"The rules of the Senate must be changed so that a minority can no longer balk the will of the people. I shall continue to favor the Dyer Bill until it is finally adopted."

Unless then the States immediately and stringently end this shameful custom, the United States is going to pass an Anti-Lynching Bill. The next Congress is going to see an Anti-Lynching Bill similar to the Dyer Bill introduced and pushed by the united votes of all lovers of justice and decency.

COST

THERE are certain simple souls among us who seem to imagine that the emancipation of the colored people of the United States is going to cost about \$1.93,

and that anything more than this is evidence of theft. These people should contemplate this single fact:

On November 22nd and 23rd, the N. A. A. C. P. spent \$5,136.93 for the following advertisements in the greatest daily papers of the country:

	Circulation	Cost, one insertion
New York Times		
Nov. 23 Full page	327,316	\$1,539.20
Chicago Daily News		
Nov. 22 7 columns'	412,304	1,387.75
Atlanta Constitution		
Nov. 22 7 columns	109,787	379.20
Kansas City Journal		
Nov. 24 1/2 page	40,266	258.72
Kansas City Star		
Nov. 23 1/2 page	439,374	532.00
San Antonio Express		
Nov. 22 1/2 page	30,536	168.00
Washington Star		
Nov. 23 Full page	92,555	458.00
Cleveland Plain Dealer,		
Nov. 22 1/2 page	181,766	384.00
New York World		
Dec. 4 1 page	860,080	1,344.00
	1,993,883	\$6,480.93

In this way, on one single day, they made five million intelligent Americans think about lynching. We reached the unreached: white people who knew and cared little about lynching. Was it worth it? We ought to have spent ten times that amount and we shall, if possible, spend that next year. Advertising is costly. Propaganda depends on advertising as well as other costly methods. What every great cause—the Red Cross, Jewish Charities, the Knights of Columbus, the Hospitals—what all white folk must do to get their cause before the public, we black folk cannot afford to neglect. All Americans do not understand about lynching. Few Americans dream of our daily life of insult, cruelty and discouragement. If we do not let them know, who will? *Who will?* We must advertise, we must agitate, we must, as Jehovah told Isaiah, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show my people their transgression."

There is no royal road to publicity. It costs money and much money. We need to advertise as never before in the daily press, in the weekly press, white and colored, in monthly peri-

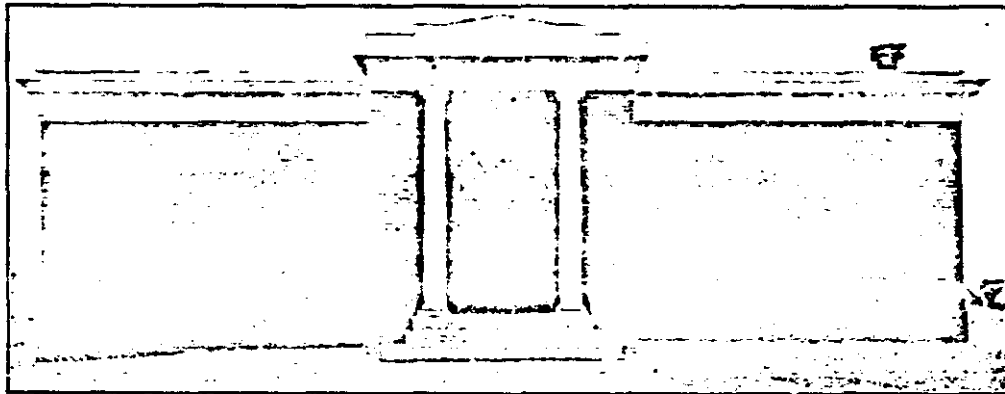
odicals. We need lecturers and organizers of first-class ability, paid first-class wage. Now is the time to pour money into the Anti-Lynching Campaign—now or never.

PRIZE STORY CONTEST



UR readers are reminded of the \$50. prize story contest now being conducted by THE CRISIS at the request of the

Delta Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Sorority of Southeast Virginia. The headquarters of this chapter are at Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, and not at Virginia Union University as erroneously stated. Details of the contest appeared in the December CRISIS and will be mailed to inquirers.



NEW NEGRO SCHOOL AT CLAYMOUNT

THE PIERRE DU PONT SCHOOLS



IN the summer of 1918, when the war had awakened a new civic consciousness in the minds of the greater number of citizens, a group of Delaware men and women who were deeply interested in the development of their state founded an organization called "The Service Citizens of Delaware," the purpose of which was "to work for the improvement of social conditions in the State of Delaware."

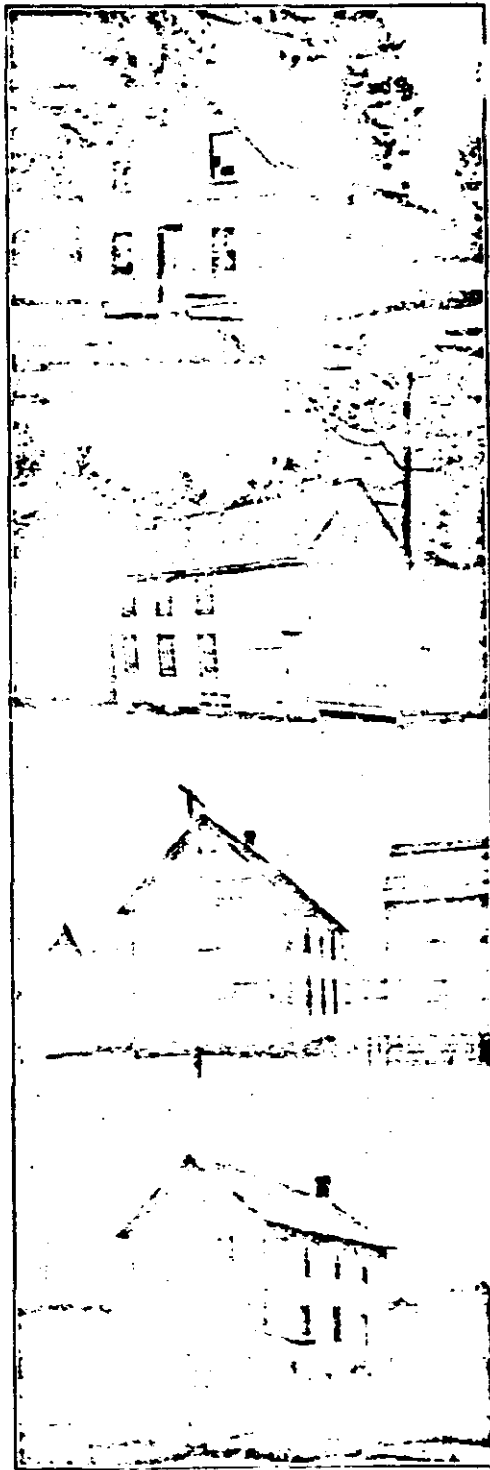
Mr. Pierre S. duPont, the president of the Service Citizens, created a trust fund to yield an income of \$90,000 a year for a specified number of years to carry on this work, and Dr. Joseph H. Odell was chosen director.

As a result of several reports on public education in which Delaware was ranked very low, the Service Citizens became interested in the improvement of educational conditions. An illustrated survey of rural schools was made by experts from Columbia University and distributed widely throughout the State. This survey revealed such deplorable conditions that Mr. P. S. duPont,

then vice-president of the State Board of Education, founded a new trust fund, the income from which, amounting to \$2,000,000, was to be used in the erection of new school buildings for Delaware. Of this amount, 20 per cent was specifically set aside for the rebuilding of colored schools, and a few months later an additional gift of \$500,000 was made by Mr. duPont for Negro schools. From time to time the original trust fund has been supplemented, until approximately \$4,000,000 will be available in income for the improvement of the public school system of Delaware.

A special Educational Committee of five was appointed from the Service Citizens to administer this fund, and on July 28, 1919, the Delaware School Auxiliary Association was incorporated.

In the first few months of its existence, the Association spent a great deal of its time in conference with the state and local boards of education in an endeavor to formulate a building program. The problem was doubly difficult because of the separate schools for white and colored children. It



OLD SCHOOL HOUSES
AT UNION, JOHN WESLEY, LEWES AND
LAUREL

was first decided to erect schools at strategic points in order to have examples of the best school architecture constantly before the people. In the white districts the taxpayers were expected to raise specified amounts by bonding, while the balance of the cost of the school was to be supplied by the Delaware School Auxiliary Association. In the colored districts the sites were to be acquired, schools erected and equipped by the Auxiliary Association and turned over to the State Board of Education without cost to the local communities.

The Delaware School Auxiliary Association chose as architect Mr. James O. Betelle of Guilbert & Betelle, Newark, N. J., because of his special training in school architecture, and a book on "Standards and Plans for School Buildings and Grounds in the State of Delaware" was prepared for the State Board of Education. With this work as a basis typical plans for one, two, three and four room schools were drawn and approved by the State Board of Education, in order that there might be some standardization of school construction throughout the State.

A typical one room school has a seating capacity of 40 pupils; has austral windows, the light entering only from one side; the net glass area is 20 per cent of the floor space; the ceiling is 12 feet high; the classroom is 23x32 feet, giving 18 feet of floor space to each pupil; the building is heated and ventilated by a jacketed heater; the building contains cloak rooms and inside toilets; the cost of construction, including site and equipment, is \$6,000. In order to assure adequate playground space, two acres of ground were adopted as a minimum for a one room building, three for a two room building, and so forth.

A survey of the colored children in the State was made and maps prepared showing the centers of Negro population, in order that the school houses might be properly located.

The Delaware School Auxiliary developed its own building organization which operates from the central office and is proving very economical by the elimination of contractors' profits and the cost of bonding.

Up to the present time the School Auxiliary has constructed for Negro children 51 schools, comprising 95 rooms and accommodating 3,680 pupils, at a cost of \$106,000. It has under construction 26 schools of 49

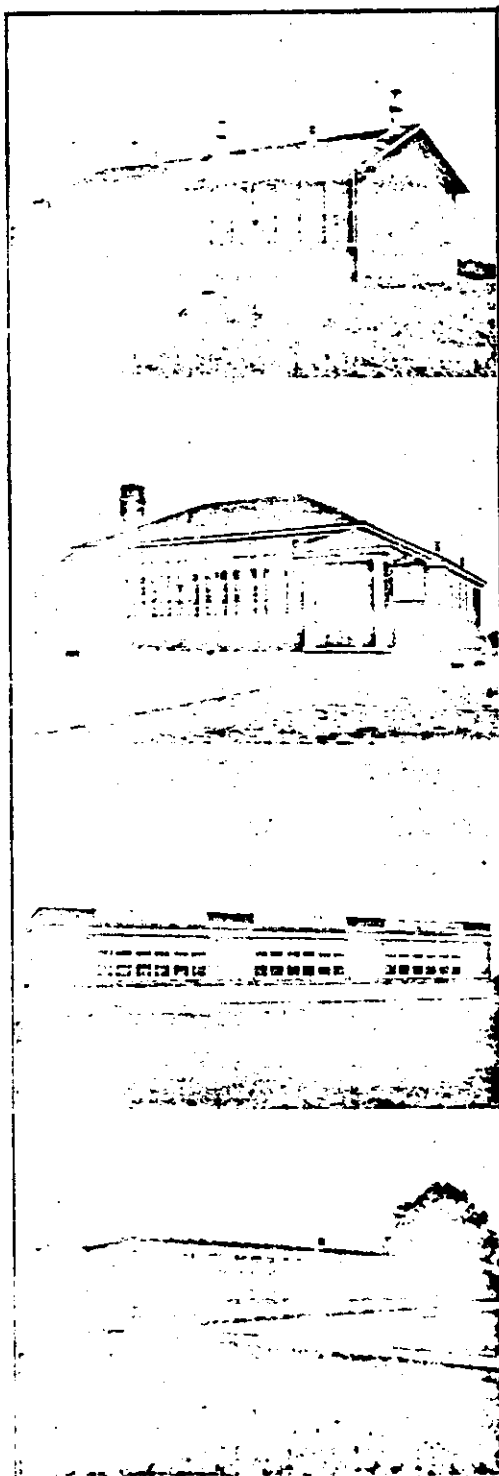
rooms, pupil capacity 1,880, cost approximately \$215,000. When these are completed, practically all the Negro schools in the State will be rebuilt, less than a dozen remaining where it seems impossible to secure suitable sites.

The Dover Colored School, now under construction, will be the largest in the State, accommodating 280 pupils, with seven class rooms, a principal's room, a sewing room, a lunch room and an auditorium. The class rooms are grouped around the auditorium which is equipped with a stage, curtain and moving picture machine, and will seat 500 people. The Dover School was planned with the hope that it would not only be used for class room work, but that it might also become a community center and a convention hall for the Negro people of the State.

After the physical rebuilding of the schools, attendance is the greatest problem in Delaware. It would be useless to erect modern buildings unless the children will take advantage of them. The Delaware School Auxiliary has, therefore, made a careful study of attendance and absence in the rural schools, together with the causes of absence, in an effort to discover why children do not attend school regularly. In the near future Dr. Richard Watson Cooper, Director of the Bureau of Education of the Service Citizens, will publish a book on "Non-attendance of Colored Children in the Public Schools of Delaware," which will undoubtedly be of great service in solving one of the greatest problems of the Negro in Delaware.

To encourage better attendance the Delaware School Auxiliary Association for two years has been conducting a campaign, offering each month to the children cards for perfect and good attendance during the month. The first year these cards were an historical series, and last year, the Delaware birds and flowers. The coming year it is planned to give buttons on which are to be sketches of Delaware industries. To the school rooms making a certain average of attendance Delaware State flags were given the first year, pictures of nature studies last year, and this year books will be given for the school library. The average number of days attended per pupil increased from 90 in 1918-19 to 134 in 1920-21.

As an incentive to the teachers to keep alive their interest in world affairs, the



NEW SCHOOL HOUSES
AT UNION, JOHN WESLEY, LEWES, AND
LAUREL

5. Our Teachers—How to Get Good Ones and Keep Them

6. Recreation for the Neighborhood.

The majority of the colored associations are fortunate in having new schools in which to meet, and their activities have included purchasing victrolas and pianos for the schools; furnishing hot lunches to the children; buying playground equipment; starting or supplementing school libraries; beautifying the school buildings and grounds; purchasing sewing machines and equipment for industrial work; and planting school gardens.

The Service Citizens also aided community organization of a slightly different type in giving for two years the salary of a field secretary for the Delaware Negro Civic League, which had local branches throughout the State.

The State College for Colored Students is the only school of high school grade for Negro students outside of the city of Wilmington. Several surveys revealed the de-

plorable conditions in the institution because of insufficient appropriations from the Legislature. The Delaware School Auxiliary Association offered its services to the trustees, first auditing the books and placing the finances on a business basis, and then remodelling the physical equipment. A sewerage system was completed; an addition to the girls' dormitory was built; bath and sanitary facilities were added to both girls' and boys' dormitories; the interiors of buildings were painted and renovated and an adequate water supply furnished. In addition new furniture for the buildings was donated from a private source. A two room brick school was erected on the campus by the Delaware School Auxiliary Association to be used as a practice school.

The trustees have modified the courses of study and inaugurated a standard State high school. It is their hope that this institution may serve as the colored high school for rural Delaware and later develop into an industrial college similar to Hampton or Tuskegee.

"THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO"

The Report of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations



AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL



"THE Negro in Chicago, a Study of Race Relations and a Race Riot," is the title of a valuable publication recently issued from the University of Chicago Press. This book of nearly seven hundred pages is the report of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, a commission composed of twelve members, six representing the white people and six representing the Negro people, appointed by Governor Frank O. Lowden after the Chicago Riot of 1919.

Three times in recent years the State of Illinois has experienced violent race rioting: At Springfield in 1908, at East St. Louis in 1917, in Chicago in 1919. Had the people of the State learned anything from the first of these outbreaks of racial antagonism it is probable that the second and third would not have happened. Certain it is that the third could not have happened had the lessons of the first and second been heeded. Having learned little from these three outbreaks, it is not surprising that Chicago, whose Negro population, by the way, in-

creased from 44,103 in 1910, to 109,594 in 1920, an increase of 148.5 per cent, furnished the scene for the terrible riot of the summer of 1919.

Extending over a period of thirteen days and resulting in a casualty list of 38 deaths—15 whites and 23 Negroes; 587 injured, 178 whites and 342 Negroes, with 17 whose race was not recorded; and a damage to property amounting to many millions of dollars, the Chicago Riot of 1919 was regarded by many citizens and civic organizations as "merely a symptom of serious and profound disorders lying beneath the surface of race relations in Chicago". Governor Lowden's Commission therefore set itself to the "study and interpretation of the conditions of Negro Life in Chicago and of the relation between the two races". The Commission called to its assistance a staff of trained investigators recruited "from social workers of both races whose training fitted them for intelligent handling of research and field work along the lines mapped

out by the Commission". The Commission divided itself into six committees on the following subjects: Racial Clashes, Housing, Industry, Crimes, Racial Contacts and Public Opinion.

In these fields the Commission's work was done along two main lines: (1) A series of conferences at which persons believed to have special information and experience relating to these subjects were invited to give the Commission the benefit of their knowledge and opinions. (2) Research and field work by the trained staff of investigators, both white and Negro, to determine as accurately as possible, from first-hand evidence, the actual conditions in these particular fields. The findings of these conferences and investigations comprise the bulk of the published report and the whole may be taken as fairly typical of the conditions existing in many another city in the United States.

The findings of the Commission show that where the Negro citizens have been provided decent housing, where educational institutions have been open fully and freely to them, where recreational centers and other cultural facilities have been provided for them without limitations or restrictions or intimidation, where they have been given the chance to earn a decent living in such lines of employment as they have been qualified to fill, where labor unions and other organizations have been open to them on such terms and under such qualifications as are applied to other citizens—in short, wherever and whenever given an equal chance along with others, the Negro citizens have proven a valuable asset to the city's population.

As a matter of fact, the Report clearly shows that in practically none of these fields have the Negroes as a whole been given anything like a decent chance. They have been herded into congested, unsanitary, unwholesome, undesirable residential areas. Because of small incomes they have been compelled to live in the least expensive places regardless of surroundings. They have therefore been unable to protest effectively against the encroachments of vice districts—such encroachments often having the sanction of city officials. Because of the hostility of white residents, such hostility showing itself in bombings of property and such-like violence, many of the Negroes who have ventured to move into

more desirable residential areas have suffered in great damage to property and in many instances even loss of life. In many cases they have been discouraged if not altogether prohibited from participation in the advantages offered by those educational and cultural and recreational institutions which are supposed to be open to all citizens alike—regardless of race or color. They have been confined in large measure to domestic and menial service and refused employment in many fields for which they were well fitted both by ability and by training. They have been denied admission by many labor unions solely because of their race and color.

Recognizing the place of public opinion in the question of race relations, the Commission made a study of the Chicago newspapers and their attitude toward the Negro race. From the study of the white press it is clear to the Commission that "the policies of many of the newspapers on racial matters have made relations more difficult, at times fostering new antagonisms and even precipitating riots by inflaming the white public against Negroes".

While the Commission finds no ready remedy for settling the race problem, it holds that the "problem must be solved in harmony with the fundamental law of the nation and with its free institutions". It holds that "mutual understanding and sympathy between the races will be followed by harmony and co-operation. But these can come completely only after the disappearance of prejudice. Thus the remedy is necessarily slow; and it is all the more important that the civic conscience of the community should be aroused".

The Report closes with a series of fifty-nine recommendations:

(a) To the Police, Militia, State's Attorney and Courts—suggesting equal protection and full justice for whites and blacks alike.

(b) To the City Council and Administrative Boards, the Park Boards and the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Play Grounds and Bathing Beaches—suggesting proper housing and sanitation and the full provision and equal use of recreational centers alike for blacks and whites.

(c) To the Board of Education—asking for adequate school facilities and full use of same by whites and blacks alike; the strict enforcement of the compulsory education laws for all children; the exercise of special care in appointing principals and teachers who have a sympathetic and intelligent interest in promoting good race relations in the schools and who will en-

courage "participation of both races in student activities as a means of promoting mutual understanding and good relations in such schools and in the community".

(d) To Social and Civic Organizations, Labor Unions and Churches—advising that they endeavor "to dispel the false notions of each race about the other and promote mutual tolerance and friendliness between them".

(e) To the Public—urging abstinence from force or violence in race relations; commending "race contacts in cultural and co-operative efforts as tending strongly to mutual understanding and the promotion of good race relations"; and suggesting a permanent race-relations body representing both races.

(f) To Employers and Labor Organizations—urging that employers "deal with Negroes as workmen on the same plane as white workers" and that labor unions "admit Negroes to full membership whenever they apply for it and possess the qualifications required of white workers".

(g) To Negro Workers—advising membership in unions which admit both races equally rather than in separate Negro labor unions; and urging thorough preparation for participation in skilled trades.

(h) To Street Car Companies—urging that conductors and motormen be especially instructed concerning protection of passengers, white and Negro, and that they be rigidly held to the discharge of this duty.

(i) To Restaurants, Theatres, Stores and Other Places of Public Accommodation—urging that owners, managers and employees accord the same treatment to Negro patrons as to white patrons.

(j) To the Press—urging the publication of such news and in such form as will tend to dispel prejudice and promote mutual respect and good-will between the two races.

This Report is a valuable addition to our all too meagre worth-while literature on the Negro Problem. As such it deserves a wide reading.

THE CHURCHES AND RACIAL PEACE¹



GEORGE E. HAYNES



THE faith of the leaders of the Federal Council that the churches would join in a sound, constructive plan to apply the principles of brotherhood and justice to race relations and that ways and means would be supplied for enlisting the forces of the churches to this great end, has been amply justified during the past twelve months. The churches of our land, as the special agencies for promoting the gospel of brotherhood, are facing their great responsibility and challenge in this field whenever the information and call can be effectively set before them. They are responding with constructive action in their local communities in all parts of the country by studying their conditions, planning programs of interracial activities for better housing, better schools, better health, law enforcement, justice in the courts, improving the attitude of the public through the press, and by similar efforts for Negro welfare and the improvement of relations between the races.

At the last annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council this Commission had only been in existence five months. At that time a tentative budget of \$10,000 was approved with the proviso that new sources of funds be found for the work. Although the Commission was with-

out funds, such approval from the Federal Council gave encouragement to the officers and leaders of the movement, and at the January meeting, 1922, they elected two secretaries, Dr. George E. Haynes and Dr. Will W. Alexander, to the executive tasks of the work.

During the succeeding ten months the activities of the Commission have touched upon important lines of work and met with encouraging responses. The work may be summarized as follows:

Local Conferences of White and Negro Leaders

About 45 such conferences have been held or attended by the secretaries, at special request, in such places as Atlanta, Ga.; Raleigh, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Dayton and Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill. Less formal meetings and interviews have been held in many localities for giving counsel, information and assistance in the planning of programs to meet problems in the respective localities. These conferences have been far-reaching and important. Very recently the secretary of one of the leading Church Federations in the North said: "I regard this question of the relation of the races in my city as the most vital problem before us. I am, therefore, undertaking a careful study of the matter to lay plans for the next

¹From the forthcoming report of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council.

ten years in our work; this question will be the foremost one in our program."

Development of Interracial Committees

During the year, in addition to affiliation with committees already formed under the Commission of Interracial Co-operation, this Commission has assisted in the formation of interracial committees in Dayton and Youngstown, Ohio; Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Mo. These committees each have mapped out definite pieces of work and begun their activities. For example, in Washington, D. C., activities have been started without any funds. They have formed a committee on each of the following subjects: race relations information in the public school; race relations literature in the public libraries and the circulation of such literature among those interested; employment, particularly of colored people, in domestic service (an important question in Washington); and the observance of a Courtesy Week each year which will emphasize particularly courteous behavior in contacts between the races.

Assistance in Local Surveys of Negro Life

One of the secretaries of the Commission assisted in the preliminary organization of local survey plans through the Pittsburgh Council of Churches, the Dayton Federation of Churches and the Dayton Bureau of Community Service. During the past summer the Dayton survey was made by a joint committee representing twenty church and social agencies. This survey was accomplished under the leadership of the Dayton Bureau of Community Service. "In addition to a study of housing, health, recreation, wages, unemployment, delinquents, labor turnover, and retardation of school children, about 900 family schedules were secured. These schedules are now being tabulated and the information will be available in the near future." A permanent interracial committee, representing all the church and social agencies whose work affects the Negro life of the city, is in process of formation.

Counsel and assistance on special problems have been given in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Atlanta, and other places.

Furnishing Information on Negro Life

This work has grown rapidly through requests from ministers, leaders of mission study classes, missionary societies, young

people's organizations, graduates and students of colleges and universities, writers, etc. In co-operation with the Research Department of the Commission on Social Service there has been built up a collection of information for use in this connection. Leaflet material on special topics is also in preparation. Supplies of literature on various phases of the question have been sent to many inquirers and many inquiries have been answered by special letters.

Supply Material to Newspapers and Magazines

Five special magazine articles have been prepared, and more than a score of newspaper articles on Negro life and race relations were widely published in both the religious and secular press, much of it without designation of its source. Special attention has been given to publicity against the lynching evil.

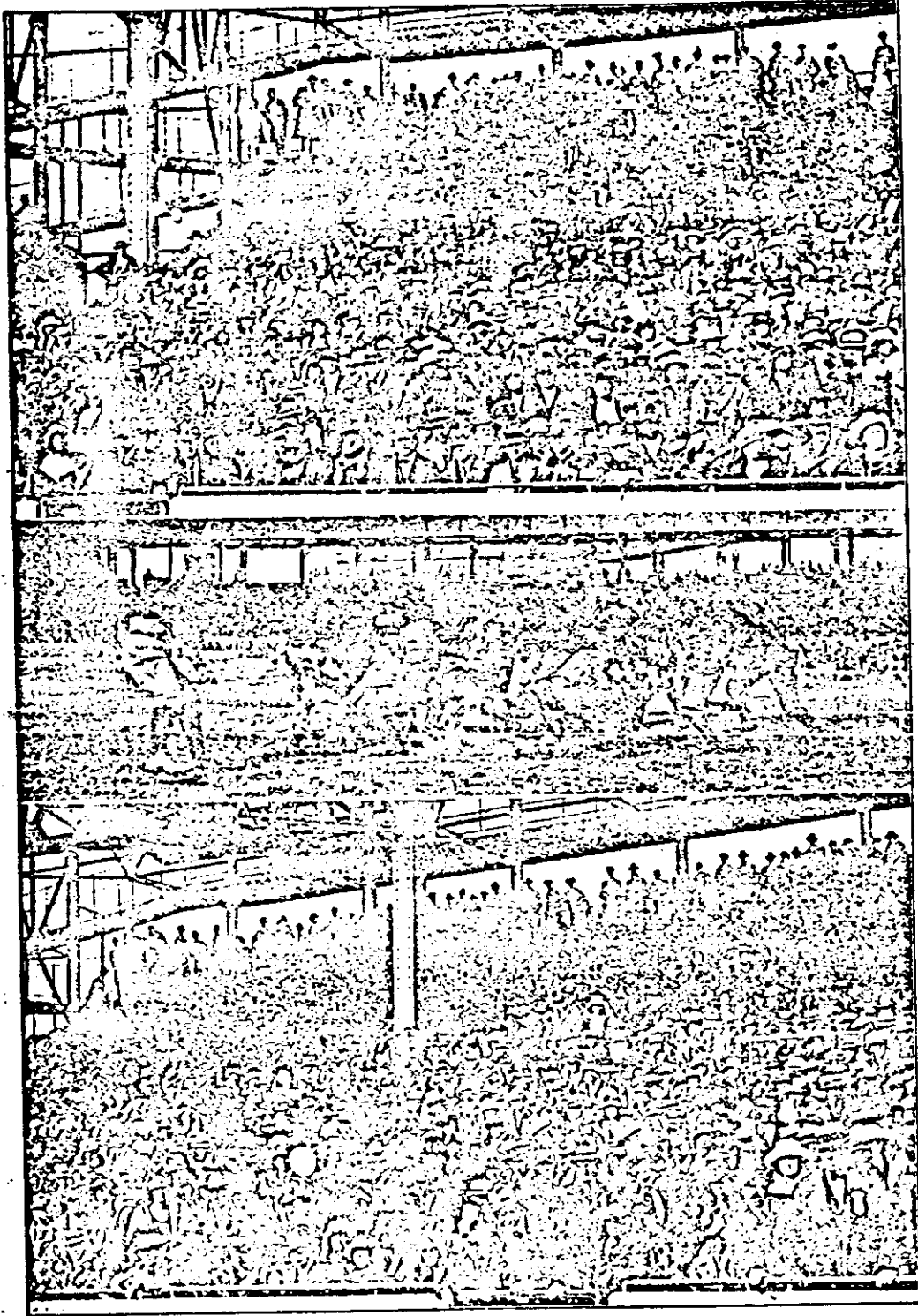
The Commission assisted in preparing the release issued by the Federal Council against the secret and oathbound organizations that stir up racial, class and religious prejudice. This pronouncement was widely quoted in the press throughout the country, a number of newspapers giving extensive editorial comment. The *Ku Klux Klan* of Albany said: "Decent men will not mask themselves to override the law, and masked gangs of scoundrels have no footing anywhere. No one can possibly have suspected the churches of supporting the Ku Klux Klan; at the same time, the action of the Federal Council is one of the best blows ever struck at an intolerable nuisance."

"The Trend of the Races," a book which has had the unusual circulation of 60,000 copies in the first five months of its publication, promoted by the Missionary Education Movement and Council of Women for Home Missions, was written by one of the secretaries of this Commission, and has in this way co-operated in an important educational effort for better interracial understanding.

Next Steps

In addition to the continuance of the work which has brought the results outlined above, the following steps will be undertaken during 1923:

1. A nation-wide campaign to marshal the churches against the lynching evil
2. An educational campaign to interest



THE HOWARD-LINCOLN FOOTBALL GAME

white and Negro churches in co-operating to secure better provision for neglected and dependent Negro children

3. The information and advice service will be expanded and the service to the press enlarged.

The secretaries of the Commission are now being called upon by more church and denominational organizations for counsel, information, and service than the limited resources, time, and energy at their command can supply. They are finding that in many localities there is a nucleus of men

and women, white and colored, who believe that the gospel of brotherly goodwill is the solution of their interracial difficulties and are ready to undertake a program of action. We need to recognize that this gospel of racial goodwill and co-operation is now face to face with widely organized propaganda and efforts based upon the doctrine that race relations are to be settled only by force and violence. In many communities, where work has been started, these forces are active. Churchmen and Christian organizations need to bestir themselves as never before to overcome these evils with good.

FOOTBALL, 1923



E. B. HENDERSON,



Physical Director, Dunbar High School, Washington

THE best trained teams of all colored players met in combat with the elevens of the east. Wilberforce in Philadelphia lost to Lincoln, 13 to 12. West Virginia Collegiate Institute on their home grounds defeated Lincoln, 19 to 15. From the far South, Morehouse, representative of the best in that section, lost to Union University. Union also defeated V. N. and V., and lost to Hampton.

Hampton Institute claims the championship and is favored by most critics. Defeated by Petersburg by a score of 12 to 6 early in the season, the team braced and ended with the scalps of Shaw, Howard, Lincoln and Union dangling from her belt. Of the big Thanksgiving battles, the Howard and Lincoln affray in Washington drew the spot light. With seeming odds against them, the Howard team astonished its supporters by uncovering a slashing attack and variety of play that all but scored victory, the margin of defeat being one point. Lincoln's eleven with well timed passes, long end runs, and sterling defense, offset the ground gaining onslaught of her opponent.

The Talladega team was strong but had many men injured. Edwards remained the star fullback, and Spencer led the backfield. Talladega beat Tuskegee and was beaten by Fisk and Morehouse and tied by Morris Brown.

Fisk, with Tubby Johnson as star half-back, lost to Tennessee Normal and Atlanta

and won over Talladega, Knoxville and Tuskegee.

Larger crowds attended the games this year than ever before. And in Southern communities often the white people were in the majority. Many of them were greatly impressed with the playing of and conduct at the game. The educational feature of this mingling of races is no small factor in better race relationship. To my knowledge during this season no colored institutions found it desirable or necessary to use men of another race as officials in order to secure impartiality and ability. This last relic of serfdom and belief in the color white as an ear mark of honesty and efficiency is gone forever, we hope. A splendid corps of good officials is being developed and as soon as one or two schools use coaching mentors whose ideals are not smothered by the one lone aim—win the game—the number of games of riotous climax or forfeited decisions will be reduced to nothing. Newspapers are adding life to their pages by the weekly rehearsals of these contests.

Most teams are being coached by men of high calibre. There are yet left a few coaches whose qualifications are based solely upon their past successful playing on the gridiron, but the great majority of men are good sports; good enough to gracefully acknowledge a defeat without alibis, excuses, and criticisms of the officials. In all, the 1922 season established a high water mark in the annals of the game.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

COLORED VOTES

COLORED voters achieved in the elections on November 7 the most significant victory of recent years. In Delaware, New Jersey, Wisconsin and other States opponents of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill were defeated and their defeat was due directly to Negro votes.

When the Dyer Bill was being debated in the House of Representatives in January, notice was served on members of Congress that all who voted against it would be held accountable by Negro voters when those Congressmen stood for re-election. In a number of cases these statements were apparently laughed at. But some of those who laughed have found that the threat was not an idle one.

Delaware's sole Representative in the Lower House of Congress, Dr. Caleb R. Layton, voted against the Dyer Bill. It is reported by reliable sources Dr. Layton boasted that his vote against the Dyer Bill was the proudest act of his life. When the Delaware State Republican Convention was held in August, colored men and women in Delaware served notice upon the leaders of the Republican Party that they would not support Caleb R. Layton for re-election. Despite their protest Dr. Layton was re-nominated and the three colored members of the State Republican Committee were dropped because of their opposition to Representative Layton. One of these, Charles H. Colbourn, had been a member of the Committee for eighteen years.

When, figuratively speaking, Mr. Layton had been rammed down the throats of the colored voters, a determined campaign against him was launched. Meetings were held in all parts of the State; an anti-Layton League was formed, more than 20,000 pieces of literature were printed and distributed urging colored people to defeat Mr. Layton. Among the persons prominent in this campaign was Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, an untiring, brave and fearless fighter. As a result of the efforts of Mrs. Nelson and her co-workers, working through

the Wilmington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the Anti-Lynching Crusaders of Delaware, and the Independent Citizens' Voters League, 12,000 Negro voters qualified and lined up solidly against Mr. Layton.

Public meetings were held at Wilmington against Mr. Layton, at which time James Weldon Johnson, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Walter F. White, William Pickens, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Robert W. Bagnall, and others, urged Negro voters to defeat Congressman Layton. Questionable tactics and newspaper propaganda were used extensively to discredit these efforts during the latter part of the campaign but in spite of them the colored voters stood fast.

The Republican majority in the State, according to the 1922 registration figures, was approximately 7,000. Congressman Layton in 1920 received a majority of 11,936. In the elections of November 7, 1922, Mr. Layton was defeated by a vote of between six and seven thousand, a difference which is just about equal to the loss of colored votes, which were cast for Judge Boyce, the Democratic candidate. Not only did colored voters defeat Mr. Layton but Senator T. Coleman duPont, against whom they harbored resentment because of his refusal to heed their protest against the re-nomination of Mr. Layton, was also defeated by approximately 600 votes.

In similar fashion a campaign was waged against Congressman R. Wayne Parker of the 9th Congressional District of New Jersey, who was the sole Congressman from that State to vote against the Dyer Bill. In spite of influential support, Congressman Parker was also defeated. According to the vote cast in the primaries, there were in the 9th District, 11,816 Republican votes and 6,709 Democratic. The colored vote in this district was between four and six thousand. It held the balance of power and as a result Mr. Parker was beaten by Daniel F. Minahan, his Democratic opponent whose record has always been clean on his treatment of the colored men and who publicly pledged his support to the Dyer Bill.

The third Congressman to go down in defeat (in this case in the primaries) was Patrick H. Kelley, of the 6th Congressional District of Michigan. Mr. Kelley, also backed by influential financial and political interests, sought the Republican nomination for Senator. He, too, was defeated by Negro votes.

In Wisconsin, W. H. Stafford of the 5th District who voted against the Dyer Bill, also in the House of Representatives, went to defeat at the hands of the colored voters, according to a report made to the National Office by Mr. George H. DeReef of Milwaukee, President of the Milwaukee Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Stafford was "the only non-Socialist of Milwaukee County, with the exception of a few legislators, to be defeated. The Republican Party swept the State and county but Stafford was defeated and the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. helped to do it."

The Milwaukee Branch printed and distributed thousands of leaflets giving the facts about lynching and pointing out that Congressman Stafford had made excuses for his vote but none of them were valid ones so far as colored voters were concerned. Meetings were held and speakers presented the facts at churches, dances and all public gatherings of colored people. On election day the entire colored vote was gotten out by personal efforts of members of the branch with the result that Victor L. Berger, Socialist opponent of Stafford, won by nearly 4,000 votes.

On the other hand, Congressman L. C. Dyer, father of the anti-lynching measure bearing his name, was re-elected by a comfortable margin. His district is largely made up of colored voters.

The N. A. A. C. P. in all these campaigns stressed repeatedly and forcefully the fact that colored voters were faced with one fundamental issue and that was the attitude of candidates on the question of anti-lynching legislation. Emphasis was laid on the fact that colored voters did not attempt to dictate to office holders how they should vote on any given measure, even on so vital an issue as anti-lynching legislation, but when men elected to office voted against this measure in which colored voters are so deeply interested, these men no longer represented truly their Negro constituents and could not, therefore, expect to receive the support of colored voters. These voters

were urged by the N. A. A. C. P. to consider men and measures and to ignore meaningless party lines. The N. A. A. C. P. is making preparations for the Presidential election for 1924 when still further action will be taken towards the rewarding of friends and of the punishing of enemies by the colored vote. The N. A. A. C. P. feels that the above results indicate the new attitude of tremendous importance to colored voters and it feels that these splendid results mark a long step forward in the political emancipation of colored voters.

In four pivotal States the Negro holds the balance of power. In four others he very nearly holds it, and, in a close election, can decide the issue in those States. In others he holds considerable power on Congressional districts and other political subdivisions. In view of the great reduction of the Republican majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives at the recent elections, there is a considerable possibility and probability that the Negro vote may, in 1924, decide the Presidential elections and the political complexion of the next Congress.

The Dyer Bill is now before the Senate. It is the one clear cut issue on which colored men and women can unite. It is the most decisive issue ever presented to the colored voter—not even excluding the Civil Rights Act of 1875. These same voters are watching closely every word that comes from Washington during the Dyer Bill debate. 1924 is but a short way off and the colored voter is determined that, regardless of party affiliations, he will defeat those who fail him now, and reward those who do not fail.

THE DYER BILL

IN addition to resolutions endorsing the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill passed by the Republican State Conventions in Indiana, Colorado, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, California and Missouri, and by Democratic State Conventions in New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, the Kansas State Republican Convention, through the activity of James H. Guy, of Topeka, adopted unanimously as a part of their State platform the following resolution:

"We commend the Kansas delegation in the national Congress for undivided and untiring efforts in support of the Dyer

Anti-Lynching Bill and recommend the continuation of their efforts for its enactment into law."

And through the efforts of W. P. H. Freeman, President of the Providence Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the following plank was included in the platform adopted by the Rhode Island State Republican Convention:

"We favor the speedy enactment into law by the United States Senate of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which has for its object the abolition of mob violence and lynchings throughout the country, and which guarantees to all persons accused of crime the right of a fair, impartial trial by judge and jury in court."

* * *

WITH James Weldon Johnson in Washington directing the campaign for its enactment, the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill entered upon a critical phase in the second week of the special session of Congress. The Bill encountered a solid opposition from the Southern Democrats in the Senate, who threatened to hold up the entire business of the country unless the Republicans withdrew the measure. The Southern Democratic leader, Senator Underwood of Alabama, delivered himself of a defiant ultimatum in which he said:

I now inform you that this bill is not going to become a law at this session of Congress.

In accordance with this ultimatum the Democrats steadily talked during the first two weeks of the special session, preventing even discussion or debate upon the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the Senate, and devoting the time of the Senate to discussion as to whether the chaplain's prayer was to be printed in the *Congressional Record*.

In response to the obstructionist tactics of the Democratic minority in the Senate and the failure of President Harding to mention the Dyer Bill in his address to the Short Session, the N. A. A. C. P. went before the country with full page and half-page advertisements inserted in leading daily newspapers throughout the country and paid for in part by the Anti-Lynching Crusaders.

Branches in every State where it was felt pressure on a Senator would help, were telegraphed to do their utmost in flooding the Senate with telegrams. Mr. Johnson, after days of conference in Washington, having persuaded Republican leaders to take up the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill before the Ship Subsidy measure, finally telegraphed Presi-

dent Harding and twelve Republican leaders, warning them that a failure to stand firm on the Dyer Bill would be interpreted as an abandonment of colored citizens by the Republican Party. Mr. Johnson's telegrams, sent at the most critical moment of the Bill in the Senate, read as follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the name of its 451 branches in 43 States and on behalf of the colored people of the whole country, urges upon the Republican Party not to yield to or compromise with the filibuster of the Southern Democrats on the Anti-Lynching Bill. We urge Republican leaders to meet the challenge of the minority and defy it to stop the business of the Government, believing public opinion will so rally to their support as to break the present intolerable situation. Abandonment of the Dyer Bill upon the terms laid down by Southern Democrats would have incalculable effect civilly and politically on the colored people of the whole country. The colored people feel that the Anti-Lynching Bill, involving as it does the fundamental rights of safety of life, security of property, trial by due process of law when accused of crime and the good name of the nation, is the most vitally important measure before the Senate and should be fought through by the Republican Party with determination, and that the party will do so, if it is sincerely interested in the measure. They feel that to abandon the measure for confirmations or even to pass a ship subsidy bill would be to abandon them, and such abandonment, they could not be expected to overlook or excuse.

As a final resort, when reports were coming from Washington that the Dyer Bill might be dropped by collusion between the Republicans and Democrats, the Association again proceeded to release a full page advertisement for publication in the *New York World* of December 4.

In the final fight to force the Dyer Bill through the Senate, the Association received strong editorial support from the *New York Evening Post* and the *New York Globe*, and of many influential newspapers throughout the country.

Despite newspaper reports that the Republicans had surrendered to the Democratic filibuster, Mr. Johnson remained in Washington, fighting to the last ditch to prevent that surrender from taking place.

The filibuster by Southern Democrats was successful in securing temporary abandonment by the Republican majority of the Dyer Bill. The fight is by no means lost and the N. A. A. C. P. is determined to carry it through until lynching and mob violence are eliminated from American life.

THE Y. M. C. A. AND THE NEGRO



THE 41st International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. convened in Atlantic City during November. In one of the main addresses the Rev. Mr. Harry D. Fosdick, of New York City, said:

Christ preached against racial prejudice. He spoke against it on the day when He went back to Nazareth and preached His first sermon in His own home town church. But today we let the foreground fill up with things that do not matter. The Bible talks good biology when it says that we are all made of one blood. One of the fundamental issues is human brotherhood in Christ regardless of race or creed.

Bishop Jones, of the M. E. Church, represented the colored people and spoke at one of the evening sessions. The report of the commission on the occupation of the field recommended in its original form, "that the work of the Colored Department be extended as thoroughly and rapidly as feasible." This was amended so that the final recommendation is, "that the work of the Colored Department be thoroughly and rapidly extended, especially in the cities of the North, where there is a rapidly growing population, and in those portions of the South where the colored race constitutes the predominating factor of the rural world."

Two colored men, Dr. R. R. Moton and Bishop Jones, were appointed delegate and alternate, respectively, on the Committee of 33. This committee is entrusted with making plans for the coming constitutional convention. The colored delegates thought this was inadequate representation for the colored race and the convention authorized the Committee of 33 to give the Negroes in-

creased representation on the committee in case it found the present representation insufficient. Dr. J. E. Moorland spoke concerning the colored men's work and its need. Four white men joined in appeals for more field secretaries for the colored branch. These were Messrs. A. M. Trawick, of South Carolina; O. E. Brown and W. B. Weatherford, of Nashville, and W. J. Schiefelin, of New York. One of the speakers said:

We have the responsibility of all men and boys, irrespective of color. It is impossible for the white men to do the work for the colored men,—we must work with them. The colored man is not on trial; it is the white man who is on trial today.

The convention voted to increase the number of secretaries in the Colored Department of the International Committee by at least four. Resolutions were passed, thanking Mr. Julius Rosenwald for his generous gifts; emphasizing belief in prohibition; favoring sweeping reductions in the armaments of all nations and a warless world; thanking those who provided music, "particularly the Fisk Jubilee Singers"; and stating, "We believe that the spirit of Christian brotherliness can remove every unjust barrier of trade, color, creed and race."

About sixty colored delegates attended the convention and one colored man, Bishop R. E. Jones, was unanimously elected one of the vice-presidents of the convention.

We are indebted to Mr. William Stevenson, of the 12th Street Branch, Washington, D. C., for notes upon which this report is based.

THE U. N. I. A.



W. E. B. Du Bois



WHAT are the facts concerning the membership and finances of the Universal Negro Improvement Association under the leadership of Marcus Garvey?

We do not know and we have asked in vain for information, stating as we still insist, that a public organization claiming to

represent the Negro race, collecting monies not only from its own membership but broadcast, owes a regular and specific accounting to the public.

We must therefore depend: 1st, on the published report of 1921 and its analysis made first by W. A. Domingo in the *Cru-*

under and afterwards corrected in minor details in our own office. 2nd, on the suppressed report of 1922, ordered printed by the Congress but not yet issued. This report we now print for the first time.

Mr. Garvey's claims of membership for the U. N. I. A. have been untrue and even fantastic. In the Crisis articles of December, 1920, and January, 1921, we were unable to say how widespread the Garvey movement was, but, believing then part of its published assertions, assumed that it had less than 300,000 paid-up members. Since that, Mr. Garvey has reiterated his statements as to the large membership of his association. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 4th, 1921, he claimed "an active membership of four million scattered the world over." In a letter in the Kingston, Jamaica, Daily Gleaner, March 26th, 1921, he wrote: "There are two million members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in the United States." The only chance for checking these statements up until now, has been furnished by the reports of officials at his second annual conference. W. B. Yearwood, the Assistant Secretary General, says there were, August 1st, 1921, 418 chartered Divisions and in addition to these there were 422 not yet chartered; but he made no statement as to the number of members.

W. A. Domingo in the Crusader for October, 1921, called attention to the report of the Chancellor and auditor. According to this report, which covers the period from September 1st, 1920, to July 30th, 1921, the sum of \$19,562.80 was paid in as "death tax." Mr. Domingo says that this death tax is a tax of ten cents per month per member remitted by the branches to the parent body. As the report covers eleven months, this shows a paid-up membership of 17,784 persons.

Another method of estimating the membership is from the dues received from the branches. These dues, according to a statement from Mr. Garvey, are thirty-five cents a month, or four dollars and twenty cents a year. Four-fifths of the dues remain with the branches and one-fifth is remitted to the parent body. This one-fifth for the eleven months, September 1st, 1920, to July 30th, 1921, amounted to \$7,471.26, indicating a total amount collected for dues from the membership of \$17,356.30. If we divide this sum by eleven months dues, we have 9,703

paid-up members. The secretary reports that the greatest number of dues paid in any one month was in June, 1921, indicating 15,262 members as a maximum. From these figures it seems certain that the membership of this movement was considerably less than 100,000 nominal members in 1921, and somewhere between ten and twenty thousand active members.

The second annual convention was held in New York, August, 1921. Mr. Garvey announced: "50,000 delegates will participate." Noah D. Thompson, one of the delegates, asserted that there were less than 300 accredited delegates in attendance and that most of those were from New York.

The third convention met in New York in August, 1922. Mr. Garvey promised "the greatest event in the history of the Negro race—100,000 deputies and delegates to take part, representatives coming from Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, South and Central America, Canada, United States, and the West Indies."

A record of balloting by delegates showed less than 200 delegates present including the New York delegates. The financial reports submitted were ordered printed by these delegates and we take pleasure in obeying their wishes:

Universal Negro Improvement Association Financial Report—Year ending July 31st, 1922	
Receipts	General Funds
Balance in Bank Aug. 1st, 1921	\$10,913.67
Membership Fees	3,662.03
Sales of supplies to Branches	10,328.59
Death Tax	23,723.39
25% dues from Branches	14,722.59
Convention Funds	10,484.21
Sale of Almanacs and Pictures, etc.	3,522.75
Assessment Tax	20,543.17
Fees for Charters	8,192.05
Contributions (voluntary)	34,165.25
Loans (Schedule)	6,937.50
Refunds	592.52
Redeposit checks	3,217.18
Exchange checks	580.71
General Check (Schedule)	10,254.49
	<hr/>
	\$183,920.01
Construction Loan Notes	23,713.53
	<hr/>
	\$187,633.54
Disbursements	
Light and Heat	\$ 870.06
Telephone, telegraph and cables	2,553.33
Postage and expressage	4,512.30
Minor repairs	351.98
Furniture and Fixtures	1,363.85
Salaries of officers	42,394.56
Salaries of employees	39,929.90
Salaries of men in Liberia	2,678.50
Salaries of B. S. L. Band	1,675.63
Traveling Expenses	8,731.72
Printing	11,263.88
Stationery and Office Supplies	2,141.22
Loans	1,665.00
Death benefits	4,439.44
Real Estate and Mortgages	25,384.75
Pay't to B. S. L. lease 54-56	3,000.00
Advance to B. S. L. a/c lease	3,463.93

Pay't to N. Y. Local & purchase N. World General	13,999.00 17,191.54
Construction Notes Rec'd.	\$175,129.63
Interest on same	10,962.64
	828.45
Receipts	\$184,921.16
Disbursements	\$187,633.54
	186,921.16
Balance	\$712.38

From this report it appears that death taxes of \$28,723.30 were paid this year, representing payments on \$68,664.80 due and unpaid last year and the payments for this year. This indicates less than 21,000 paid up members, only a part of whom belong to this year. Twenty percent of the membership dues amount to \$14,722.50, indicating a membership of 17,500. We may conclude therefore that the U. N. I. A. has at present less than 18,000 active members.

This membership has paid in as dues, taxes and fees, \$72,843.14. In addition to this, it has paid \$13,851.34 in supplies, a total of \$86,694.48, or nearly \$5 per member. In addition to this these members and other persons have given and loaned to the organization during the year, \$62,600.64; this makes total cash receipts of \$149,-

292.12. We are not including among these receipts construction loan notes given but not yet paid. This money is reported to have been expended as follows:

Office expenses	\$ 11,796.64— 8.5 per cent.
Salaries	86,678.64—51.0 per cent.
Loans and Interest	33,721.73—20.0 per cent.
Printing and Travelling	21,299.60—12.5 per cent.
Unspecified General Exp.	17,192.38—10.0 per cent.

Total \$170,689.99

By counting in their loan notes and other bookkeeping items, the association reports a balance of \$712.38.

A balance sheet, condensed from the original, gives the following figures:

Resources	
Cash, in various Funds	\$ 20,891.24
Furniture and Fixtures	6,335.35
Machinery	23,963.42
Real Estate	18,460.00
Stock in Black Star Line & Factories Inc.	37,460.00
Good Will in Negro World	60,000.00
Accts. Receivable, principally from Branches	93,707.83
Notes Receivable	13,628.94
Inventory	4,222.55
Leases and Deposits	7,118.98
Total	\$285,718.31
Liabilities	
Notes Payable	\$184,177.47
Mortgages Payable	5,500.44
Loans and Accounts Payable	37,050.48
Salaries and Death Claims	34,141.90
Total	\$200,870.33



THE "BARRIER"

(White Womanhood Speaks)



RUTH R. PEARSON



CAN it be here they meant that we should find it.

Solid, unyielding, flung across our way?

Here, at this high place, there is only brightness!

I can see farther than I saw before:
Smoke in the valley—pines against the sky—

And little dreams curled close on every hand.

This strange, new land
Is full of beauty and of tenderness.

(Yet some have talked of bruises
And of stones.

The sudden radiance must have found them
blind.)

Day calls us, and the road where we have met

Winds on, and up. Together we will follow
Toward some far, hidden shrine.

• • •

Light!

Only light—and your warm hand on mine.

The Horizon

COMPILED BY MADELINE G. ALLISON

Q Crown Prince Raz Tarafy is the present heir to the throne of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, and will reign after the death of the Queen Dowager. **C** Julietta Harris, of California, is the winner of 3 championships in the first annual Pacific Coast tournament, held under

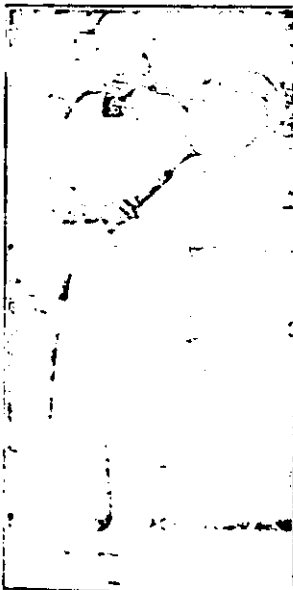


REGENT RAZ TARAFY AND WIFE, OF ABYSSINIA

the auspices of the Western Federation of Tennis Clubs. She holds ladies' championships in singles, doubles and mixed doubles, winning the 3 without losing a set. She will compete for the national championship at the tournament of the American Tennis Association of New York, which will be held in Chicago this summer. Miss Harris is 15 years old and a student at the Manual

Arts High School in Los Angeles.

C Ruth Wright of Philadelphia, Pa., was graduated last June from the Newton School at the age of 11, being the youngest graduate and ranking first in scholarship in a class of 36. It was her complaint about the description of "The Black Race" in the Geography Primer used in



MISS JULIETTA HARRIS

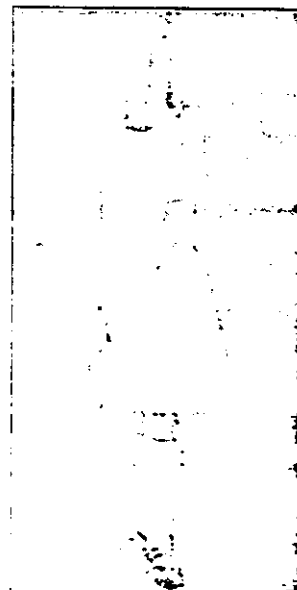
stead of an African savage. Ruth was 7 years old at that time. These geographies are now used generally not only in Philadelphia, but in other cities.

C The 32nd annual Tuskegee Negro Conference convenes at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, January 17-18.

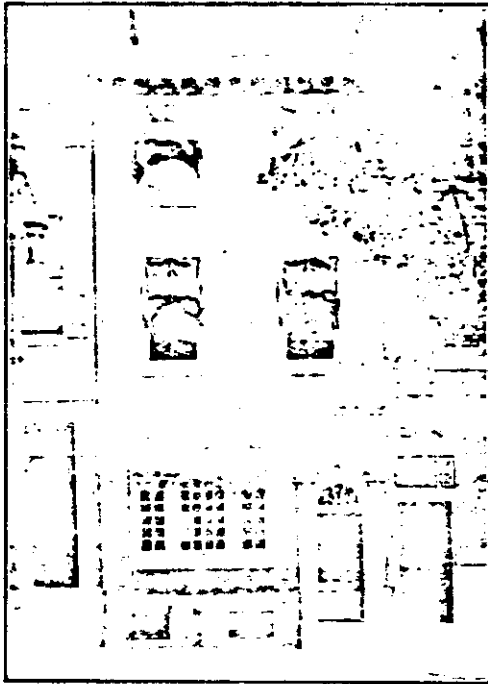
C The American Mutual Savings Bank in Louisville, Ky., is an outgrowth of the Mammoth Life In-

surance Company, the Mutual Savings & Realty Association, and the Mammoth Realty Company. It began business in February of last year with an authorized capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. The combined resources of these enterprises amount to over a half-million dollars. The officers are Messrs. W. H.

the Philadelphia Public Schools which caused the change of over 30,000 text books in the city system. A new description written by her father, Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr. has been substituted in Corman & Gerson's Geography Primer, with a picture of Dunbar in-



MISS RUTH WRIGHT



THE GALE BUILDING

Wright, president; H. E. Hall, secretary; J. O. Blanton, treasurer; W. E. Johnson, cashier; C. T. Christian, auditor. The bank was constructed by a colored architect, Mr. Samuel P. Cato, and its equipment includes a fire and burglar proof vault, with 2 batteries of safety deposit boxes.

☐ The Beresford Gale Corporation are investment brokers and promoters of legitimate enterprises, especially for the advancement of colored people. The corporation does an annual business of approximately \$100,000, and employs 20 people in its offices and nearly 100 salesmen in the field. Mr. Beresford Gale is president of the corporation, which has headquarters in the Gale Building in Philadelphia, Pa.

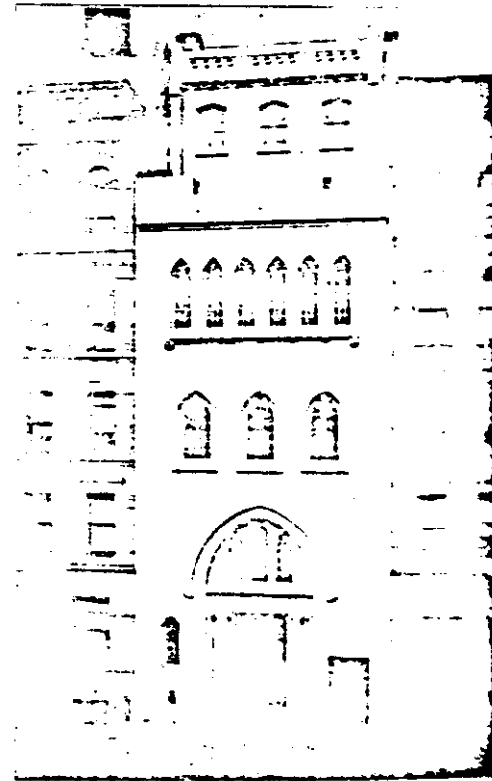
☐ In Chicago, Ill., Mr. W. B. Lawhorn has established "The Sweet Shop," as a \$10,000 enterprise. It is located on Indiana Avenue and 31st Street. The shop includes a tea-room of blue and ivory with a wicker fountain in the center, and exquisite silver service. Mr. Lawhorn, who has had 14 years' experience in the catering business, serves first quality home-cooked foods and candies.

☐ In Florida, the Jacksonville Mercantile Corporation, Inc., has a 3 story brick structure, covering a lot 150 by 50 feet. It is a

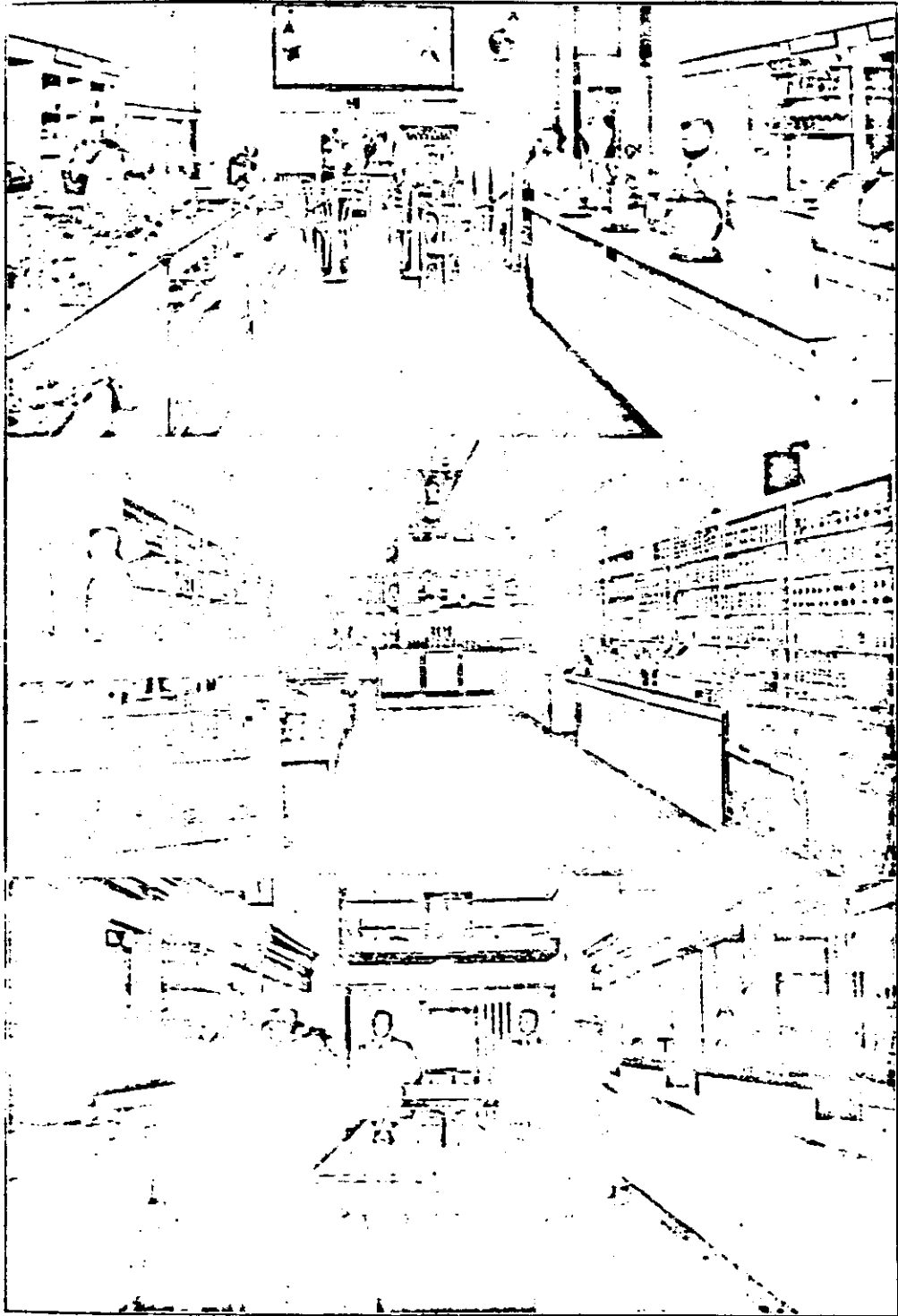
business capitalized at \$50,000, with Mr. F. J. Torington and U. L. Walker, president and secretary. A report says: "During our first 9 months in active business, our records show total sales of \$11,000."

☐ St. Jude's Chapel in New York City is a five-story building of concrete and steel, costing \$150,000. It is all paid for and was consecrated last May by Bishop Manning. St. Jude's was formerly a chapel of the New York P. E. City Mission Society. It was taken over by St. Michael's Church two years ago and the Rev. Floarda Howard, who founded the Chapel, became a clergyman of St. Michael's staff and vicar of St. Jude's Chapel. The building consists of a chapel which seats 350, guild-rooms which can be converted into an auditorium, a gymnasium, a day nursery, the minister's apartment, and a roof garden.

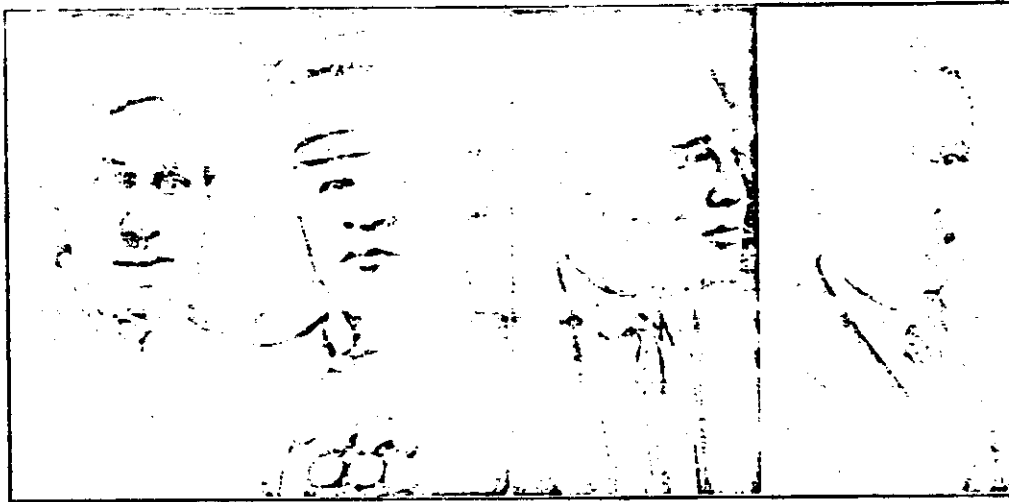
☐ Many who have visited the beautiful marble capitol of the State of New York, in Albany, know of Harriet Alfarata Chapman. She passed through the grammar and high schools of the city, took a course at the Albany Business College, and was ap-



ST. JUDE'S CHAPEL



THE SWEET SHOP, CHICAGO, ILL.
THE JACKSONVILLE, FLA., MERCANTILE CORPORATION, INC.
THE AMERICAN MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY.



MRS. THOMPSON

SERGT. PENN

DR. MARTIN

ALEXANDER KING

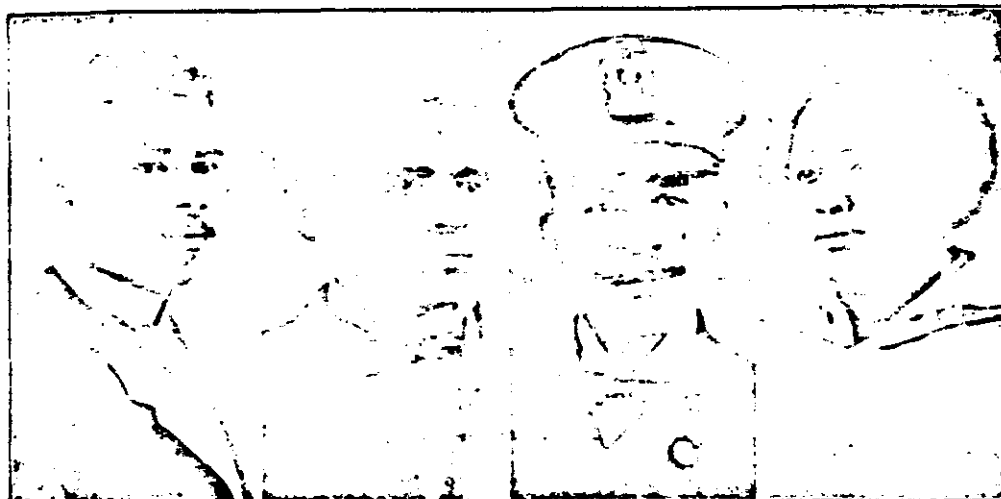
pointed stenographer in the Educational Department of the State of New York. Later she became head stenographer in the Catalogue Department, and in these two positions she spent a life time of 30 years work. She resigned in 1921 and married Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Rochester, N. Y. Meivil Dewey said when he heard of her death: "Your wife was a woman of unusual ability and character, who always commanded my utmost respect and confidence, and was one of the best stenographers and most loyal assistants I ever had."

Commissary Sergeant William H. Penn had a father and two uncles killed in the Civil War. He was born in 1863 in Baltimore, Md., and enlisted in the army before his 17th birthday. He served in the famous 9th Cavalry and held for many years the position of ranking sergeant of the 3rd Squadron. During his nearly 29 years of service he fought in the Indian Wars, in Cuba, in the Philippines, in the Samoa Islands, and elsewhere. He was retired February 14, 1908.

Modern medicine is depending more and more upon the searching eye of the X-ray for diagnosis. Dr. James L. Martin is one of the few colored X-ray experts. He was born in Virginia in 1882 and graduated from the Medical Department of Shaw. After practising 10 years he went into the Fort Des Moines Training Camp and was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He saw duty in France, was wounded, and promoted to a Captaincy.

After returning he began post-graduate work in Freedmen's Hospital, specializing in X-ray and internal medicine, and then entering the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He is still specializing there in Internal Medicine and Roentgenology, being assigned to the Poly-clinic Hospital, one of the allied hospitals of the University. He is also head of the X-ray department of Mercy Hospital, a colored institution.

One of the busiest Post Office branches in New York City is College Station, on 140th Street. The superintendent of that station is a colored man, Alexander King. He was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1875, and has lived in New York City since he was five years of age. In 1892 he entered the Post Office as junior clerk at a salary of \$500. Roosevelt appointed him Assistant Superintendent in 1907 and he was stationed in the Wall Street branch, where he served for 10 years with an unvarying average of 100 per cent in his rating. Woodrow Wilson reduced Mr. King to a bookkeeper and then to a clerk; but without a reduction in salary. On April 1, 1922, under the new Administration, he was promoted to Assistant Superintendent and assigned to College Station; on July 1 he was made superintendent. His station is in the heart of the colored section of New York City and third among the stations of the city in postal savings, with over 9,000 depositors. Mr. King is a member and trustee of St. Mark's Church.



MR. BURKETT

MR. MOSS

LT. CHILDS

MRS. WILLIAMS

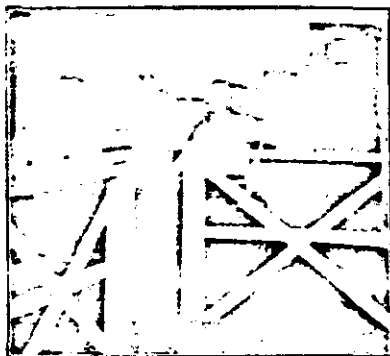
☐ Hugh M. Burkett, who recently died of apoplexy in Baltimore, Md., was a successful real estate man. He was born in Baltimore 47 years ago, and educated in the public schools and at Lincoln. Afterward he took the law course at Howard. He was a wideawake dealer in real estate, and left a comfortable fortune.

☐ The death of John A. Moss marks the end of an era. He was a slave who became a lawyer. He was born in Virginia and sold to a slave trader at the age of 15. He ran away, was captured, but escaped again to the District of Columbia. He was at the Battle of Gettysburg, serving Captain Vanderburg of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, and afterward became a general helper in the Botanical Gardens in Washington. Through Charles Sumner he got work in the Congressional Library and while working there read law and afterward graduated from Howard, in 1873. Frederick Douglass recommended him to the position of Justice of the Peace, which he held under President Hayes for 4 years, and was reappointed by Presidents Garfield and Cleveland. For 48 years he practised law in the District of Columbia and was the oldest colored lawyer in the State.

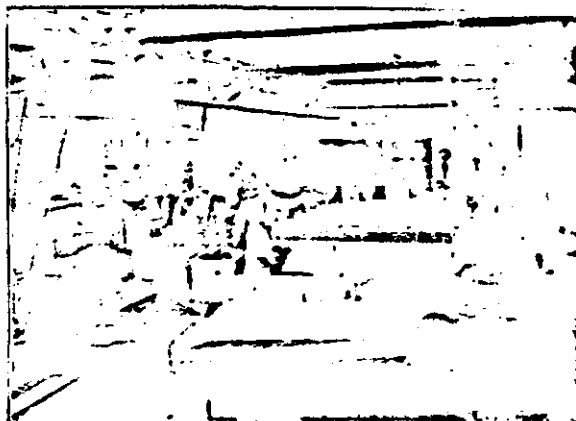
☐ The Childs family of Alabama has given the race some notable members. William F. Childs was appointed to the Police Department of Chicago in December, 1896; he was made a sergeant on April 7, 1905, serving for seven and one-half years. He passed

the examination for Lieutenant in 1911, but white men were continually promoted over him, the authorities saying that if he were promoted they did not know where to assign him. However, October 7, 1912, he was made a Lieutenant of Police and assigned to the Bureau of Identification. Afterward the assistant to the Captain was put in charge of the Bureau, with Lieutenant Childs working under him, although his salary was larger than that of the assistant. In all sorts of ways he was slighted and kept from further advancement but, nevertheless, his splendid character and undoubted efficiency compelled recognition. After a service of over 25 years he has been retired.

☐ The life of Mayme Bradley Williams, who died recently in California, illustrates the strife in a modern woman's life between a public career and the family. Mrs. Williams was graduated at Wilberforce, took a Civil Service examination in microscopic work, and then before appointment married a lawyer, Mr. Fred Williams, and went to San Francisco. They had hardly started their home before the earthquake and the fire of 1906 swept all away; but they went to work again and when at her death one looks back over Mrs. Williams' career, it is astonishing how much she was able to do in and outside her home. She was a leader of the Civic Center, prominent in church work, organizer of a Children's Home, leader in a social club, treasurer of the local N. A. A. C. P., a delegate to the Federation



THE OFFICE



THE LAUNDRY, SERVICE COMPANY

of Colored Women's Clubs and State Chairman of Education in the Federation, a member of the Red Cross Auxiliary, leader of a children's knitting club, and president of an Old Folk's Home. Yet with all this, she made her own beautiful home a center of social life.

¶ A Negro corporation in Atlanta, Ga., the Service Company, is operating a printing business valued at \$60,000; a laundry and dry cleaning establishment valued at \$65,000, with 47 men and women employees, 5 trucks and 7 wagons; an engineering and construction company, which at the present time is building 150 houses at a cost of from \$4,000 to \$25,000 each; a realty company, with landscape experts, and a rent and fire insurance department. A plan has been adopted, figured on increased population and based on increased statistics, which will take care of the demand for houses for the next 10 years; a farm aid bureau, with trade experts who instruct farmers in diversified farming, collect, classify and grade different products, and arrange a market and shipment. There is also a pharmacy company, valued at \$25,000. The Service Company was organized in 1917 with a capital of \$100,000. It now has assets of \$904,570, other than its large interest in the Standard Life Insurance Company and the Citizens' Trust Bank. The corporation employs 1,600 people and has as its officers: Messrs. Herman E. Perry, president; H. C. Dugas and W. H. King, vice-presidents; J. C. Arnold, secretary, and J. A. Robinson, treasurer.

¶ Mrs. Carl Diton has presented Hazel Harrison in a recital in Philadelphia. Miss Harrison is recognized by leading Negro

musicians as one of the most notable pianists of the race. She was assisted by Viola Hill, coloratura soprano, and Mr. Diton, accompanist. The Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* said it was one of the "most unique programs in the history of Philadelphia music." Miss Harrison's work was considered "remarkable." Miss Hill was said to be a soprano of "more than ordinary accomplishment," and Mr. Diton's accompaniment, "masterful."

¶ The New Jersey Association of Teachers of Colored Children will award at its annual meeting, the second Saturday in May, a prize of \$25.00 to the college student in the junior or senior class, who will write the best short story setting forth the charm of colored children. The story must not exceed 3,000 words. It must be submitted to the Principal of the Indiana Avenue School, Atlantic City, N. J., not later than April 1.

¶ Adjoining property, consisting of 4 acres and 6 buildings, has been added to Virginia Union University, in Richmond. This purchase gives to the institution the immediate use of 32,000 square feet of floor space, water power to the extent of 125 horse power, and the possession of a water front on the Appomatox River for a distance of a half-mile. The buildings will be used to house all the trades in connection with the school, together with the agricultural department.

¶ To provide a forum where colored builders and contractors may exchange ideas and experiences, Hampton Institute will hold its first builders' conference on January 29-31. Among the speakers will be

Messrs. D. Knickerbocker Boyd, architect and structural standardist of Philadelphia; J. C. Pearson, chief of the cement section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and a director of the American Concrete Institute; and Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York, formerly dean of the Architectural School in Cornell University and now consulting architect to the Federal Reserve Board.

☐ Arrangements have been made for the return to the United States of the remains of Colonel Charles Young, from Nigeria. When the body arrives in America, appropriate services will be held in New York City and in Washington, D. C., prior to burial in Arlington Cemetery. If the body does not arrive too far from March 12, this date—the birthday of Colonel Young—will be suggested for the general observance.

☐ The St. Mark Musical and Literary Union of Boston, Mass., has entered its 21st season. It meets Sunday afternoons at the People's Baptist Church. Subjects to be discussed are "Fraternalities," "The Present Crisis of the Labor Movement—Our Attitude," "The Basic Principle in Race Development," and "Applied Psychology and Practical Metaphysics." The president of the club is Mr. Joseph S. Mitchell; Mr. Charles C. Williams is head of publicity; and Mr. Alonzo Lee is musical director.

☐ The Crisis apologizes to Miss Helen M. Chesnutt of Cleveland, Ohio, for a rather stupid mistake in our December issue. The alleged facts came to us through such apparently unimpeachable channels that we did not attempt to confirm them as we should have before publishing.

☐ There were several Negro delegates at the 4th Congress of the Third International of the Communists. Among the speakers was Claude McKay, a Negro poet. The Negro delegates were warmly welcomed and given much social attention.

☐ The Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has held a testimonial meeting of

appreciation for Robert E. Kerlin, the white Virginia Professor who was dismissed because of his protest against the Arkansas Massacre.

☐ The National Negro Board of Trade has been organized in Savannah, Ga., with a branch in Charleston, S. C. Its objects are to promote the interests of its members and increase the facilities of trade and commerce of the city and the state along racial lines. It has five bureaus: commercial, industrial, civic, rural, and traffic and transportation. Mr. John H. Harrell, of Savannah, Ga., is national organizer and president.

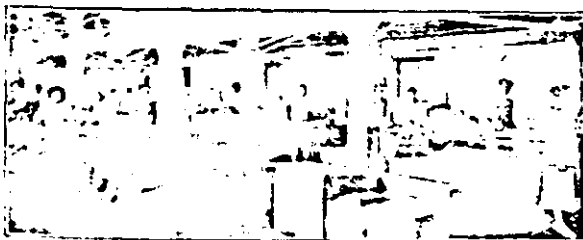
☐ The Nebraska Clothing Company, in Omaha, has added a colored man—Mr. Calvin Spriggs—to its staff as a solicitor for the firm at a salary and commission. The Brown Furniture Store in Dayton, Ohio, is employing a colored saleslady—Mrs. Lillian Daniels.

☐ In Virginia, Negroes have 4 fully accredited and 3 partially accredited 4-year high schools and 4 fully accredited private high schools, 2 public high schools and 1 private high school will be added to the accredited list during this year.

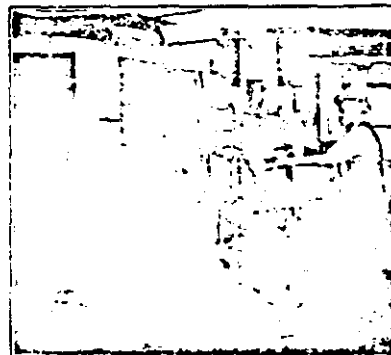
☐ In the Federal Court in Pensacola, Fla., recently 3 Negroes served as jurymen, and in Beckley, W. Va., in the Criminal Court there were 4 Negroes on the jury.

☐ Martin Roberts, a clerk in charge of the mail bag depository of the Post Office in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been promoted to foreman with an increase in salary from \$1,800 to \$2,100. Mr. Roberts has been in the service 23 years.

☐ The *Woman's Press* of New York City, official organ of the Young Women's Christian Association, has among its student editors 2 colored women—the Misses Lucile Stokes and Constance Fisher.



PRINTING BUSINESS, SERVICE COMPANY



A PRESS

The Outer Pocket

New York City.

I WANT to thank you for being "mindful of the great contributions that the West Indies are continually making to colored America." It would indeed be extremely unfortunate if we were made to suffer wholesale through the ignorance of a few misguided West Indians. Many of us are giving our best for the solution of our common problem. We are doing so without Knighthood or noise.

Winfield, Ill.

I appreciate the struggle you are making against race prejudice and for the elevation of the Negro. As a rule, you are very moderate in all your statements; but I sometimes wonder if developing a race consciousness may not delay the coming of the brotherhood of man—a brotherhood far enough from being realized in the present unhappy condition of the world but not beyond a possibility of realization if we all work for it.

MARY C. CHROEDER.

Dallas, Texas.

Some of us have been reading *The Crisis*. We are very much interested in the welfare of all our American people. A group of white women in Dallas, Texas, are trying to cultivate a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness and understanding. We hope to go on with a Kindergarten Training School for Negro High School girls because we see in that a chance for co-operation and mutual good-will. I have noticed the very fine pictures of your race in the magazine and I have wondered if you could arrange to print them on separate sheets with a description of their worth-whileness and let them be used in schools and clubs.

MRS. E. P. SMITH.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

I am _____, formerly of _____ County, Alabama, for years a farmer of 200 acres of the state's best land and prospering therefrom with my family, a wife, five boys and three girls. In January 1911 my sister's son, whose name was Henry, was arrested in place of another Henry accused of shooting a sheriff but was not guilty. A reward was put out for his apprehension and so any Negro bearing the name of Henry was liable to seizure

and such a fate was my sister's son's. Due to Negro pimps, my innocent sons were beaten. I was lured out of my home one night in _____ township where my belongings were lured away from my windows of defence by the white folks, tied with ropes, beaten with the butts of guns, my wife and daughters cursed and grossly insulted. From then on my life and that of my family was threatened and hence I left because of the love of them. I went to _____, Mississippi, where I have since abided.

My property has been confiscated and I feel from what I have heard of the N. A. A. C. P. that your great organization may come to my aid.

N. Y.

I have just finished reading "Opinion" in the Children's Number of *THE CRISIS*, and I find that your views express most fully what I have been feeling ever since my marriage, but what I have never put into words. It is a comfort to know that you understand the problem of a mother so completely. I suspect that you could fully sympathize with one who felt the "call of the piano" and the urge of lovely melodies, clamoring to be born, at the same time that dishes were waiting to be washed, beds to be made, clothes to be mended, and meals to be cooked.

But one magic hour in the morning when I read, with a delicious sense of guilt at the knowledge of unwashed breakfast dishes, and an hour or two in the evening to indulge my one great passion—music—make life liveable. And when I see the sturdy bodies and bright eyes of my children, when I realize with an ever-increasing sense of wonder how their minds and characters are developing, when I visit their schools, as I did just the past week, and hear the teachers praise them for their conduct as well as their scholarship, then I realize that, after all, life is worth all the sacrifices that it imposes on parents.

I have always felt that a mother could not be a mother in the truest sense of the word unless she herself had some leisure for growth and self-development. So you can readily see how "Birth" coincided with

my views. And in "Childhood" your picture of the child as an individual to be trained and directed, but not crushed or coerced, is so true!

In fact, your whole editorial touched me very deeply, and I felt that I wanted to write and tell you so.

Troy, N. Y.

Not often do I wish to "talk back" to *THE CRISIS*, but now two items in the October issue stimulate to that unprofitable duty. "Opinion" is a fine series of thought essays and generally they must do great good. Page 248, however, appears to me to add fuel where there is sufficient fire. There is no need to advocate divorces. Too readily are divorces sought and found. Marriages fail, not for the lack of divorces; nor are the failures remedied by divorces. Bishop Potter wrote in this strain, "It is better to be good than to get a divorce, and easy divorces encourage incorrigibility in badness. As long as it is easier to get a divorce than it is to be good, many persons will prefer getting the divorce." He and those who hold these opinions do not prefer the "quarrelling, unhappy, sordid and compulsory union of man, woman and child"; they want to encourage that correction of character and conduct which will remove the apparent necessity for a divorce.

I could wish that you had said a word to stiffen resolution, to make the married avoid failure.

Birth control, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, which neither science nor sense can expiate. A sinless birth control is, in a multitude of cases, the one thing needful. But do you think that "Motherhood," by Georgia Douglass Johnson, page 265, glorifies that self-denial which is the foundation of sinless birth control? Assuming that it does aim at that, or, at least, at refusing motherhood because of the unfavorable conditions into which the child must be born, will the average reader so interpret it?

The children's number is a success, and affords the opportunity for many needed and helpful lessons, for which I thank you; but those things which I have noted do not add—might have been omitted without loss.

JAMES G. CARLIE.

Awka, Nigeria.

As a West Indian Negro who has spent

nearly 18 years in Nigeria, which of all the colonies of the British Empire is surpassed by India only in respect of area, population and natural resources, I wish to say a few words by way of information and advice, through your widely circulated organ, to my Negro brethren of America and the West Indies who may be lured by the "Back to Africa Movement."

So far as I know, there is no tribe in West Africa ready and willing to embrace with outstretched arms, as brothers returning from exile, those who have lost or never learned the mother tongue of that tribe. Everyone, irrespective of color, who can communicate only through an interpreter is regarded as a foreigner by the entire tribe. I know of no West Indian Negro who is regarded by the natives as any other than a foreigner although there are many who speak the language fluently. While everywhere a hearty welcome is offered the foreigners who come to trade or to educate and enlighten, I am confident that any attempt made by them to establish themselves on the land as fellow-owners would be resented by the natives. It is safe to say that it is easier by far for any one, who has the wherewithal to do so, to purchase a thousand acres of land in any part of Europe or America, than with the same or equivalent amount of money to purchase one acre of land from any tribe in the interior of any colony in West Africa. Then it must not be forgotten that every square inch of soil in West Africa is under the trusteeship of some European power, and there can be no successful negotiations with the natives without the interference or consent (call it what you like) of the powers that be.

It is a mistake, and a very regrettable one too, for any one born and bred in America or the West Indies to believe that if he could only find himself on Africa's sunny shore, life would become one grand song for him and his loved ones, and that all disturbing elements would flee away. The disturbing elements in the Fatherland are undoubtedly very many, and to him who is unaccustomed to living as his ancestors did, the grave would not be very far off if he found himself in some region of West Africa where the missionary or the trader, under the protection of an enlightened government, had not prepared the way for him.

R. A. LEWELLYN.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

NOW the New Year awaking Old Desires,
The thoughtful Soul of Solitude re-
tires;
Where the white Hand of Moses from the
Bough
Puts forth; and Jesus from the Ground
suspires.

Iram indeed is gone with all his rose
And Jamshyd's seven-ringed cup, where no
one knows;

But still a ruby kindles in the vine,
And many a garden by the water blows.
—*The Rubaiyat.*

Julian H. Lewis, M.D., and Deborah L. Henderson, B.S., have made an important study on "The Racial Distribution of Isohemagglutinin Groups." Although technical this discussion is unusually readable and of extreme interest. Its authors point out:

What happens on the intermixture of two races with different distributions of hemagglutinins has not been studied. Anthropologists, with their more established methods, are able to detect the derivation of races by isolating in them the characteristics which are known to belong to pure races. It might also be possible to determine the components of a given race from the study of the distribution of the hemagglutinin groups. As a prerequisite, one would desire to examine a mixed race, of which the constituents, as well as the distribution of hemagglutinins among these constituents, are known. Such an opportunity presents itself in America, where there has been a widespread intermixture of Negroes and Caucasians, both of whose biochemical indexes are known. The amount of such intermixture is difficult to estimate, but it is unusual to find an individual of African descent who does not show, or give a history of, intermixture with the Caucasian race.

We have received the "Congo Missionary Conference," a report of the eighth Congo General Conference of Protestant Missionaries, held at Bolenge in the Equatorial District of the Belgian Congo, October 29-November 7, 1921. The Rev. R. D. Bedinger says of the worth of the Congo native to the colony and to the church:

Viewed from the standpoint of revenue, or finance, the Congo native in his present stage of development is worth very little to State or to Church. But viewed in his relationship to the undeveloped resources of his great country he is a most valuable asset. Without the native the Colony could not exist. . . . The Congo is pre-emi-

nently the home of the black race.

We do not believe that Central Africa will ever become a permanent abiding place for the white races. Therefore, whatever may be the future of the Colony, and we believe it has a great future; whatever prosperity may come to it, and through it to the world at large; whatever contributions to science, medicine, education, religion; all will result primarily because of the services rendered by the natives. Great as has been these services in the past, great as they are in the present, they will unquestionably find their fullest expression in the future.

Thus far the greatest contribution the native has made to the Colony and to the Church is physical. In the one word "labor" we may sum up his greatest activities. He is the beast of burden, the chief means of transportation even today. Although the railroads and steamers have come, these have but little lessened his importance as a porter, for all products must be borne to the rivers and railway lines on the heads and shoulders of the natives. The service of the native rendered in the early years, transporting State officials, traders, and missionaries, with their supplies, between Matadi and Stanley Pool, should never be forgotten. The building of the Lower Congo Railway is a monument to native labor no less than to daring Belgian enterprise. It has been said that each telegraph post along the line represents a native life laid down. What a contribution that was!

THE SHAME OF A NATION

THE manner of the defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill emphasizes the fact that the machinery of the United States Senate is antiquated to the point that millions of people may suffer injustice and death on account of it. But the Senate, caring nothing for this, goes on gaily with its game of tit for tat. The *New York Times* says of the filibuster:

Never before has the Senate so openly advertised the impotence to which it is reduced by its antiquated rules of procedure. Advantage of them has often been taken in order to delay a vote, or to insist upon forcing some obnoxious amendment of a pending bill, or to talk out at the end of the session a measure to which some little group of Senators were opposed. The novelty at present is that at the very beginning of the session the minority notified the majority that it must not take up a bill which stood first on the Administration program. And after a few days of vain protest and struggling, the majority abjectly surrenders. Seldom can the leader of a proud party have had to make so mortifying a confession as that of Mr. Lodge.

It is doubtless true that the Republicans in the Senate were not sincerely and wholeheartedly in favor of the Anti-Lynching Bill. Some of them would have had no stomach for a long fight on that issue. It was open to suspicion as a measure introduced mainly for partisan effect and election purposes. Yet there was no doubt that it was earnestly favored by the President. It had been formally endorsed by the official organization of the Republican Party in the Senate. It stood at the head of the Administration order of business. But it had to be ignominiously withdrawn.

Evidently there is no relief in sight:

Senator Lodge declared that the surrender had been decided upon with great "reluctance," but that it had been made necessary by the fact that the Senate rules permit an indefinite filibuster. To attempt to change those rules at this time would only provoke an even more formidable and insurmountable filibuster. So the Senate majority wrings its hands helplessly and quits the field.

That Senator Underwood's insolent pronouncement should go unchallenged is an index of the supineness exhibited by the Republican Party. According to the *New York Evening Globe* this was the Southern leader's explanation of the filibuster:

"It must be apparent to the Senate as well as to the country that this effort is to defeat a certain bill, namely the so-called Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. . . . I now inform you that this Bill is not going to become a law at this session of Congress. You are not going to get an agreement to vote on this bill. . . . You are going to transact no more business until this matter is settled. There will be no confirmation, no business of any kind. . . . We on this side of the chamber take the responsibility. The responsibility is ours, not yours. . . . I have nothing more to say."

Even this could have been overcome if the party Republicans had been really in earnest. The *Globe* concludes:

The fact must be that Underwood has been permitted to swagger about because the Senate majority has no real interest in the anti-lynching measure, even though it is nominally an administration bill. Certainly it is inconceivable that the Senate would tolerate such language on a matter which the majority regarded as important. The tariff, which was certainly evil enough, could not be stopped by a filibuster.

It is difficult, accordingly, to get rid of the suspicion that the brazenness adopted by Senator Underwood is merely a mode of concealing the lukewarmness of the support given the Dyer Bill by the majority. Whether or not that be true, the challenge uttered by the Southern leader ought to be

taken up. It brings majority government into contempt and so strikes at the vitals of the nation.

THE NEGRO MOVES

THE Santa Fé *New Mexican* remarks that the center of Negro population is shifting:

It is located in latitude 34° 46' 52", and longitude 85° 30' 48", being in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia, in Dade County, about 13½ miles north-northeast of Rising Fawn town, and that for the first time in the history of the country this center has moved northeast, being approximately 9.4 miles farther east and 19.4 miles farther north in 1920 than it was in 1910. Its former movements have all been in a southwesterly direction. In 1790 it was located 25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and one hundred years later, in 1890, it had moved southwest 46½ miles to a point 15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker County, Georgia, the same county in which it was located in 1880. Between 1890 and 1900 it crossed the State line into Alabama, its location in 1900, and again in 1910 being in DeKalb County, Alabama. Its northeastward movement after 1910 has brought it back to the State of Georgia.

The northeasterly movement of the center of Negro population between 1910 and 1920 is due principally to the great increase in the Negro population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The total increase in the Negro population of the United States was 635,365 and it will be noted that the increase in the Northern States mentioned was 56 per cent of the total increase.

These census figures were gathered early in 1920, so the *N. Y. Johnstown Herald* thinks it likely that many Negroes have returned South. On the other hand the *New York Times* declares:

Another migration of Negroes from the South to the industrial cities of the North is believed to be under way. During the last few weeks many Negroes from Georgia and Alabama have gone to work in Youngstown and Pittsburgh steel mills, according to advices received here, while hundreds have obtained employment in Cleveland.

According to William R. Connors, Executive Secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, 1,387 colored men from outside the city have registered for employment during the last four months. Some of these, he said, returned to their old homes during the recent depression, but most of them had left the South for the first time.

"They are leaving Atlanta for the North by the carload," Connors said.

Between 500 and 1,000 obtained employment at the Carnegie Steel Company at

Youngstown and a smaller number at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, advices state. Hundreds have gone into the Connellsville coke field since the middle of summer.

This shifting creates new problems. The Columbus, Ohio, *State Journal* quotes Professor Edward Mimms, of Vanderbilt University:

"The race problem is no longer a Southern problem. The invasion of northern cities by the Southern Negro has ended that.

"The situation must be faced as it is. If the Negro stays down he is a burden, not only upon the South, but upon the nation. If he grows in wealth, education and in racial welfare generally will there be increasing friction between the races?

"This is a problem that the all or nothing citizen cannot solve. We must get away from theory and deal with facts."

A world-wide problem in this connection hinges on the displacement of Negroes throughout the world caused by the exigencies of the Great War. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart says in the *Boston Globe*:

"By employing Negro troops from Africa in increasing numbers in future wars, the balance of power, and the future of Europe, may yet rest with the power that can put the largest number of Negro troops into the field.

"Let Europeans see that the African Negroes have an opportunity to acquire civilization; let them have the genuine opportunity to do what is in their power to do that they may not become a menace to civilization.

"The first problem is of the Negro in Africa, the homeland, a land richly endowed with a wonderful wealth of natural resources—a land where men outside of the colored race may dwell in security. Of the great states of their country, Abyssinia is in chaos; Egypt just coming into control, and Liberia—to be considered a child of the United States.

"For some time Africa has had missionaries both Catholic and Protestant. Moslem missionaries are making great inroads into Central Africa—the Crescent is going as far as the Cross—and we have a great problem to face.

"Africa's problem is a problem for the world."

The Accra (Africa) *Gold Coast Independent* substantiates this:

The Mohammedan celebration of the Dulheggia Festival was held on the 5th instant with all the joyous pomp and parade of multicolored garments, medley of noises, and firing of guns.

The growth of Mohammedanism in our

midst was remarked by many of the Christian spectators who witnessed the great crowd which followed the symbols of the Caliphate. The orientation of the system of civilization of our people is becoming unmistakably more and more pronounced each year. Most thoughtful Africans are looking to the Occident for inspiration and guidance in their religious beliefs; but a despotic missionary rule may do all the harm possible.

MUSICAL PIONEERS

THE special exhibit held recently in Boston of the work of Negro Musicians stimulates the New Orleans *Picayune* to an account of other important but less widely-known musicians:

The interest in such a collection of musical and biographical material at the present time does not focus upon such men as Burleigh and Coleridge Taylor, Negroes whose compositions are well able to hold prominence without reference to the race of their authors, but upon other and older composers who worked under a greater disadvantage.

In that elder group stands prominently, and almost alone of his people as a composer of piano music in the early nineteenth century, Basile Barres, a Louisiana Negro who received a musical education in Paris. Barres' work had a considerable vogue in its day and showed a strong racial character that was much appreciated by the French critics. Unless we err, Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Library, has among his collections of early Louisiana music examples of Barres' publications.

Another Negro musician from our section of the country represented at the Boston Library exhibition—this one not a composer but an executant—is Edmunde Dede, a violinist of parts who together with a Cuban "man of color," Brindis de Sala, was merely the best among a number of Negroes who advanced past banjo and guitar to the most difficult and artistic of stringed instruments.

Here are some interesting facts:

From other parts of the South came George Melburn, author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and James Bland, whose "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny" is equally classic of the South's Negro melodies.

Perhaps the most observed document in the Boston exhibition is a facsimile—unfortunately America does not possess the original—of a letter written by Beethoven to George Augustus Polgreen Bridgetower, a mulatto violinist for whom Beethoven composed the Kreutzer Sonata. Bridgetower was one of the most talented performers of his day and was so recognized throughout Europe. Nevertheless, the musician could not avoid certain exaggerated

mannerisms that militated against him, drew smiles from his audience and won for him the sobriquet "The Abyssinian Prince." He was European born.

AND NOW SIKI

EUROPE is "out for" the Senegalese boxer. The *New York Times* informs us:

The Home Office [British] today forbade the fight between Battling Siki, the Senegalese, who is European heavyweight champion, and Joe Beckett which was scheduled for December 7 at Albert Hall. Its decision is based on the fact that the Senegalese is a colored man. The Home Secretary took similar action in 1911 when the fight between Johnson and Wells was banned.

The Siki-Beckett contest will not be allowed to take place at any spot in the British Isles. The Home Office made it clear, however, that there is no desire to interfere with boxing contests in general.

"The introduction of the color element," said the official, "raises questions of great international importance, which are especially grave in view of the large number of men of color within the British Empire. All sorts of passions are aroused, which it is not advisable to excite, and, moreover, the temperaments of boxers of different colors are not comparable."

Other fight promoters point out that the Home Office has not always acted on the precedent of the proposed Wells-Johnson fight in 1911, which was stopped by law. Since then many contests between blacks and whites have taken place in this country, one of them being held a few nights ago.

The *Manchester Guardian* takes high ground:

The point at issue is whether or not the tone of the white man's nervous system is too high to enable him to fight successfully against the colored man. European civilization has been built up by abandoning muscular for brain power. Europeans in consequence have lost something of the perfect physical co-ordination which distinguishes many other races. Body and mind do not strike together; rather the body follows the mind. So long as a white boxer has play for his 'science' he is a match for any antagonist. But should it come to 'sheer fighting' the colored man is his superior. For his instinct is surer and swifter and his muscles belong to his instinct rather than to his reason.

To which the *Des Moines (Ia.) Register* shrewdly replies:

This notion that civilization works for physical deterioration, that mental alertness is accompanied with a falling off of

physical power is common enough, stimulated no doubt by the fact that it is frequently the sickly one who goes to college. But what substance can it have in the large when we see that the most highly cultivated races endured the hardships of the war as well if not better than the less cultivated? It was not the boys of the school and college who shrank from the adventure.

But that aside, we must not forget that in the case of Jack Johnson it was his skill and not his fighting instinct nor his hard blows that made him champion. Johnson outboxed and outgeneralled, which tends to discredit this English theory of fighting instinct in the colored man, and high tone of nervous organization in the white.

Even France forsakes the champion. Says the *Paris Daily Mail*:

This morning the French Boxing Federation, after a night sitting, suspended Siki for nine months and took away his title of light heavy-weight champion of France as a sequel to an incident on Wednesday evening at the Balzac-Prunier fight in Paris, when Siki, who was Balzac's second, endeavored to assault Prunier's manager when Balzac was counted out.

This seems to justify Dr. Du Bois' prediction in the CRISIS:

"We have a feeling, a sort of dim premonition, that boxing is going to become immoral again. You know that before the war it fell from its high estate because Jack Johnson did not have the grace to be whipped by Jim Jefferies."

The *Echo Des Sports* says virtuously:

"A world's champion must respect himself, and when he is before the public he must know how to behave, and that is where Georges Carpentier never failed."

This high-mindedness of the former champion hardly seems to fit in with his willingness to take part in a "frame-up" but probably French ideas of "le sport" differ from ours. M. Hellers, Siki's manager, according to the *Paris Daily Mail*, is very much peeved at the ruling of the British Home Office:

He states that Siki himself does not appear to mind very much, and that, in fact, the title of world's champion seems to bother Siki more than anything else. When he was told that he would probably be suspended for his conduct at the Prunier-Balzac fight all he said was that he would give up boxing and join the army.

"I do not know what made me forget myself the other night," the boxer stated. "I am tired of being a world's champion

because it interferes too much with liberty. I would prefer to abandon all my titles and be left in peace."

ONE OF OURS?

A DISPATCH to the London *Exchange Telegraph* from Cairo mentioning the chambers which the Egyptological excavators recently found on the site of ancient Thebes, near Luxor, opens up a significant speculation. One of these chambers is believed to be the tomb of King Tutankhamen, a heretic king of the 18th dynasty who reigned about the year 1350 B.C. The *New York Times* says:

In the royal necropolis of the Theban Empire, directly below the tomb of Remese VI, a chamber was discovered which contained Tutankhamen's gem-studded throne. This is described as one of the most beautiful art objects ever found. Moreover, the explorers came upon exquisite carved gilt couches inlaid with ivory, other furniture, a quantity of royal robes, some of them richly decorated; life-size statues and vases of the most intricate design, and the remains of large quantities of victuals for the dead.

Now Tutankhamen claimed Amenhotep III as his father.

And Amenhotep III is shown by Dr. Alexander Francis Chamberlain, of Clark University, to have had a strain of Negro blood. We read in his "Contribution of the Negro to Human Civilization":

The contributions of the Negro to human civilization are innumerable and immemorial. Let us first get some glimpses of him, chiefly as an individual, in contact with the host of other cultures than his own. Ancient Egypt knew him, both bond and free, and his blood flowed in the veins of not a few of the mighty Pharaohs. Nefertari, the famous Queen of Aahmes, the King of Egypt, who drove the Hyksos from the land and founded the 18th Dynasty, (ca. 1700 B.C.), was a Negress of great beauty, strong personality and remarkable administrative ability. She was for years associated in the government with her son, Amenhotep I, who succeeded his father. Queen Nefertari was highly venerated and many monuments were erected in her honor; she was venerated as "ancestress and founder of the 18th Dynasty" and styled "the wife of the god Ammon," etc. Another strain of Negro blood came into the line of the Pharaohs with Mut-em-ua, wife of Thothemes IV, whose son, Amenhotep III, had a Negroid physiognomy.

NOT WANTED

THE prophet is as usual dishonored in his own country. The New Orleans

States wants nothing of the Ku Klux Klan for Louisiana. We read:

When a vital issue is posed before the people of a State there develops an inescapable line of cleavage. Courageous men and women must meet it. They cannot take the middle of the road. They must stand on one side or the other.

Deeply as we regret it, we are to have in next year's gubernatorial campaign in Louisiana such an issue. To speak plainly, it is whether or not organized government shall be supreme or we shall have super-government, through the Ku Klux Klan, which would arrogate to itself the right to administer justice, according to its own views and without court or jury, and ostracize and penalize certain religious and racial elements.

With such an issue men and women must elect whether they are to serve under one king or another. Under which, Bezonian? Those who are not for us are against us.

There never was a greater issue presented to the people of Louisiana, indeed a more regrettable issue, than that of whether or not orderly government is to be superseded by rule of the Klan—whether or not we are to maintain this republic as a refuge of the oppressed, whether or not we are to set up religious and racial intolerance in place of the freedom of religious thought and worship which formed a cornerstone of our constitutional structure.

ALAS FOR LIBERIA

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegram* writes:

Twelve years ago the United States took control of the collection of customs in Liberia. England and France were maneuvering for dominance in the Negro republic, but yielded to America as an impartial government that was not seeking anything for itself. In 1917, owing to the war, conditions became so distressing in Liberia that the United States Treasury opened a credit of \$5,000,000. Of this sum only \$26,000 was used. In order to put Liberian finances upon a sound basis, the present administration proposed to lend Liberia \$5,000,000. The proposal was non-partisan and in strict accordance with the policy of the preceding administration. Yet the Democrats have voted solidly to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee and thirteen Republicans have joined them. This combination has left the supporters of the loan in a minority, and the result is that Liberia is left to suffer. This is our treatment of a country which we have insisted should be entrusted to our care. One of the fairest pages in our history has been the record of our dealings with Liberia. To mar it now is an especially disgraceful performance.

Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia

Founded in 1858 by General Armstrong to train selected colored youth who should go out to teach and lead their people. In 1875 Indians were first admitted.

Hampton stands for "a sound body, a trained capacity, and an unselfish outlook on life."

Hampton is an industrial village: 1,100 acres; 140 buildings; 850 boarding students, 500 day pupils in practice-school; 600 summer-school students; 250 teachers and workers.

Hampton has over 2,000 graduates and 3,000 former students; also numerous out-growths, including Tuskegee, founded by Booker T. Washington.

Hampton offers courses in four schools of normal and collegiate grade—Agricultural, Business, Home-Economics, Normal—and in two schools of secondary grade—Academy and Trade (11 four-year courses).

Hampton needs annual scholarships at \$100 each and endowed scholarships at \$2,500 each; also \$135,000 annually above regular income.

JAMES E. GREGG, Principal
FRANK K. ROGERS, Treasurer

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

is offering young men an excellent opportunity to secure a liberal education along a variety of lines. Every effort is made to stimulate a full, well-rounded development. High school, college and professional courses are offered. The faculty is strong, the rates are reasonable. For further information address

The President

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

In full operation since 1912
Professional course of two years

Address

Kindergarten Department
Atlanta University Atlanta, Ga.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

with Departments of
Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy and a Nurse Training School
ALL DEPARTMENTS RECENTLY REORGANIZED

Two years (Class One) college work required for admission to the study of medicine. Graduation from a four years' High School or Normal School required for admission to the departments of dentistry and pharmacy and nurse training. For catalog and application blank address

John J. Malloway, M.D., President of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

1882 LANE COLLEGE 1922

Jackson, Tennessee

A growing College with a splendid history and a bright future. It offers modern courses in Collegiate, Theological, Musical, College Preparatory, Teachers Training, Home Economics, Agricultural and Pre-Medical subjects. Several vocational courses are also taught.

Proper standard of conduct as well as scholarship are maintained. Registrations of students are now being made for the next session. Well equipped laboratories, dormitories with modern conveniences and facilities under positive Christian influences are supported. For further information address
J. F. LANE, President, Jackson, Tennessee.

St. Philip's Normal & Industrial School

San Antonio, Texas.

(FOR GIRLS)

Normal Academic, Junior and Music Courses, Teachers' Training, Domestic Sciences and Arts, Dressmaking, Ladies' Tailoring, Short-hand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Spanish.

Boarding facilities. Ideal location.
Faculty from leading Universities.

Write for Bulletin.

Artemisia Bowden, Principal

WALDEN COLLEGE

Large New Beautiful Site. College organized to suit advanced standards and to do well what is undertaken.

COURSES—Junior College, emphasizing two years' standard college work above approved high school; Arts Course; Science or Pre-Medical; Teachers Training.

High School; Music; Home Economics; Practice School; Seventh Grade; Eighth Grade; Kindergarten.

Fifty-sixth session begins October 3rd. For information address T. R. Davis, President, Walden College, Nashville, Tenn.

Duncan's Business School 1227 S. 17th St., Philadelphia Pa.

Short-hand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Business Practice. Business offices run by our graduates are as follows: Public Stenographer, Multigraphing, Notary Public, Building and Loan, Real Estate. Others are filling positions as Secretaries, Bookkeepers and Typists.

CHARLES D. CAMPBELL, A. B. ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Graduate University of Colorado 1912)

Consultation by mail and Analysis made. (Expert in Technical Commercial Analysis.)

Formulas, Trade Secrets and best Manufacturing Processes for sale.

Raw Materials and Essential Oils for Cosmetics, Fruit Essences, Beverages, Extracts and Perfumed colors for sale.

Laboratory Fully Equipped.

ADDRESS BOX 201 DEPT. D. NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY

By

Dr. CARTER GODWIN WOODSON

\$2.15 by mail

Published in June, this book has already been adopted as a textbook for schools conducting courses in History and Sociology. The following desirable features make it the most useful book on the Negro:

It contains 29 chapters, 126 illustrations, references for future study and important documents in the appendix.

It is well-thought-out, logically developed, tersely written and beautifully illustrated.

It has a logical arrangement, accurate citations, a vigorous style and positive statements to avoid ambiguity and inspire clear thinking.

It shows an admirable balance between the economic and the political, between the purely narrative and the material.

It analyzes and discusses every phase of Negro life and history without the bias of many writers on social problems.

It is the only textbook on the Negro written from the point of view of the student and in conformity with the requirements of the schoolroom.

There is no better volume to recommend either to the man in the street or to the serious student.

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, INC.

1216 You Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT CIVILIZATION OWES TO THE NEGRO?

Can you give the names of Negro men and women who have helped to make the world's history?

The 2-Foot Shelf of Negro Literature

Covers these vital subjects and supplies a liberal education in Negro history and achievement.

You need these books in your library. You should use the knowledge they contain to break the stultified silence of our educational system about millions of Negroes of this and earlier civilizations.

Cultivate racial self-respect by learning a method of your own race. The 2-FOOT SHELF OF NEGRO LITERATURE consists of 12 books selected with care and discrimination. In them are condensed a life-time of reading, study and research.

Write for List and Prices.

KATHRYN M. JOHNSON

876 Greene Avenue

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Agents Earn \$60 a Week

5000 Agents Wanted

Quick Sales Big Profits

Photo Cut Buttons, Photo Lockets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains, Photo Medallions and Novelties.

We copy from any photo you send us. Negro Post Cards, Calendars, Pictures, Books, Negro Dolls and many other novelties. Free catalog.

BELL MFG. CO.

Box 103

JAMAICA, N. Y.

WANTED

Agents for THE CRISIS, Dignified Work

70 Fifth Avenue, New York



CHESTER A. SMITH

Baritone

Concerts and Recitals

For terms and dates,

address

67 MOUNTFORT STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

A MONEY GETTER because 'T is A CROWD GETTER
Churches and Clubs looking for a play that will afford an evening of Side-Splitting Fun, should have

The Slabtown Convention

An entertainment in one act; full of wit and good humor. Scores of churches have cleared from One to Two Hundred Dollars in One Night. PRICE. 50c
MISS HANNIE W. BURROUGHS, Author
Lizette Hays, Librettist

Badges, Banners, Lodge Regalia

For all Lodge and Church Societies

CENTRAL REGALIA CO.

JOS. L. JONES, Pres.

641 W. 9th St.

Cincinnati, Ohio

SUNSHINE COTTAGE HOME FOR WOMEN

Elderly - Those Requiring Rest - Convalescent

(Mrs.) Corinna M. Phillips, R.M.

171 King Street, Springfield, Mass.

"Colored People Don't Want Classic Music!"

So our Dealers write us. "Give 'Em Blues and Jazz. That's all we can sell".

We Believe the Dealer is Wrong. But unless we furnish him with What he has Demand for, he will not handle our Goods.

If you—the person reading this advertisement—earnestly want to Do Something for Negro Music, Go to your Record Dealer and ask for the Better Class of Records by Colored Artists. If there is a Demand he will keep Them. Try this list of the Better Class. Buy one or all of them:

- \$1.00 7101—Caro Nome (Rigoletto), Antoinette Garnes, Soprano.
- 1.00 7102—Ah Fors'E'Lui (Traviata), Antoinette Garnes, Soprano.
- 1.00 7103—The Bell Song (Lakme), Florence Cole Talbert, Soprano.
- 1.00 7104—The Kiss (Il Bacio), Florence Cole Talbert, Soprano.
- 60004 (Autumn Leaves, Piano Solo, Donald Heywood.
75c (Operatic Dream.
- 60005 (Swanee River, Violin Solo, Kemper Harreld.
75c (Souvenir.
- 2001 (At Dawning, Revella Hughes, Soprano.
75c (Thank God for a Garden.
- 2015 (The Rosary, Marianna Johnson, Contralto.
75c (Sorter Miss You.
- 2013 (Since You Went Away, J. Arthur Gaines, Tenor.
75c (Who Knows.

You will enjoy these and you will Encourage Us to make more and more of this kind of A Record.

We have a special Proposition for Music Teachers. Write for it.

Agents Wanted In Every Community.

Black Swan Phonograph Company, Inc.

HARRY H. PACE, Pres.

2289 Seventh Avenue

New York, N. Y.

ORCHARDVILLE LOTS GOING FAST AT \$35⁰⁰

**\$3.00 Down and \$1.59 a Month. No Interest.
Clear Title. Money-Back Guarantee**

**IF YOU HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED A COPY OF
OUR BEAUTIFUL CIRCULAR TELLING ALL
ABOUT ORCHARDVILLE, RIGHT NOW IS
THE TIME TO SEND FOR ONE.**

Thousands of people from all parts of the country have sent for the circular and are mighty glad they did. Perhaps you will be just as glad as they are, after you find out all about Orchardville and the opportunity it offers you.

The circular will cost you nothing and you place yourself under no obligation by sending for it.

Simply write your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to us today, before you forget it. When we receive it we will send the circular promptly, together with a pamphlet containing letters from people who have been to Orchardville, as well as other interesting information. Then, when you look the pictures over and read everything thoroughly, you will know whether you want to secure any lots or not.

**ARENSON REALTY DEVELOPMENT CORP.
19 S. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.**

WRITE PLAINLY

Arenson Realty Dev't. Corp.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Without any obligation on my part, you may send me a copy of your circular which tells all about Orchardville.

FULL NAME

Address or Box No.

Town and State

CRISIS

Cable Address: "DOMAR."
 Codcs. A.B.C. 5th Edition.
 Established 1914

COTTMAN & CO., Inc.
 IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS
 and DEVELOPERS

**2313 SEVENTH AVENUE
 NEW YORK, N. Y.
 U. S. A.**

Importers of Hides, Skins, Rubber, Cocoa,
 Cocoanuts, Limes, Lime Juices, Plantains,
 Eddoes, Pigeon Peas, Mangoes, Ginger,
 Cassia Fistula, Spices, Etc.

Exporters of American Foodstuffs, Flour,
 Meal, Meats, Vegetables; also General
 Merchandise.

Bonded produce department— Handling
 Southern and Western produce in carload
 lots.

Merchandise forwarded for individuals
 and firms to the West Indies, South Amer-
 ica, Europe and Africa.

Commercial agents wanted in
 the United States and abroad.
 P. S.—We cannot handle small shipments
 of vegetables. Car lots only.

SEASHORE LOTS
 50 x 150
\$200.00 Upward
EASY TERMS

Positively the prettiest cottage and bun-
 galow sites in the suburbs of Atlantic
 City on the Pleasantville, Atlantic City
 Million Dollar Boulevard opposite Doug-
 lass Park.,

Advance to builders. use of additional
 space for garden free. For further par-
 ticulars and prospectus. write,

CRESCENT CORPORATION
 WM. B. SOUTHERN, PRES.
 Suite 404-5-6, Odd Fellows Building
 12th and Spruce Streets
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

YOU CAN BANK BY MAIL
FIRST STANDARD BANK
 Louisville, Ky.

Capital and Surplus (Paid)
\$110,000.00
 Wilson Lovett, President


BUILDING A CITY

The building of the great Delaware River Bridge, the coming of the
 Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, the investment of several million dollars in
 Southern New Jersey and the opening of the famous White Horse Pike to
 Atlantic City will all help materially in advancing the building of "a city
 of homes" in which we are now engaged at VINELAND ADDITION, New Jersey.

Today we are offering Building Sites at Ninety-eight Dollars each. Think of the vast increase to
 this section when these great epochs become a finished reality.

You would be doing yourself a service to invest in VINELAND ADDITION NOW.
 Our terms are most alluring. Write for descriptive booklet.

BERESFORD GALE CORPORATION, Sole Agents
 GALE BUILDING, No. 413 SOUTH BROAD STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA



**Your Gold Tooth Polished
 Your White Teeth Bleached
 By Using Dr. WELTERS' Antiseptic
 —TOOTH POWDER—**

**Absolutely Free From Grit and Acid
 And Prevents Decay**

Ask your druggist. If he hasn't got it, ask him to
 order it for you. Send 27 Cents in Stamps
 for a full size package.

The E. A. Welters' Tooth Powder Co., Inc.
 410 BROAD ST. JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

**Agents and Distributors Wanted
 Extra Large Profit Guaranteed**

*The Largest and Only Tooth Powder Manufacturing Corporation
 Owned and Controlled by Negroes in the United States*

*Not an Ordinary Dentifrice but a Scientific Preparation Specially Prepared for Polishing "GOLD"
 in the Mouth, "BLEACHING" the Teeth, Healing and Hardening Bleeding Gums.*

Agents Wanted



In Every
Town and
Locality.

GOOD PAY

Catalog Free

**THE EAST INDIA
TOILET GOODS
MFG. CO.**

316 N. Central Dept. B
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Tailoring Salesmen

Make \$75 a week selling our strictly All-Wool Made-to-Measure Suits at \$26.50. You collect profits in advance and keep them. We supply finest selling outfit in America. Many exclusive money-making features. Tailoring, raincoat and side-line men, part or full time, get in touch with us immediately.

Goodwear Chicago, Inc.

844 W. Adams Street, Dept. 219, Chicago, Ill.

*If I Send
You a Suit*



made to your measure, in the latest style, would you keep and wear it, show it to your friends, let them see our beautiful samples, splendid new styles and new, astonishing low prices. Could you use an hour for a little extra time? Every tailoring agent, send for our wonderful new proposition. Just write a letter or postal and we will send you all the information you need. We will not expect you to buy a suit, but we will send you all the information you need. Write today.

BANNER TAILORING CO. L. E. ASHER
Dept. 627 CHICAGO, ILL. President

Holiday Suggestions



Is it a Holiday Gift to a friend? Then make it a year's subscription to THE CRISIS. Subscription is \$1.50 per year. AS A SPECIAL OFFER we will send a year's subscription free to anyone sending us AT ONE TIME five paid up yearly subscriptions to THE CRISIS. This offer holds good until January 31, 1923.



BOOKS

You can make no better gifts to your friends than good books. Consult the inside back cover page of this issue of THE CRISIS for suggestions and prices and send your orders early.



STUDENTS

We would like to secure the services of students during the school term to act as agents—taking subscriptions and selling single copies of

THE CRISIS

Liberal commission is offered.



Address:

The Crisis

70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

A Selected List of Books

Dealing with the Negro Problem

These prices do not include postage.

Postage extra.

TWO COLORED WOMEN WITH THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES. (Hunton and Johnson)	\$2.50
THE HEART OF A WOMAN AND OTHER POEMS. (Georgia Douglas Johnson)	1.50
THE SOUL OF JOHN BROWN. (Stephen Graham)	2.00
A NARRATIVE OF THE NEGRO. (Leila Amos Pendleton)	1.50
SOULS OF BLACK FOLK. (W. E. B. DuBois)	2.00
A CENTURY OF NEGRO MIGRATION. (Carter G. Woodson)	1.10
THE CURSE OF RACE PREJUDICE. (James F. Morton) .....	.25
HISTORY OF THE NEGRO. (Benjamin Brawley)	2.00
THE NEGRO MIGRANT IN PITTSBURGH. (Abraham Epstein) .....	.50
GRANNY MAUMEE AND OTHER PLAYS FOR A NEGRO THEATRE. (Ridgely Torrence)	1.75
UNBUNG HEROES. (Elizabeth Ross Haynes)	2.50
THE SHADOW. (Mary White Ovington)	2.00
JOHN BROWN. (W. E. B. DuBois)	2.00
NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY. (J. W. Cromwell)	2.00
PRINCE HALL AND HIS FOLLOWERS. (George W. Crawford) ..	1.00
THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO. (Robert T. Kerlin)	2.50
THE NEGRO. (W. E. B. Du Bois) .....	.90
THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO PRIOR TO 1861. (Carter G. Woodson)	2.00
THE NEGRO FACES AMERICA. (Herbert J. Seligmann)	1.75
DARKWATER. (W. E. B. DuBois)	2.25
POEMS OF PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.	2.50
AFRO-AMERICAN FOLKSONGS. (H. E. Krehbiel)	2.00
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. (Emmett J. Scott and Lyman Beecher Stowe)	2.50
A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO. (Benjamin Brawley)	4.00
THE NEGRO IN LITERATURE AND ART. (Benjamin Brawley) ..	1.50
FIFTY YEARS AND OTHER POEMS. (James Weldon Johnson) ..	1.50
THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO CHURCH. (Carter G. Woodson) ..	2.15
THE UPWARD PATH. (Pritchard and Ovington)	1.35
FIFTY YEARS IN THE GOSPEL MINISTRY. (T. G. Steward) ..	2.70
HARLEM SHADOWS. (Claude McKay)	1.35
THE BOOK OF AMERICAN NEGRO POETRY. (James Weldon Johnson)	1.75
AMERICAN CIVILIZATION AND THE NEGRO. (C. V. Roman)	3.00
THE NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY. (Carter G. Woodson)	2.00

Address: THE CRISIS, : : 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y

10 CENTS FOR A 10 POINT SOAP



1. PURE
2. WHITE
3. ANTISEPTIC
4. SOOTHING
5. CLEANSING
6. HEALING
7. NON-ALKALI
8. LATHERS FREELY
9. RINSES QUICKLY
10. ECONOMICAL

VEGETABLE OIL ANTISEPTIC SOAP

Fine for Baby and Baby-Like Skin

*10 Cents per Large Bar
of Agents and Druggists*

THE MADAM C. J. WALKER MFG. CO.

640 N. West St., Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTE—Free Sample of This Soap Sent on Request

2303 7th Ave,
New York, City,
Feb. 18, 1923.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover I find that Garvey will hold a large mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd of February. This meeting he says, is for the purpose of explaining to the public the aims and objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The real purpose of this meeting is to create sympathy for his coming trial. In order to do this he has had printed about five thousand letters in the forms of invitation which he is sending to all Judges, Lawyers, Court Attendants and to any one that he thinks their sympathies will do him any good in his trial. I had heard that he had a list of the jury panel and was sending them a copy but, upon checking on this information I found that it wasn't true. I secured a copy of this letter and turned it over to Agent Davis, as he said that he wanted to turn it over to the District Attorney. I learned that Garvey had contemplated sending a copy of this letter to the jurymen but afterwards changed his mind.

I am keeping in touch with Garvey's office and am waiting to see what effect the arrest of Ramus will have on him. I am sure that Ramus is in Detroit as all information I have gotten, leads to that city.

I would suggest that as soon as Ramus is arrested in Detroit a search warrant be secured for the house of Mary Ramus in Philadelphia and all letters in her possession be taken as Ramus

2.

possession, but that the letters referred to in my previous report are in the possession of Mary Ragus in Philadelphia.

Will continue my investigation for any new developments.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/21/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/21/23	REPORT MADE BY: GEORGE R. SHANTON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. Vs MARCUS GARVEY et al; Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. (Using Mails Defraud) Probable Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.-2

At New Orleans, La.

Referring to previous reports and file on the above matter:

The following telegram was received on this date signed WILCOX, Acting, from the DETROIT, MICHIGAN, office:-

"ESAU RAMUS WANTED YOUR CITY FOR MURDER APPREHENDED HERE LAST NIGHT BY AGENT THIS OFFICE AND POLICE STOP HE BEING RETURNED THERE BY STATE AUTHORITIES ANSWER MURDER CHARGE."

Agent called at once at Police Headquarters, and consulted with Chief of Police, who had also received a telegram from Detroit, Mich., which read as follows:-

"Feb. 21, 1923,
-Detroit, Michigan.

"Chief Police,
-New Orleans, La.

ESAU RAMUS ALIAS JOHN JEFFERIES ALIAS PRINCE COLORED IN CUSTODY REFUSES TO RETURN WITHOUT PAPERS SEND INFORMATION FOR FUGITIVE WARRANT GIVING NAME OF COMPLAINT DATE OF CRIME AND CRIME COMMITTED ADVISE.

(Signed) ED. H. FOX,
Chief of Detectives."

I find a decided lack of interest

on the part of City Authorities and Police of New Orleans. They told me that it was no use endeavoring to extradite

190-1-81-6

RALUS arrested in DETROIT, for the simple fact that the Police Department and the Prosecuting Attorney's office had no money whatever to expend in the extradition of this prisoner (RALUS); and secondly; that he believed that there was insufficient evidence to connect him with the murder of DR. EASON.

I took all evidence and papers on hand, and called at the STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S office, MR. ROBERT H. MARR, and he informed me that the only evidence upon which he could base a warrant was the statement of the wife of CORNELIUS DWYER, and said information, in his opinion, was the result of instructions to her by her husband's lawyers to defend her husband from the charge of Murder. He further stated that although we had much evidence on hand to show that RALUS was organizing a Police Force, and that he lived in the same room with the arrested supposed murderer, still there was lacking, in his legal opinion, sufficient evidence upon which to base extradition here for trial, which may result in nothing but expense to the State.

I then consulted with U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY LOUIS H. BURNS, and he stated that it was to be expected that the city was in a bad financial condition, and recommended that I cable the authorities at Washington to have RALUS arrested and taken to NEW YORK and tried there, in connection with MARCUS GARVEY, on the charge of "CONSPIRACY"- "USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD", if, of course, sufficient evidence was in their hands for that purpose.

I then returned to Police Headquarters in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and had the Chief of Police summon to Police Headquarters CAPTAIN REED of the 12th Precinct Station, who was the Raiding Officer and Arresting Officer of all the negroes implicated in the U.N.I.A., and who made the investigation and worked hand in hand with Agent Gulley of this Department in securing all evidence

on hand in this case. I had him, Captain Reed, accompany me once more to the State District Attorney's office, and again went over the case, and presented the evidence through Captain Reed, and after two hours reading the evidence and conversing on this matter, the following telegram was sent to Edward H. Fox, Chief of Detectives Detroit, Michigan, signed GUY R. MOLONEY, Superintendent of Police:-

"EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ESAU RAMUS CHARGED IN AFFIDAVIT HERE WITH MURDER DETECTIVE J. UHLE COMPLAINANT DATE OF CRIME JANUARY FIRST NINETEEN TWENTY THREE CAPIAS MAILED YOU THIS EVENING. "

It is my candid opinion that the local authorities are showing indifference in their endeavor to recognize the evidence that we have on hand, and which has been presented to them. Their main plea for not caring to extradite prisoner is lack of funds. Nevertheless, I will continue with that Department and its law officers, in an effort to persuade them to accept our evidence.

The capias mailed today to Detroit may hold him for a very indefinite period.

I returned to the Bureau office, and sent the following telegram to the Director of the Bureau:-

"CITY POLICE RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM AUTHORITIES DETROIT QUOTE ESAU RAMUS APPREHENDED PRISONER REFUSES TO RETURN WITHOUT PAPERS SEND INFORMATION NAME OF COMPLAINANT DATE OF CRIME AND CRIME COMMITTED ED H. FOX CHIEF OF DETECTIVES UNQUOTE COMMUNICATED WITH CHIEF OF POLICE AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUBMITTING WITH CAPT REED LOCAL ARRESTING OFFICER ALL EVIDENCE IN CASE AND CHIEF OF POLICE WIRED AS FOLLOWS TO DETROIT AT FOUR O'CLOCK TODAY QUOTE EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ESAU RAMUS CHARGED IN AFFIDAVIT HERE WITH MURDER DETECTIVE J. UHLE COMPLAINANT DATE OF CRIME JANUARY FIRST NINETEEN TWENTY THREE CAPIAS MAILED YOU THIS EVENING UNQUOTE BY OPINION THAT LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL NOT PUSH CASE NOR WILL THEY EXPEND MONEY FOR EXTRADITION LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY CLAIMS WEAK EVIDENCE TO WARRANT EXTRADITION AND CONNECT RAMUS WITH MURDER HAVE CONSULTED FEDERAL PROSECUTING ATTORNEY WHO SUGGESTED THAT NEW YORK ARREST RAMUS ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE TO D-FRAUD MAILS IN CONJUNCTION WITH

G .R. SHANTON

4.

21 /23

"GARVEY IF POSSIBLE. ADVISE NEW YORK."

CONTINUED.

GRJ
GRS:CL.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION
Universal Negro College Improvement Association
AND
African Communities League

Hon. Daniel A. Francis, President,
African Communities League

Robert L. Cross, Executive Secy

Charles S. Stewart, Treasurer

Paul R. Branch, General Secretary

Marie King, Asst. Secretary

Mrs. Estella Brown, Pres. B. N. S. L.

Mrs. Mary E. Coleman, Sec. L. N. S. L.

O. H. C. Jerome, Chr. of Trustees

Fred Purnell, Chr. Advisory Board

1310 SOUTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA

BELL PHONE, SPRUCE 6305

Phila Pa July 23rd 1924

To Mr E L Ganes whoe is our Chief
Commanding General this is to -
Inform you of the officers whom
we have found worthy of such post
That we elect them for after or
ganizing the Police force and all
arranging of the uniforms and
Badges were done by there officer
Chief W. Brown

Originated Bureau.

Investigation made: From Agent in Charge E. Bohner.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Wash. D. C.	2/26/23	2/26/23	J. T. Flournoy.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
RE: ESAU RAMUS ALLEGED WRITER OF ANONYMOUS LETTER.

FACTS DEVELOPED:
Wash. D. C. File
ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to photostat copy of an anonymous letter appearing in the Chicago Defender, issue of February 3, 1923, supposed to have been written by Subject, in which the writer confesses to have been the murderer of Dr. J. W. H. Eason, at New Orleans, La., on January 1, 1925.

Reference is also made to photostat copies of two accounts submitted by Subject, and which apparently are in his own handwriting.

As requested in the Memorandum, Agent has made careful comparison of the handwriting as shown by the letter published in the Chicago Defender, and as shown by the actual handwriting of Esau Ramus, and Agent is of the opinion that Subject did not write the letter published in the Chicago Defender. In Agent's opinion there is no similarity in the handwriting of Esau Ramus, the Subject, and the handwriting of the anonymous letter published in the Chicago Defender.

CE
DIRECTOR
INVESTIGATIVE

WING-13



February 20, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I am attaching hereto another report from Special Agent Jones on the Ramus case, copies of which are being sent to the proper offices. I find that the local warrant for Ramus was forwarded to New York, then was sent to Detroit.

The New York office wires that efforts are being made to locate Ramus there.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "W. J. Jones", is written below the text of the memorandum.

2303 7th Ave.,
New York, City,
Feb. 14, 1933.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover I interviewed Marcus Garvey. I first learned that Garvey knew of my presence in New Orleans and it was necessary for me to use the same story that I had used down there. I have every reason to believe that he believes my story as he talked very freely with me for more than an hour. I find that Garvey is very much afraid that he will get into serious trouble over the murder of Eason. He said to me that he knew that the government agents were working on the case and he was afraid that some lying negroes would get him mixed up in the case. He went on to say that I knew him well enough to know that he wouldn't do anything like the planing of Eason's death. Of course I agreed with him. I then interviewed Harold Saltus, Garvey's right hand man. I learned from him that Esau Ramus had been in town but had left town after being here for a day or two. As near as he could remember it was about one week after the murder of Eason. Saltus said that he didn't know where Ramus had gone after he left New York. It seems that not many of the officials here knew that Ramus was in town, or that they didn't know what part Ramus had played

Eason

2.

Agent Davis and learned that he had located Ramus, in Detroit, Mich., and had sent off telegram to that city asking that Ramus be arrested on warrant held by New Orleans office. It seems that the attorney for the Philadelphia division of the U.N.I.A. came to New York through the influence of Chandler Owens and gave the department the information about the whereabouts of Ramus.

This attorney is in his office in Philadelphia, letters from Ramus connect Garvey with the murder of Eason. These letters he will bring to New York and turn over to Agent Davis. Upon information of this attorney Agent Davis, learned that Ramus was wanted here in New York on three criminal charges. Upon checking on this information he found this to be true. This office has witnesses to testify that Garvey gave Ramus money to leave New York. Agent Davis is very much afraid that the Detroit police will not use the proper method in apprehending this man and he will get away to Canada. I am of the same opinion. It will be tomorrow afternoon (Feb. 15th) before this warrant reaches Detroit and I would advise that this department handle the apprehending of this man in Detroit. Until such time as is necessary for the apprehension of Ramus in Detroit I thought it best not to see Mary Prince. In case that Ramus is not arrested in Detroit I will then see this woman. In the meantime I will keep in touch with what is going on at Garvey's office and at the same keep in touch with Agent Davis, but away from the office here.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.



**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY

FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6

PART: 4 OF 6



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECTION 4

DUE TO THE AGE
AND CONDITION OF
THE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS THESE
ARE THE BEST COPIES
OBTAINABLE

MARCUS GARVEY

part 4 of 6 parts

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

24 W S 36 Govt

Detroit, Mich. February 26, 1923

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D.C.

Re Esau ranns hearing writ habeas corpus postponed until Tuesday ten a.m.

Reason postponement Detroit police have wired New Orleans Police requesting

information as to why murder charge abandoned in favor charge pending against

him in New York City

Kessler

190-1781-6

February 27, 1923

EWG-AS

Detroit office wires Esau James hearing on habeas corpus postponed until today reason for postponement Detroit police have wired New Orleans police requesting information as to why murder charge abandoned in favor charge pending against Ramus New York stop This for your information stop two

EWG

cc:

Stanton, Federal Building, New Orleans, La.

Shannon, Park Row Building, New York, N. Y.

190-1781-6

Report Made at:		Date:		Originating Office:	Period for which made:	By:
Philadelphia, PA.		2/27/23		2/21st and 26th 1923	J.	BY -
Title and Character of Case:						
U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL				Violation Section 215 U.S. C. Alleged Conspiracy to kill a Government Witness.		
Facts Developed:						
AT PHILADELPHIA:						

Reference is made to previous reports in the above entitled case with special reference to communication received from Special Agent in Charge BRENNAN of the New York Office under date of February 21st and reports of Agents AMOS and DAVIS of that office for the 15th and 14th of February, in which reference is made to certain letters believed to be in the possession of MRS. HENRY PRINCE 2112 Catherine St., and J.B. DILLARD 1808 South Street, Philadelphia from RAMUS and which are supposed to contain certain admissions and references regarding his participation in the murder of REV. J.W. H. EASON. Agent Brennan suggests that J.A. MORRIS a colored attorney with offices at 1508 Lombard Street be interviewed with a view of obtaining further information as to the present whereabouts of these letters and possibility of getting in possession of same.

Agent interviewed MORRIS after several attempts as he has been sick and confined in a hospital. MORRIS advises that he has a very close friend who is very friendly with the PRINCE woman who is also known as MRS. ALBERTA GROENEVELDT and that she has been receiving letters from RAMUS since he has been in Detroit, Mich

that on one occasion she showed MORRIS' friend a portion of one of these letters in which he stated that he (RAMUS) anticipated going to Liberia in the near future and that it was his intention to take her with him. This woman held her hand over a portion of this letter and would not permit the reader to get its full contents. The party whose name was withheld from Agent, is a close friend of MRS. RAMUS and will endeavor to get in possession of the letters; if he cannot get in possession of them, learn where they are kept and tell his friend MORRIS, who in turn promises to give Agent all information. This done, it is the intention of Agent through the City Detective Bureau, to cause this house or room to be searched and if possible cause the arrest of MRS. RAMUS on some pretext in which event ATTORNEY MORRIS will represent her before the Police Magistrate and will be in a position to get in possession of the evidence we are seeking.

MORRIS also advises that a negro known as The Commissioner of the State of Louisiana, for Parry, by the name of SWINEY is expected to arrive in Baltimore any day now for the purpose of assisting in the situation here. This negro will call on MORRIS as he has represented numerous members of their organization - MORRIS will pick all the information possible from him as it is believed he will talk freely.

Agent has an appointment with MORRIS for 5 o'clock Thursday evening, March 1st, when it is hoped he will furnish information regarding this case. CONTINUED:

Instructions received from Special Agent E. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 27, 1923. Feb. 26, 1923.	BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (S. A. Haynes--Endeavor to locate.) (Using mails to defraud.)		

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated and initialed as below.

From a confidential source Agent has learned that S. A. HAYNES can be located at #1031 Wide Street, Norfolk, Va. HAYNES is supposed to be Commissioner of the U.N.I.A. for the State of Virginia, his duties being to lecture, promote propagananda and take up collections for the organization, and also to form new branches.

100 1781-6

Originated at New York

REPORT MADE AT: Detroit, Mich.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2-24-25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/15-25/1925	REPORT MADE BY: P. H. Dupuis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al.			Violation Section #215, CC. (Using Mails to Defraud) Possible Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Detroit.

Agent received instructions from Acting Agent in Charge, T. C. Wilcox, and reference is made to reports received from Special Agents, James E. Amos and Mortimer J. Davis of New York Bureau Office, also to the following telegram received from Special Agent in Charge, Brennan of the New York Bureau office, dated February 7, 1925, and the answering telegram, both of which read as follows:

" Esau Remus alias Jeffries alias Prince former associate of Marcus Garvey is wanted by New Orleans police for murder of Doctor Eason that city is thought now to be in Detroit possibly at fourteen fifteen Rockwell Street. His description is West Indian negro very dark skin age about forty height five eleven one hundred fifty pound limp in right leg hair combed pompadour style may be in hiding at address given Suggest care be used in making inquiries and if located that you communicate direct with Shanton New Orleans immediately. (Signed) Brennan.

" Your telegram Esau Ketaw stop. You give place where fugitive can be located as Eyehole Kallian Core stop No such street in Detroit Please verify. (Signed) Hessler. "

It will be noted that the telegram from Mr. Brennan furnished an address on a street which does not exist in Detroit.

On February 15, 1925, another telegram was received from Mr. Brennan of the New York Bureau office which reads as follows:

" Refer telegram seventh Esau (Esar) alias John Jeffries alias Prince wanted New Orleans

for murder correct address this man is fifteen sixteen Russell Street Detroit New York police have today mailed New Orleans warrant to chief of police Detroit with full particulars asking his immediate arrest stop Suggest you communicate police your city and when subject is apprehended wire Shanton New Orleans and this office stop Department very much interested this matter and arrest important in connection with case against Marcus Garvey now pending Federal Court here. (Signed) Brennan. "

In reference to this telegram Agent made a light investigation under cover and found that the address given is the meeting place of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Agent then immediately consulted Chief Fox and Deputy Chief McCarty of the Detroit Police Department, who detailed Lieutenant-Detectives John J. Krimmel and John E. Hayes to assist Agent in every possible way to apprehend Subject RAMUS.

It was necessary nevertheless to await the arrival of warrant of arrest for Subject RAMUS from New Orleans (which warrant was forwarded to Detroit from New York), before SUBJECT could be apprehended.

The description which was given to the Police Department, also the small picture of SUBJECT, were practically of no use as the majority of the men who hung around the assembly room corresponded very much to the description given.

Agent wishes to state, however, that with the Washington Bureau letter dated February 17, 1923, initialed W-8-AS, the finger prints of SUBJECT and photograph, two views, were sent to this office and did a great deal in locating SUBJECT. The photograph is an exceptionally good one of SUBJECT.

On February 20, 1923, at about 7:20 P. M., SUBJECT was located in the assembly rooms at 1516 Russell Street, and was kept constant.

under survey until about 8:30, when he went upstairs to attend a regular meeting of the U. N. I. A. A squad of men from the Detroit Police Department was sent for, and surrounded the building at about 11 P. M. The president of the U. N. I. A. came to the door and made request that if any one who was in the meeting was wanted, that we wait for about ten minutes until the meeting would be over. This was finally agreed to and a negro who is used by the police as a confidential informant, and who was about to enter the meeting, asked if he could be of any assistance to us. Two of the Detroit Police officers informed Agent of this negro's connection with the Department, also stated that he could be trusted. Agent then, with ^{out} stating SUBJECT'S name, showed this negro a picture of SUBJECT. He immediately said that he knew SUBJECT and that his name was PRINCE, one of the aliases of SUBJECT.

This negro was cautioned by Agent to say nothing whatever when he entered the meeting, but after a lapse of four or five minutes after his entrance, the breaking of glass was heard from within, and upon entering the meeting room, Agent immediately went to the police which is directly in back of the president's chair. A lot of glass lay upon the floor and it was noted that a sky-light in the roof about 25 feet above was broken. Agent climbed through this sky-light and out upon the roof and made as thorough a search as possible, but could not locate SUBJECT, nor were there any buildings close by to which he could have climbed down.

Going below to the meeting room again, Agent was informed by an officer from without that SUBJECT was located at the top of a telephone pole; this pole was from 40 to 50 feet from the U.-N.-I.-A.

building with a guy wire running from the pole to the building, a distance of about 60 ft. from the ground. SUBJECT climbed hand over hand from the roof along guy wire to pole.

SUBJECT was taken to station and questioned. The following telegrams dated February 21, 1923, were sent and read as follows:

"Director,-

One stop Esau Ramus wanted New Orleans murder apprehended here last night by agent Dupuis this office cooperation police stop Ramus to be returned New Orleans state authorities. (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

"Geo. R. Shanton,-
New Orleans, La.

Esau Ramus wanted your city for murder apprehended here last night by agent this office and police stop He being returned there by state authorities answer murder charge.

(Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

"E. J. Brennan,-
New York City.

Re Marcus Carvey etal stop Esau Ramus apprehended here last night on New Orleans warrant stop Will be returned New Orleans state authorities. (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

After the above telegrams were sent, Agent, in company with Lieutenant John J. Kitzel, questioned SUBJECT, but not very fully. SUBJECT informed Agent that he had been using the name of EARLY SMITH here in Detroit, and that when he first came to Detroit he lived at Russell Street. When arrested he was living with Mrs. F. G. Gray, 2401 Chene Street, Detroit. Upon further questioning, SUBJECT informed Agent that as nearly as he could remember at that time, he left New Orleans, La., January 17, 1923, and arrived in Detroit, Mich., January 19, 1923. He also stated that he had talked to MARCUS CARVEY on two different days.

occasions, while GARVEY was lecturing here in Detroit - the first time on January 25, 1923, and again on February 1, 1923.

Questioned as to when he was in New York last he stated that it was in April or May of 1921. He also stated that his wife is now living at 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; that he had not heard from his wife while here in Detroit, and that the last time he had heard from her was while he was in New Orleans, which will be noted differs from the statement he subsequently made in the presence of Agent Davis and the writer.

SUBJECT also stated that the reason for his leaving New Orleans was that upon meeting a Mrs. Dyer upon the street, she informed him that her husband and another man named SHAKESPEARE, all three living at the same house, had been arrested, and that he undoubtedly would be arrested if found.

Upon searching SUBJECT's letter addressed to Mr. HENRY PRINCE, 1515 Russell Street, Detroit, postmarked New Orleans, La., February 15, 1923, 1:00 P. M., was taken from him and reads as follows:

"
 My dear Mr. Henry:
 1511 Conti St.,
 New Orleans, La.
 Feb. 13, 1923.

Yours I have received and was wondering what had become of you. And hoping the reaches of these few lines may find you in good health as they leave me not feeling very well. I am suffering with one of my feet. I must of sprain it or something. Kid we had a fine time here yesterday it was Mascarade it was fine. I should of answered you before but please excuse me for delaying but it was good that I did because I heard more to send and tell you. Last Friday the fellows had a hearing but they are not out yet. the judge seems scared to give them. been foreigners he say they might

run off but we are still trusting in the Lord and Sunday night they raid our meeting again and took eight of our officers to jail and the papers claim they found a letter on Philip to the Sec. General about you just before the police came in me and Anderson had it out got up in the meeting and say I am trying to run this Division and I told him what I think all the trouble is this any thing going wrong you must not say anything you must swallow it and I can't not as long as it is for the organization. He got up in the crowd and call my name but I know I will be in this organization when he will be out that he will put me out I told him he could not. The latest is which in I told you before that woman open your trunk and she found some small pictures and gave one to the police so they made copies of them and send them all around to trace you so please be very careful for they are after you. I am sorry you never leave the states altogether, his wife made alarm that you come there to shoot her and he told her to call your name. I have writer Miss Prince and dont get any answer did you receive a letter from me from New York, and for God Sake dont mension that no one dont care who he is for you cant trust no one. I am surprise of all things that woman say you told her you was crazy I guess. Now try and change up yourself and see cant you go towards Canada for a while. Now answer me as soon as possibly and take care of yourself.

I remain,

ever yours,

(Signed) Ethel Bruce. "

The above original letter, both envelope and enclosure, are initialed P.H.D., dated February 20, 1923 (2-20-23), and will be forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office.

Upon going to the room which SUBJECT occupied at 2401 Chene Street, a writing pad was taken from the table, and upon being questioned as to whether or not it was his, SUBJECT stated that it did belong to him, and that during his spare moments he had printed on the face of the tablet the following:

U.A.P. Henry. Prince. (outline of pointing hand)

Capt. Secret. Service. Police. U.N.I.A. (pointing hand)

Ans. A.C.L. Ans. U.N.I. Ans. U.A.P.

Universal. Negro. Improvement. Association.

Book. of. Laws. U.N.I.A. One. God. One.

All. One. Destiny.

(Identification)

Esau Ramus
Feb. 25, 1923.
H. J. D. 2/23-23
P. H. D. 2/23-23

The above writing pad was shown to SUBJECT when statement was taken and he again identified it as his own and admitted that the writing thereon was his own. This pad is initialed by Agent Davis also the writer, dated 2-23-23, Detroit Police Headquarters. This writing pad will also be forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office.

In addition to the above mentioned articles found on his person and in his room, a partly written letter, unsigned, was found in his room on Chene Street, and which reads as follows:

"
1516 Russell St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Feb. 5, 1923
Mr. Geetes,-
an Company -

this to inform you that I have left New Orleans and now settle in Detroit Mich. at 1516 Russell St.

I also need a stock or bages, so I will name the kind of bages I need I want one Chief Secret Service bage one Captain bage Secret Service one first L. T. bage. Second L. T. bage and inspector bage and one Suptember bage one top Sarges bage one Supple Sarges bage and 22 Privas bages

(P. H. Dupuis, Special Agent.
Feb. 20, 1923)

As noted, the above letter is marked with the Agent's name and date when found.

Agent is attaching same for the information of the New Orleans office but did not have an opportunity to ask SUBJECT if this was his writing. An envelope was also found in SUBJECT'S room, with the following address written upon it:

"S. O. Simpson, 1619 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa."

It is suggested by Agent that this address and name be investigated by the Philadelphia Bureau office, to ascertain if anything of value can be learned concerning the person named and his business with SUBJECT.

On February 22, 1923, Alonzo D. Pettiford came to Bureau office and asked for Agent. He was very desirous to learn what charge had been preferred against SUBJECT. He also informed Agent that he had been retained as counsel for SUBJECT and upon being questioned as to by whom he was retained, he stated that the Detroit division of the U.N.I.A. had retained him. Upon further questioning, Pettiford stated that a group of members, among them some of the women, had approached him on the question of his being retained as counsel. Pettiford also stated that this matter would be taken before the Association at a future meeting and that undoubtedly the Association would act unanimously in favor of his being retained as counsel for SUBJECT.

Agent questioned Pettiford in reference to SUBJECT'S first appearance here in Detroit. He stated that as near as he could recall it was the latter part of the first week in January, or the first part of the second week. He stated that SUBJECT had been here about three or four days before he knew of it, and that the above dates were as near as he cared to give.

Pettiford stated to Agent that his principal reason for coming to this Bureau office was for the purpose of putting the Association right with the Department of Justice, and stated that he would will-

ingly give any information that was needed. He gave agent copy of Constitution and By-Laws of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L., and a copy of "The Black Man's Burden in South Africa", which is retained in the Detroit Bureau office files.

He also showed Agent copy of "The Negro World", dated Saturday, February 10, 1923, and discussed very freely the different articles which appear therein. Agent has been informed that copy of each issue of this paper is sent to the Washington Bureau office, and this copy will, therefore, be retained in the Detroit Bureau files.

Pettiford was asked by Agent how many members were in the Detroit Association and he stated that there are over 4,000 at the present time. The list of officers of the Detroit division, U. N. I. A. was submitted by Pettiford to Agent and is as follows:

Alonzo D. Pettiford	President
F. Levi Lord	Executive Secretary
Mattie Ray	Lady President
J. S. Croomes	Vice President
George Taylor	" "
J. A. Craigen	General Secretary
O'Brien Bristol-	Treasurer

Other offices to be filled in the near future by election.

Telegram was received from New York Bureau office, dated February 21, 1923, which reads as follows:

"Am thinking seriously of having ganister Davis of this office proceed tonight Detroit purpose interviewing Ketaw stop Advise immediately whether or not Ketaw will be in custody in Detroit tomorrow or next day answer (Signed) Brennan "

With reference to the above telegram, Agent consulted Deputy Chief McCarty of the Detroit police force, who stated that everything would be arranged for this department's convenience at any time, and

that prisoner would be held in Detroit until this office was through with him.

A telegram in answer to the above mentioned one, addressed to Mr. Brennan of the New York office, reads as follows:

"

Feb. 21, 1925.

Sunned re Xetaw stop Arrangements made Police
Department Xetaw will be held here awaiting arrival your
ganister (Signed) Wilcox Acting. "

On the morning of February 23, 1925, in company with Agent Davis of New York Bureau office, and Miss M. Christilaw, stenographer in this office, Agent proceeded to Detroit Police Headquarters where permission was obtained from Chief of Detectives Fox to interview and take statement of SUBJECT. Chief Fox also assigned Lieutenant-Detective F. A. Heig to accompany Agents.

SUBJECT was thereupon interviewed and statement taken in the presence of Lieutenant Heig. This statement, together with various exhibits identified by SUBJECT, are being taken by Agent Davis to New York Bureau office (where photostat copies will be made and original exhibits forwarded to New Orleans Bureau office). Copies of same will be sent to the various Bureau offices interested. All these exhibits have been properly identified and dated by Agents in the presence of SUBJECT and other witnesses.

On February 24, 1925, Agent communicated with Detroit police and was advised that up to the present time nothing has been heard from the New Orleans authorities regarding the extradition of RILEY, although they were wired on the 21st of his apprehension.

Agent was also advised by the police that Pettiford has obtained a writ of habeas corpus and intends to serve it on the Police Department. A hearing on this has been set for Monday, February 26, 1923. Deputy Chief McCarty has advised that they will take charge of this phase and that we may rest assured everything will be all right.

Case concluded at this office.

Case originated at New York.N.Y.Journal to be made at originating office only.

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago. Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb-27/23.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb-19-26/23	REPORT MADE BY: T.L. JEFFERSON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: ESAU RAMUS (col) Alias RAMUS		United States V-MARCUS GARVEY. Violation of Sec-215.U.S.C.C.Using mails to defraud.probable conspiracy to kill government witness.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Chicago.Illinois.

Reference is made to previous report in this case.

On Feb-20-21-1923. Agent interviewed a number of GARVEY, members in the various parts of Chicago, but learn nothing as to the whereabouts of ASAU RAMUS, wanted in connection with the murder of G.W.H.EASON, at New Orleans La. On January 1st,1923.

On Feb-23-1923, agent called on MRS.ROBERTSON, address 4448 Wabash Ave. Chicago. Illinois. MRS.ROBERTSON, is an active member of the GARVEY MOVEMENT, agent is well acquainted with MRS.ROBERTSON, as she is a member of the moslem movement, and agent is a member of this a member of this movement. Agent discuss the killing of G.W.H.EASON, freely with MRS.ROBERTSON, she stated the members had no sympathy for DR.EASON, as he had betrayed his oath made to MARCUS GARVEY, that no traitor could live in the GARVEY, movement.

Agent asked MRS.ROBERTSON, if she new who assassinated DR.EASON. MRS.ROBERTSON, stated that she did not know, but it was the duty of any member to protect the organization, agent ask MRS.ROBERTSON in what manner would the killing of DR.EASON, protect the organization.

MRS.ROBERTSON, stated that EASON, was conspiring to rock the GARVEY, organization and establish one of his own.

own, agent asked MRS. ROBERTSON, when she had last seen ESAU RAMUS, MRS. ROBERTSON, stated that she had not seen brother RAMUS, for some time, that brother WALKER, who is a member of the GARVEY, movement had informed her that RAMUS, was out of the city, but was expected any time.

On Feb-24-1933. Agent interviewed a confidential informant who will cover the GARVEY, meeting sunday, this informant is a member of the GARVEY, movement and has the confidence of the members, this informant has written to one of the active members of the GARVEY, movement at New Orleans La, and is expecting to get some information of value from this source.

On Feb-25-1933. Agent covered the GARVEY, meeting at 4800 South Dearborn Street Chicago. Illinois.

REV-ABRAHAM SIMON and J. TILFORD, was the principal speakers, nothing of interest was said, agent is acquainted with J. TILFORD, and he informed agent that ESAU RAMUS, was not in Chicago. Ill, that he would attend the officers meeting monday night and learn the whereabouts of RAMUS, and advise agent.

Agent is inclosing copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, to the Bureau Office Washington, D.C. Dated Feb-23-1933, relative to raid made by the Chief of Police New Orleans La.

Nothing appeared in the press reports of interest to this office.

On Feb-26-1933. Agent was advised that ESAU RAMUS alias REMUS, had been apprehended at Detroit Michigan.

Closed at Chicago.

EIGHT TAKEN AS RADICALS IN CLEAN-UP

New Orleans Police Surprise Crowd Gathered in Lodge Hall Denouncing Eason

New Orleans, La., Feb. 23.—For the first time in this city, police were prepared to hurl the little oblong metallic bomb containing the tear-producing gas, but its use was restrained simply because several hundred persons assembled in the Longshoremen's hall, Jackson avenue and Franklin street, quietly broke up their meeting and dispersed at the command of Chief Guy R. Molony, who personally led the raid on the hall.

Eight Arrested

Eight of the officers of the Universal Negro Improvement association were arrested for disturbing the peace. When the police descended upon the hall, Thomas Anderson, sent here, it is said, by Marcus Garvey, self-styled "President of Africa," was addressing the meeting. He claimed the meeting was of a religious nature.

The police, however, confiscated papers which indicated that the meeting was anything but a religious one. It was evident from this documentary evidence that the meeting was held for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of Constantine Dwyer, William Shakespeare and Marcus Garvey. Garvey is under a federal charge of defrauding by mail in New York. Dwyer and Shakespeare were indicted by the Orleans parish grand jury for the murder of the Rev. J. W. Eason on Jan. 1.

Before making the raid upon the hall, Chief Molony, speaking to a score of picked men whom he assembled at headquarters, cautioned them to be extremely careful what they did. He told them the great majority of the audience was composed of the most ignorant type, followers of Garvey.

Since the Rev. Mr. Eason was killed, rumors have been current that Dwyer and Shakespeare were tools of "higher-ups" in the "back to Africa" movement, who desired to halt the tide of criticism being launched against them by former officials of the organization. The Rev. Mr. Eason was to have appeared as an important witness against Garvey in his trial at New York and was scheduled to have left New Orleans on Jan. 2, the day following his murder.

Garvey Wants Defense

When news of his death was sent broadcast, Garvey, acting officially, gave the word to his subordinates that a defense fund should be raised to employ counsel for Eason's slayers.

The Rev. Mr. Eason was at one time Garvey's bosom friend, and was a platform orator especially selected to denounce the Chicago Defender for its uncompromising fight on Garvey and his mythical schemes. Eason, before he died, wrote a letter to the Defender begging pardon for his attack and stating that he had been misled by a man of questionable character and whose policy of preaching hate would lead to strife and bloodshed.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 28, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 26, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, this morning ELIE GARCIA called to see the writer, and among other things, said he had held an office in the BLACK STAR LINE. The writer asked GARCIA if it was a fact that he (GARCIA), under instructions of GARVEY gave ESAU RAMUS a \$100. check to go to New Orleans, before the death of DR. EASON. GARCIA said that GARVEY drew the check for \$100., payable to "Cash" as the bank was closed. MR. BAUL cashed the check for RAMUS and GARVEY also gave RAMUS a letter to the New Orleans Division of the U.N.I.A., instructing them to put RAMUS to work.

GARCIA further stated that after the death of EASON, RAMUS came back to New York, and GARVEY gave RAMUS \$500.00 and told him to get out of the way. Agent asked GARCIA how GARVEY first received the message from New Orleans at the time of the shooting of DR. EASON and GARCIA said that DR. EASON had a friend (woman) in New Orleans and this lady sent GARCIA a telegram. As soon as GARCIA received the telegram he called MR. GARVEY and told him about it.

GARCIA also said that various members of the U.N.I.A. New York local had loaned money

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 26th 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

to the U.N.I.A. to the extent of \$260,000. and the U.N.I.A. agreed to pay this money back on demand, but had used same and did not have one penny left with which to pay the lenders if they should call for same. GARCIA said that he had fixed the reports and records so that no one could tell how the U.N.I.A. did stand.

Agent attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 158th Street, near Lenox Avenue, given by the "Daily Times" (Negro newspaper.) There were 175 persons present, mostly men and all West Indians. The speakers for the afternoon were WILLIAM SHERRILL, GA. A. CARTER, and WILLIAM FERRIS. MARCUS GARVEY did not speak.

In SHERRILL'S speech he asked everybody to stand by the U.N.I.A. CARTER and FERRIS spoke along the same lines. Nothing of any importance to this case was said. There will be meetings all this week at Liberty Hall.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	2/26/25	2/21-26th	Mortimer J. Davis ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.
IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al			Alleged Conspiracy to intimidate Govt. witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Feb. 21st.

On this date a telegram was received from the Detroit, Mich. office advising that ESAU RAMUS, alias JOHN JEFFRIES, alias PRINCE, had been taken into custody by the Detroit police on the previous night. Agent in Charge Brennan at once wired Detroit, asking how long Ramus would be held there before being extradited to New Orleans, advising that it was his intention to send the writer to Detroit for the purpose of interviewing Ramus. Upon receipt of a telegraphic reply from Detroit that subject would be held there at the convenience of this Department, Agent left New York at 6 p.m. for Detroit.

Feb. 22nd

Upon arriving in Detroit, Agent proceeded directly to the Bureau office and there met Agent P. H. Dupuis who has been working on this case for some time and is fully familiar with all details of it, having investigated and located Ramus in Detroit and subsequently worked with the Detroit police in apprehending him. After going over the matter it was decided better to wait until the 25rd inst. to interview Ramus.

Feb. 23rd.

This a.m., in company with Agent Dupuis and Miss F. M. Christilaw, stenographer at the Detroit office, proceeded to Police Headquarters, Detroit. There, in company of Lieutenant Detective Heig we interviewed and took a statement from Ramus, copy of which is attached hereto. I am sending copy of this statement to New Orleans and to Philadelphia; to the former office is also being sent the various exhibits identified by Ramus and initialed by Agents, should they be needed in the future.

For the information of the New Orleans office, I desire to state that in taking this statement from Ramus an effort was made to question him as little as possible regarding the murder of Dr. Eason, this for the purpose of not conflicting with any plans or details contemplated in New Orleans with which Agent is not familiar. My purpose in coming to Detroit to question Ramus was in direct connection with the case of fraud now pending against Marcus Garvey in the Federal court at New York. It has always been our belief that Garvey was the instigator of Eason's death and it was for the purpose of thus connecting Garvey that Agent questioned Ramus; likewise it was believed advisable to do this before attorneys or representatives of the U. N. I. A. could reach him.

Ramus, as his statement will indicate, is apparently as good a liar as he is a criminal. He is one of the typical Garveyites who believe Marcus Garvey to be some sort of a diety, and it was very

190-1781-6

plain that he had no intention of involving Garvey in this case. After taking the statement from him Agents endeavored to impress Ramus, with the purpose of having him think the matter over and perhaps amend or add to same on the following day.

Feb. 24th.

On this date Agents learned that Alonzo D. Pettiford, colored attorney of Detroit, and president of the Detroit division U. N. I. A., obtained a writ of habeus corpus for Ramus and that a hearing on same had been set for Monday. Agent Dupuis' report will show that Pettiford approached him on the 22nd inst. and advised that he had been retained as counsel for Ramus. Agent Dupuis at once communicated with the Police, who assured that the matter would be taken care of by them.

At about 1.30 p.m. Agent Wilcox of the Detroit office advised Agents that Mr. Brennan had telephoned him from New York and stated that he had received a telegram from New Orleans, according to which the authorities there did not appear willing to extradite Ramus from Michigan; however, Mr. Brennan advised, the New York police were willing to take subject, and arrangements had been made there to send a warrant to Detroit for him. Agent Wilcox, not being familiar with the progress of this case, did not know of the issuance of the writx when he talked to Mr. Brennan; therefore, upon suggestion of Agent in Charge Hessler, the writer telephoned to the New York office, and during Mr. Brennan's absence at lunch spoke with Mr.

C. J. Scully, advising of the situation here, and asking that the New York Police be requested to wire the warrant today without fail.

Agent Dupuis and the writer then went to Police Headquarters, where the former explained the matter to Chief of Detectives Fox and Deputy Chief McCarthy who advised that they would arrange to hold subject pending the New York warrant and also take care of the hearing on the writ on the 26th inst. Then, in company with Lieut. of Detectives Lockwood, Agents again interviewed Ramus. We offered to read his statement to him or to let him read it himself, but upon being advised by him that he could not read, Agent started reading same. Upon reaching the fourth page Ramus stopped Agent and stated that it was apparently all right and offered to sign it, which he did in presence of Agents. No notary being available, Agents placed their signatures on the statement as witnesses. An effort was then made to question Ramus further, but it was found that he was more disinclined to talk today than he was yesterday, in fact he practically refused to answer questions put to him.

There being nothing further for this Agent to do in the matter here especially in view of the fact that Ramus will now be returned to New York, Agent made arrangements to return to headquarters at New York and did so on the night of Feb. 25th.

It is to be regretted that the New Orleans authorities are unwilling to take Ramus now; to say the least it has been the cause of much embarrassment and loss of prestige in Detroit as well as at New York City.

Detroit, Michigan,
February 23, 1935.

TREATMENT OF EDUARD RYAN

Taken at Police Headquarters, Detroit, Michigan in the presence of:

- 1. W. J. Berg, Lieut. Detective, Detroit, Michigan.
- 2. J. Davis, Special Agent, U. S. Dept. of Justice.
- 3. F. E. Dennis, Special Agent, U. S. Dept. of Justice.
- 4. E. E. Christman, Stenographer.

Questions by Mr. Davis:

1. Mr. Ryan, I am going to ask you certain questions, I want to know whether you are willing to answer them voluntarily without threat, duress or promise of immunity or any kind. If you are willing to answer any questions under these circumstances, will you kindly say yes?

A. Yes.

2. What is your correct name?

A. Eduard Ryan.

3. And your address?

A. 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4. What other names have you used besides Ryan?

A. Jeffries.

5. They used to call you 'Jeff', didn't they?

A. Yes.

6. Didn't they used to call you John Jeffries?

A. Yes.

7. Are you an American citizen?

A. I have my first papers.

8. Where were you born?

A. St. Kitts, B.W.I.

9. When did you come to the United States?

A. In 1916 I think.

10. Did you land at New York City?

A. No, at Boston.

11. Were you inspected by the Immigration authorities at Boston?

A. I was in the fall of 1916 when they first came to the States.

12. Did you come to the States on a ship or by air?

A. I came by ship.

13. When did you first come to the States, didn't you, in 1916?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever pay any local tax?

A. No.

Q. Where did you go from Boston?

A. To New York.

Q. Where did you reside in New York?

A. 203 West 104th Street, p. of Richards.

Q. How long did you remain in New York City?

A. I remained in New York about 6 years.

Q. What was your occupation?

A. Laboring work.

Q. Are you a married man?

A. Yes.

Q. Where is your wife now?

A. She is living in Philadelphia.

Q. Is the address you have given us?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your wife's name?

A. Marian.

Q. Does she also use the name of Mary?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any children?

A. No.

Q. What last name does your wife use?

A. Prince.

Q. Doesn't she also use the name of Prince?

A. My wife, no.

Q. Do you know any one named Mary Prince?

A. Yes, she is in New York.

Q. At what address?

A. 1807 Third Avenue.

Q. She is Mary Prince?

A. Yes, she is in New York.

Q. Do you still have contact with her?

A. Yes, I have contact with her.

- Q. Have you written to her recently?
A. Yes, I wrote to her when I was in New Orleans.
- Q. Have you written to her since you have been in Detroit?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you ever lived with Mary Prince in New York?
A. Sure, I used to go with her.
- Q. Did you live as man and wife?
A. No.
- Q. Haven't you also used the name of Prince?
A. Here, I do.
- Q. Where did you get that name?
A. I took it from her.
- Q. Is she married or single?
A. She is single.
- Q. Do you know her sister, Mrs. Mulrain?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know a fellow by the name of Caesar?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. They all lived together, didn't they?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where did you go when you left New York?
A. Philadelphia.
- Q. How long did you stay in Philadelphia?
A. A year and something.
- Q. Where did you go from Philadelphia?
A. New Orleans.
- Q. Did you ever make any trip from Philadelphia to New York?
A. Yes, in August, 1932.
- Q. When, when did you first meet Marcus Garvey?
A. 5 years ago.
- Q. Where?
A. New York.

190-1-81-6

- Q. How did you come to meet him?
A. I saw him speaking in the street and I started to listen to the conversation and I saw it was good and I joined that movement.

Q. What movement do you mean?

A. U.N.I.A. (Universal Negro Improvement Association).

Q. Are you still a member of the U.N.I.A.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever held any official position in the U.N.I.A.?

A. No, the only position I held in the U.N.I.A. was janitor, that was in Philadelphia.

Q. Now, I want you to recall about the fall of 1932, you were in Philadelphia at that time, weren't you?

A. I think I was in New York.

Q. Living in New York?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But your family was in Philadelphia, weren't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who sent you to New Orleans?

A. No one sent me but myself.

Q. Who gave you the money to go to New Orleans?

A. I had the money.

Q. Why did you go to New Orleans?

A. Because I understood the detectives were looking for me in Philadelphia, someone told me the detectives were looking for me in Philadelphia and then I moved from Philadelphia.

Q. Did you go from New York to New Orleans in any capacity for the U.N.I.A.?

A. No, sir, I go from Philadelphia to New Orleans. The moment I got to New Orleans I write to Marcus Garvey that New Orleans was so dull, if he could give me any kind of credentials as an organizer.

Q. But you just told me that you went from New York to New Orleans

A. From Philadelphia to New Orleans, I am sure that I went from Philadelphia to New Orleans but I was in New York most any Sunday.

Q. Now, Marcus, you held an official position in the U.N.I.A.

A. No, I didn't, only when I went to New Orleans I asked for credentials.

Q. Did you get any credentials?

A. No, I didn't get any, but I was a member, and I had the credentials from the U.N.I.A. in New York.

Q. What was his name?
A. Snyder.

Q. I show you a picture of a group of colored men in uniform and ask you whether you appear in that picture?
A. Sure.

Q. Which one are you?
A. This one right here (pointing to second from right, first row).

Q. Mr. Rouns, will you kindly place an X under your picture (place X underneath picture. Marked also with X by Agent Davis in presence of other witnesses.

Q. Will you kindly explain to me what that picture represents?
A. It represents the police force in the U.N.I.A.

Q. Is that the uniform of the U.N.I.A. Police in the picture?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you are a member of the U.N.I.A. Police?
A. Yes.

Q. What rank did you hold?
A. Instructor.

Q. Where was this picture taken?
A. Philadelphia on South Street near Broad.

Q. Do you remember the name of the studio?
A. No, but you cannot miss it, there is one on the up town side and one on the down town side, it was the one on the down town side.

Q. When was this taken?
A. I don't know, but I think last summer.

Q. When I asked you whether you held an official position in the U.N.I.A., you said No.
A. That is not an official position because in an official position you got pay.

Q. What was the purpose of the U.N.I.A. police?
A. To keep order, you see they had men sworn in, Brown was sworn in, Grant was sworn in and Woods was sworn in.

Q. Sworn in as what?
A. As Special Officers for the U.N.I.A.?

Q. When you are a Special Officer for the U.N.I.A. are you a member of the U.N.I.A. Police?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it true that you were appointed organizer for the U.M.W. in the State of Louisiana?

A. Just from Professor Sawyer.

Q. Isn't it a fact that when you arrived in New Orleans you had letters in your possession introducing you to the officials of the U.M.W.?

A. Recommendations, sure.

Q. By whom were these recommendations signed?

A. Marcus Garvey.

Q. What did the recommendations say?

A. I don't remember now.

Q. Were you in communication with the headquarters while in New Orleans?

A. I write several times.

Q. How often did you write?

A. I wrote headquarters about three times while in New Orleans.

Q. When did you arrive in New Orleans?

A. I don't know the day.

Q. Was it in the summer or in the winter or in the fall?

A. It was in the fall.

Q. Of what year?

A. A little before Christmas, I think.

Q. 1922?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what month?

A. No, I don't.

Q. How much money did you have when you got to New Orleans?

A. About \$75.00.

Q. Was that in cash?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you live in New Orleans?

A. I lived at 1403 South Liberty Street (but I am not sure of the number) for one week, then I moved and went up to 1558 Iberville Street.

Q. Did you go to Detroit?

A. Yes, when I went to Detroit.

Q. When were you there?

A. I think it was a couple of days after I came to Detroit.

Q. Why did you go to New York?

A. My main reason was to stop in Philadelphia but I understood that I would be caught in Philadelphia as they were looking for me there.

Q. Who told you they were looking for you?

A. I got a letter from my wife.

Q. Can you remember the exact date you got to New York City?

A. No.

Q. Was it in the month of January?

A. I don't know the month, that is true.

Q. Where did you stop in New York City, where did you live?

A. I stopped two days at 1807 Third Avenue.

Q. How long did you stay in New York?

A. Two days.

Q. You went to the headquarters of the U.M.W. while you were in New York, didn't you?

A. Sure, I went there.

Q. Who did you see there?

A. I saw many people. I wanted to see Mr. Conway but I couldn't see him because he was busy, that is what they told me.

Q. Who told you that?

A. A young man who sat at the switch board.

Q. Did you see Mr. ...?

A. No.

Q. Did you see Mr. ...?

A. No.

Q. Did you see Mr. ...?

A. I don't know. I could not see him. I know the things he said I didn't want to hang around.

Q. Did you see Miss ...?

A. Yes, I saw her when she was coming down the stairs.

Q. What did Miss ... say?

A. She wanted to know what I was doing. I said I wanted to see Mr. Conway but she said "he is busy".

Q. When did you leave New Orleans?

A. Right after the Mason trouble.

Q. What Mason trouble do you mean?

A. The shooting.

Q. Of when?

A. Mason.

Q. When was Dr. Mason shot?

A. It was New Years night as I understand it.

Q. Now, Mamie, I am not going into that because I don't want to interfere with anything that might take place in New Orleans in that respect. You say you left New Orleans and came direct to Detroit?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. Where did you stop on the way up?

A. I stopped in Alabama once and then I don't know the next change, I changed somewhere else, I don't know what change it was.

Q. Didn't you stop in Chicago on the way up?

A. It might have been Chicago but I didn't know the change.

Q. How many letters did you mail on the way up?

A. To whom?

Q. To anybody?

A. I mailed one to my wife.

Q. Where did you mail it?

A. At New Orleans, I mailed a letter from New Orleans just before I left.

Q. Did you mail any letters from the train on the way up?

A. No.

Q. Did you stop at Chicago?

A. I made a stop in changing trains but I don't know what stop it was.

Q. Did you mail any letters in Chicago?

A. No.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you went from New Orleans to New York City?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Have you been in New York City since you left New Orleans?

A. No. Sure, I have.

Q. Why were you so anxious to see Mr. Garvey?

A. Because I wanted to tell him the reason why I came up there from the trouble in New Orleans.

Q. What trouble in New Orleans?

A. Mason trouble.

Q. Why did you run away?

A. I ran away because I didn't want to be arrested, they arrested two men at the house where I was living.

Q. Do you mean Edward Shakespeare?

A. They arrested Eager first and Shakespeare afterwards.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you left New Orleans or were prepared to leave New Orleans before these men were arrested?

A. No, if I was prepared to leave before these men were arrested I wouldn't leave my trunk there.

Q. Why did you think they wanted to arrest you?

A. They were arresting all the men in the house, they arrested Eager first and later on they arrested Shakespeare.

Q. Why did they arrest these men?

A. Because they were at the Mason meeting that night.

Q. What were they, weren't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you run away?

A. Because they were all there.

Q. You saw that Eager and Shakespeare had guns on them, didn't you?

A. Yes, I saw them, but I don't believe that Eager had a gun.

Q. Why don't you believe that Eager had a gun?

A. I saw Shakespeare was dressing and he didn't put a gun in his pocket.

Q. Did it hit him to see a gun in his pocket?

A. (No answer)

Q. Did you ever see Eager have a gun?

A. No.

Q. How about Shakespeare?

A. I didn't see him have one.

1. Weren't they members of the U.M.W. Police?

A. Sure.

2. And weren't you their instructor?

A. Yes.

3. And, as a matter of fact, didn't you always carry a gun?

A. No, we never carried guns.

4. Then how do you account for the fact that when Dwyer was arrested they found a gun on him.

A. I didn't know that.

5. When did you find out that Dwyer and Wickospeare were arrested?
A. The same evening that Dwyer was arrested I went up town and when I was coming back I met one of the young men, a member of the same association, and he told me that they arrested Dwyer. He said, "You better not go home, they might arrest you, too".

6. What was that young man's name?

A. I don't know his name.

7. What street was that where he told you?

A. We were near to Iverville, I don't know the name of the street.

8. Now isn't it a fact that you told this gentleman (Mr. Dupuis) the other night that Mrs. Dwyer told you her husband was arrested?

A. That was afterwards, I went to the house anyway and then Mrs. Dwyer told me, "They arrested my husband," someone said he had been to the hospital."

9. And that was the night that you were arrested?

A. Yes, that was the night.

10. And you told this gentleman (Mr. Dupuis) that you were arrested the night that you were arrested?

A. That's right.

11. (Question by Mr. Dupuis) Didn't you tell me the other night that Mrs. Dwyer was in the street and told you you were better not go home?

A. No, we were practically in the street, she was on the steps.

12. Now, as I understand it, you went home, heard that Dwyer was arrested, changed your collar, went up town and then you heard that Mr. Dwyer was arrested, who told you that Dwyer was arrested?

A. The gentleman, young man.

Q. What was his name?

A. I don't know those people's names.

Q. You mean that a strange man came up to you?

A. No, he wasn't a strange man, he was a member of the association.

Q. Why did he pick you out and tell you?

A. Because he knows me.

Q. Was he a member of your police force?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his name?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Well, how many men were in your police force?

A. Between 30 and 35.

Q. All living in New Orleans?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were their instructor and organizer, and you didn't know their names?

A. No, it was hard to know their names, I had a man who kept track of their names.

Q. Give me a description of the man who told you that Shakespeare was arrested?

A. He had a heavy build, dark fellow, not very tall.

Q. How old was he?

A. I don't know.

Q. How tall was he?

A. I don't know.

Q. How old was he?

A. I don't know.

Q. How tall was he?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did he have a mustache or goatee?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he have a soft hat?

A. He had a sort of a light hat.

Q. Didn't he have a mark on his face?

A. No, he had a clean face.

Q. How old do you think he was?

A. Between 30 and 34.

Q. Is he married?

A. I don't know.

Q. What was this man's number in your police force?

A. We didn't have numbers.

Q. Was he at the meeting with you?

A. Yes, he was there too.

Q. I mean the meeting where Dr. Mason spoke that night?

A. I think he was.

Q. Where was it that he informed you that Shakespeare had been arrested?

A. A block and a half away from Iverville Street just after you cross the railroad.

Q. What kind of a street is that, is it lighted well or dark?

A. It is lighted.

Q. Was there a store there?

A. Yes.

Q. What time was it?

A. I think it was about 11:30.

Q. How did you get there from your home?

A. He was coming to.

Q. Were you walking?

A. No, I was going home and he was coming in the opposite direction along the street.

Q. Was that right after you had left the meeting?

A. Not exactly.

Q. The Mason meeting?

A. No, that was the day after that.

Q. This was about two days after?

A. Either a day or two days after, because they didn't arrest anyone until the second day.

Q. Now, you went to the Mason meeting with Dwyer and Shakespeare re?

A. Yes.

Q. Who else was in your party?

A. Many fellows were there.

Q. All members of the U.M.W.?

A. Yes, members of the U.M.W., women, etc.

Q. About how many people in your party?

A. I can't estimate.

Q. Did you all sit together in the church?

A. I sat by the door.

Q. Who sat with you?

A. An African fellow sat right next to me.

Q. What was his name?

A. I don't know his name.

Q. Was he a member of your police force?

A. He wanted to be one and I was going to take him, too, if the trouble had not started.

Q. What time did you get to the meeting?

A. About half past eight.

Q. And you stayed there until the meeting was over?

A. Until the doxology.

Q. What did you do at the meeting, was it?

A. I don't know what time the meeting was over.

Q. Did you see anyone else?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you see anyone else?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you see anyone else at that time when you were out?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you see anyone else?

Q. So that you probably got out before most of the people?

A. No, a good many people got out before me, while they were singing the last piece some people were walking out.

Q. When you got outside, what did you do?

A. Light me a cigarette and then I went home.

Q. Didn't you wait for your friends?
A. No, I didn't, except for the fellow that sat with me.

Q. Did he leave at the same time you did?
A. Same time.

Q. You came there with a party and you mean to say that you came out alone?
A. No, I wasn't alone, the other fellow who sat with me was with me.

Q. Well, what became of all these people that you went in with?
A. Only two of us went in together.

Q. You just told me that you went down there with Dwyer and Shakespeare and a group of friends, now you say that you didn't go in there with a group of friends?
A. Dwyer and Shakespeare and many others were there.

Q. I am going to ask you now again, isn't it a fact that when you came out of that church you waited for your friends?
A. No, I didn't wait, I stopped a minute, lighted a cigarette and went home.

Q. Where did you go?

A. Home, I took the car that turned Jackson Ave. and went straight

home. I saw a fellow go with some
other fellows. They were checked out before they were allowed to
leave the lot.

Q. Did you go in to your home alone?
A. I went in with some other fellows. One of them was a
fellow.

Q. What street is that?
A. It is on Liberty or Canal Street.

Q. Did you go to other streets?
A. I did not go to other streets and the other one is Lee St.

Q. What is the name of the restaurant?
A. I don't know, it is just a restaurant, white and colored help,
anybody can go in.

Q. What time was it when you got into the restaurant?
A. About half past eleven but I'm not sure.

Q. Was the other fellow with you?
A. Yes.

Q. And you can't remember his name?

A. No, sir.

Q. That fellow is very important to you, could you recognize him if you saw him again?

A. Yes, if I saw him a block off.

Q. Do you know where he lives?

A. No.

Q. Now, let's get back to New York again. You say you stayed in New York, how many days?

A. 2 days.

Q. Do you remember the dates you were in New York?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it the beginning of the week or the end of the week?

A. The middle of the week.

Q. Who told you that you better get right out of New York?

A. No one told me but Mary.

Q. Who is Mary?

A. Mary Prince, she said, "It don't pay to stay in New York as they will get you."

Q. Get you for what?

A. That trouble of Mason's and she told me that they might arrest me.

Q. How much money did you get at the U.N.I.A. headquarters?

A. I didn't get no money from the U.N.I.A. headquarters.

Q. How much money did you get at the U.N.I.A. headquarters?

A. I didn't get no money from the U.N.I.A. headquarters.

Q. How much money did you get at the U.N.I.A. headquarters?

A. I didn't get no money from the U.N.I.A. headquarters.

Q. Did you see Mr. Tobias in New York, do you know Mr. Tobl?

A. Yes, I used to live in New York, I know him well.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you were a body guard to Mr. Carver at one time, you traveled around with him?

A. Not me, no sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Strong? What is his position?

A. Yes, he is a body guard.

Q. And you tell me now that you were never a body guard to Garvey in New York?

A. No, sir, I never have been.

Q. Did you get a salary from the association while you were in New York?

A. For what?

Q. For anything?

A. No, I didn't get none.

Q. Were you a stockholder in the Black Star Line?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever sell any stock for the Black Star Line?

A. No, I buy stock.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.M.W.?

A. No, I bought bonds.

Q. You never sold any bonds?

A. No, but I have bought bonds.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.M.W.?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.M.W.?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.M.W.?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.M.W.?

A. No, sir.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever sell any bonds for the U.M.W.?

A. It was missed, yes.

Q. Is it your hand writing?

A. Yes.

Q. And is that your signature on the bottom?

A. Yes.

Q. You are positive of that.

A. All right.

Q. You will notice on the bottom of your letter to the left of your name the initials 'JJ'.

A. Yes, that is the nick name, John J. James.

Q. Mr. James, are you willing now to give me samples of your handwriting?

A. Yes.

Q. I show you photostatic copy of a letter on the letterhead of the U.S.I.A., 1810 South Street, Philadelphia, dated at Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1952, addressed to Mr. J. J. James, and ask you whether you recognize that letter?

A. No, sir.

Q. I am asking you now, James, do you recognize that letter?

A. I do not remember it.

Q. Is that letter in your hand writing?

A. No, sir.

Q. I show you scratch pad on the top of which appears printed in ink six lines and ask you whether you have ever seen that before?

A. Yes.

Q. Does the pad belong to you?

A. Yes, and I visited that too.

Q. I show the pad that you gave to Mr. J. J. James?

A. Yes, he took it.

Q. Where did he take it?

A. I don't know.

Q. Will you kindly place your signature over the printed name?

(He puts his signature in this space over the name listed and by Special Agent Davis and Special Agent Smith).

Q. The writer of the pad is Mr. "H. J. Henry" James, Captain Secret Service Police, U.S.I.A. and U.S.I.A. . . .
U.S.I.A. National Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice, U.S.I.A., 1810 South Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Is Henry James?

A. That is the name I use.

Q. And is that your title, Captain, Secret Service Police, U.S.I.A.

A. I put it on that sitting down when I wasn't doing anything to practice.

Q. Where did you write that?
A. In my room.

Q. At what address?
A. 2401 Chene Street at the home of Mrs. F.G. Gray.

Q. When did you write that?
A. Last week.

Q. Mr. Brown, I show you this piece of paper containing writing which you have just made in the presence of persons here and ask you if that is a true copy of your hand writing.
A. Yes, sir, sure.

Q. When was Mr. Carvey in Detroit?
A. I think about four weeks ago.

Q. It was the first week in February, wasn't it?
A. I don't know.

Q. It was this month, wasn't it?
A. Yes, I think it was.

Q. What did Mr. Carvey say to you when he came here?
A. When the meeting was over many people were rushing to him and I went over and shook hands.

Q. Didn't Mr. Carvey tell you that as soon as the Eisen matter blew over he would send you to Liberia?
A. No, sir, I didn't have any talk with him here.

Q. How long was Carvey in Detroit?
A. I don't know. He came in that morning, it was afternoon when I saw him and he was here until the night.

Q. What time?
A. I don't know.

Q. Where did he stop while he was in town?
A. I don't know where he stayed.

Q. Where did you get the money to come from New Orleans to, as you say, Detroit?
A. I had the money.

Q. Where did you get it?
A. I used to work before I went to New Orleans, I had money.

Q. Did you work in New Orleans?

A. No more than speaking and in the interests of the organization, the only salary I received was what I took from collections to cover my expenses.

Q. Where did you get the money to go to New Orleans?

A. I had the money myself. I was working in Philadelphia.

Q. What did you work at in Philadelphia?

A. Janitor.

Q. Where?

A. Janitor at 604 South 17th Street.

Q. How much did you get there?

A. \$10.00.

Q. A week?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you worked since you came to Detroit?

A. No.

Q. Where did you get the money to go from Detroit to New York?

A. I had enough money in my pocket.

Q. How much money did you have when you left New Orleans?

A. \$10.00.

Q. How much did you pay for your tickets?

A. \$10.00.

Q. How much did you have in your pocket when you left New Orleans?

A. \$10.00.

Q. How much did you have in your pocket when you left New Orleans?

A. \$10.00.

Q. How much did you have in your pocket when you left New Orleans?

A. \$10.00.

Q. Did you get any money while you were here?

A. I got some from my wife.

Q. How did she send it to you?

A. Through the mail.

Q. By money order?

A. No, it was sealed up in a letter.

Q. How much did she send you?
A. The last money I got was \$20.00.

Q. When was that?
A. Last week, I think.

Q. How much before that?
A. I don't remember.

Q. How many times has she sent you money in Detroit?
A. Only once.

Q. How much board do you pay here?
A. \$4.00.

Q. \$4.00 a week and how much do your meals cost?
A. My meals don't cost me anything half the time.

Q. How much money have you got now?
A. \$35.00.

Q. According to your statement, when you arrived in Detroit you had \$20.00, your wife sent you \$20.00, making you \$40.00. You have lived here 3 weeks at \$4.00 a week, this would be you about \$18.00, yet you state you have \$35.00, how do you explain that?
A. I don't know.

Q. Did you receive any money from anyone else?
A. No.

Q. Did you receive any money from anyone else?
A. No.

Q. Did you receive any money from anyone else?
A. No.

Q. Did you receive any money from anyone else?
A. No.

Q. Why did they collect money for you?
A. Because I asked them to, I had to send out for the uniforms and bridges.

Q. Do you know a woman in New Orleans by the name of Ethel?
A. Yes, she is a lady.

Q. Where does she live?
A. I know where she lives, I don't know the street just now.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Box 696,
New Orleans, La.,
February 24, 1923.

Hon. Wm. J. Burns,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Governor:

For your confidential information will state that the State Prosecuting Attorney Mr. Marr, and the Chief of Police of New Orleans during the last three days that I have been working with them endeavoring to have them place before their Grand Jury all the evidence on hand to substantiate request on the Governor for extradition of prisoner arrested in Detroit who to my mind is by evidence and affidavits on hand undoubtedly implicated in murder of J. W. Eason on January first.

Prosecuting Attorney and Police claim, first lack of funds and second, lack of evidence to convict prisoner Ramus. I persuaded them to send a capias which will give us time to go over thoroughly and convince them that we have the evidence.

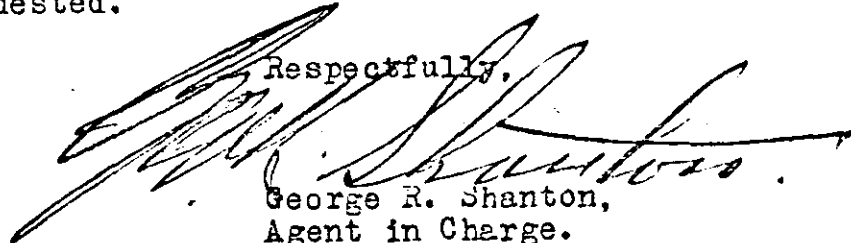
It is their opinion that they have the actual killers in jail, Shakespeare and Dwyer, and there is no doubt but that they will put them across.

I am glad that Agent Gulley and undercover

Agent Jones will be on the scene, as they have all facts on hand. This I believe will convince the Prosecuting Attorney and extradition papers will go forward.

I will keep you well informed, also New York as requested.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George R. Shanton". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

George R. Shanton,
Agent in Charge.

190-1781-6

Instructions received

Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 1, 1923. Feb. 21, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew W. Battie
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)		

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed the REV. P. P. PAUL, Chaplain of the U.N.I.A. from 1920 to May, 1922, who also inspected the cash receipts coming in each day from all over the country. The REV. PAUL said that GARVEY was in the city when the first advertising stating that the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" was the next ship for the BLACK STAR LINE, was published. GARVEY named the ship and had photographs of it put in the "Negro world" so GARVEY cannot say he did not know about the advertising regarding the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" for he O. K.'d the proofs. The REV. PAUL further stated that GARVEY started out with honest intentions but the temptation was too great and GARVEY could not resist it. GARVEY finally reached the point where he would not respect the REV. PAUL and his office, therefore the REV. PAUL resigned. REV. PAUL'S address is #106 West 128th Street, Employment Agency.

MR. YEARMOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. General was interviewed and he advised the writer that he was going to resign his office as Secretary in the U.N.I.A. in a very short time as he feels he would be doing himself harm to remain any longer.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923, Andrew M. Battle.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P. M., where there was a crowning of seven queens of Ethiopia by CAPT. G. GAINS of the U.N.I.A. and a bust of MARCUS GARVEY was unveiled by WM. SHEPHERD S. BAUM, the High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A., in his address, said he expected to see GARVEY King of Liberia very soon, and the money raised by charging a fee of 50¢ admission tonight was to be used in the erection of a new hall.

There were 800 present at this meeting.

RE: U.S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et.al. 3-1-25 ANDREW L. BATTLE.

shooting of EASON and had remained in New Orleans until EASON was shot and then returned to the New York office of the U.N.I.A.

POSTUM further stated that immediately after the shooting a telegram had been sent direct to GARVEY, notifying him of same, and made this remark, "You see, MR. BATTLE, ANDERSON went down a few days before EASON went to New Orleans and made the necessary arrangements for the killing, and then returned and ANDERSON had some bitter words with EASON last year."

In talking to W. H. FERRIS, Editor of the "World", of the U.N.I.A., FERRIS said that one of the reasons that GARVEY had it in for EASON was that EASON blocked GARVEY in New Orleans by going down there last year and telling the police force that GARVEY, on his return to New York in 1922, bragged of the way he had bluffed the entire police force there and had managed to give lectures against their orders, and that when GARVEY went down the second time he received a "warm" reception from the police.

FERRIS further stated that it looked very bad for ANDERSON from the remarks that he made when he came back to New York and that it looked bad also for GARVEY, as GARVEY had taken up \$200. through contributions and had stated it was to defend those men who had been arrested in New Orleans and that GARVEY is asking practically every member of the U.N.I.A. through the "Negro World" to help to defend those men by sending some money to the U.N.I.A. office.

Continued.

Instructions of		Agent in Charge, Adv		nan.
REPORT MADE AT:	D	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REF	
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3- 23	1-16-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.	
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:				
RE: <u>U. S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.</u> Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).				

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, in an interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, of #104 West 138th Street, one of the West Indian leaders of the U.N.I.A., the writer was informed that GARVEY sent ANDERSON (one of the Secretaries) to New Orleans, just a few days before EASON was shot, and that ANDERSON remained in New Orleans until after EASON was killed; then ANDERSON returned to GARVEY'S office.

On arriving at GARVEY'S office, ANDERSON was asked if he killed EASON. ANDERSON said, "No, but he got what was coming to him," also that there had been a big uproar in office of the U.N.I.A. ever since EASON'S death.

Agent was again talking to DeBOURG near 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, and DeBOURG stated that in a conference he had with MR. R. E. POSTUM, at #264 West 135th Street, POSTUM stated that his brother, who is now working with the U.N.I.A., was going to resign for the following reasons: That up at Liberty Hall the other night, GARVEY bragged about the death of EASON and then took up money to defend the men who did the killing and he said it was true that ANDERSON did go to New Orleans a few days before the

RECEIVED
MARCH 15 1936
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
333 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 15, 1936.

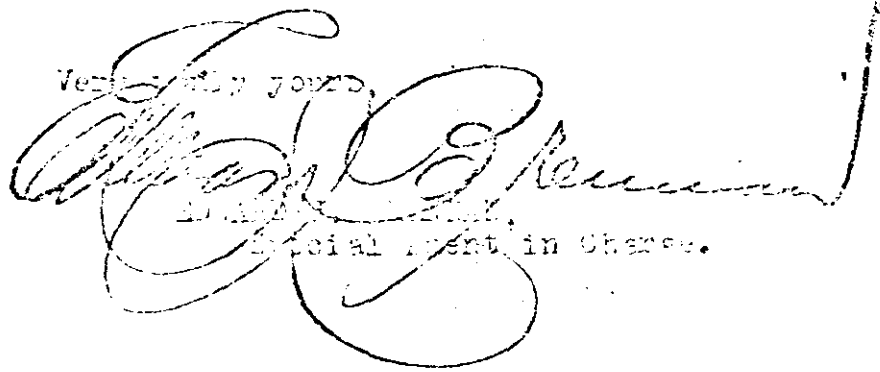
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Re: U. S. VS HENRY JOHN WILSON
Victim: Section 818, U.S.C.,
Under the title of "Friend" N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a booklet issued by
Marcus Garvey, President-General of the Universal Negro Improve-
ment Association in which he attacks the persons who signed a
letter which was sent on January 15th to Attorney-General
Clegg.

Very truly yours,



J. Edgar Hoover
Special Agent in Charge.

JED:MSD
Enclos.

190-1781-6

EIGHT "UNCLE TOM" NEGROES

LETTER TO

“TELL Stoups THE MAN

WHO IS EXPOSING NEGRO CROOKS AS LEADERS

Would-be "Stool Pigeons" Try to Make Out Case Against Leader
Who Is They In Their Flesh

WRITE LETTER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
WHITE PRESS MISREPRESENTING GARVEY
AND MOVEMENT

NEGROES WHO LIVED OFF CHARITY OF GOOD
WHITE PEOPLE SCORED

Tried to Make Out That There Is Hatred Taught by
Garvey and U. N. I. A.

U. N. I. A. AND GARVEY STAND FOR LOVE AND HUMAN
BROTHERHOOD—WHITE PEOPLE WELL KNOW
THAT THE NEGRO IS HIS OWN ENEMY—
ACTION OF EIGHT TRAITORS PROVE
SAME TO BE TRUE

All Broad-Minded White People Are In Sympathy With U. N. I. A.
to Help Race Improve Itself

FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGRO RACE, Greeting:

I have to bring to your attention on this week the greatest bit of treachery and wickedness that any group of Negroes could be capable of. This thing is so shocking, so vicious and murderous as to make it impossible for any self-respecting person to imagine that any one, other than a culprit of the meanest kind, could be responsible for its authorship.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES

It is said that there is honor even among thieves, but it is apparent that there is no honor and self-respect among certain Negroes in that they would resort to the meanest and lowest methods possible, not only to pilfer the pockets of their brothers but to rob one of his fair name. Stealing a man's money is, as Shakespeare says, trash, but to injure a man's reputation, to tarnish his character, is a crime of the lowest kind which not even ordinary thieves would indulge in. To further imagine that a group of colored men could be responsible for writing to the Attorney General of the United States of America and to the white people at large in endeavoring to prejudice them against fellow Negroes whose only crime has been that of making an effort to improve the condition of the race is beyond the conception of the most fertile imagination; nevertheless, the thing has been done by a group of New York Negroes who have written their names down everlastingly as enemies of their own race by maliciously, wickedly and treacherously endeavoring to so misrepresent their race which represents the minority group in a majority civilization as to cause that majority to unwillingly, and not of its own accord, impose such punishment upon the race as to make it harder for us to survive in the country of our common adoption.

Writing to U. S. Attorney General

The following vicious and wicked letter was written by a group of men whose names are appended hereto and directed to the Honorable Attorney General of the United States of America. My comment will continue at the end of the communication.

The letter to the Attorney General:

2305 Seventh Avenue,

New York City, Jan. 15, 1923.

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

(1) As the chief law-enforcement officer of the nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers both foreign and American born

who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

(2) The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, an unscrupulous demagogue, who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

(3) The official organ of the U. N. I. A., *The Negro World*, of which Marcus Garvey is managing editor, sedulously and continually seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan.

(4) An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide criminals. The truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals, and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves.

(5) The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

(6) This organization and its fundamental laws encourage violence. In its Constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, his followers seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

(7) In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Charles S. Morris, the speaker of the evening—who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism—and were prevented only by action of the police. Shortly afterward members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Asbbbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America when he criticized Garvey in a speech. During the same period

an anti-Garvey meeting held by Cyril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine—the Crusader—in Rush Memorial Church, New York City, on a Sunday evening, was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

(8) Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist Church, where Attorney J. Austin Norris, a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. Eason were speaking against Garvey, that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot of bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites, who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

(9) In Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily Express, reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

(10) A few months ago, when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, Division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg American, by Bundy himself.

(11) In Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 23 last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, editor of the Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the intervention of the police.

(12) When William Pickens, who had co-operated in the expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church, with hands threateningly in their hip pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose the movement.

(13) In Chicago, after seeking to break up an anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

(14) In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activities of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans, who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

190-1781-6

(15) In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which in its fundamental law condemns and invites to crime. This is evidenced by section 3 of Article V of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception at Home." It reads: "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

(16) Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherrill one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md., on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: "BLACK FOLK AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE." Galley Three

(17) What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one S. T. Saxon by Garveyites in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

(18) On January 1, this year, just after having made an address in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 29, a painter. Both of them are prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans, one wearing a badge as chief of police and the other as chief of the Fire Department of the "African Republic." Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

(19) "I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

(20) The vicious inclination of these Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(20) (The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports): "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it, as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey, who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a crack at him. I don't blame the one that

did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.' "

(22) Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. In so much, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a Federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York. It is significant that the U. N. I. A. has advertised in its organ, The Negro World, the raising of a defense fund for those indicted for the murder, seemingly in accordance with its constitution.

(23) Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

(24) Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hords of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried: Judge Panken says: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received, investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise these 'dups' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

(25) For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney-General use his full influence completely to disband and emigrate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the government's case against Marcus Garvey by using the mails to defraud. This should be done in the interest of justice, even as a matter of practical expediency.

(26) The government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part uneducated—being either largely uneducated or retaining from young children Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African republic. He has greatly exaggerated the actual membership of his organization, which is conservatively estimated to be much less than 2,000 in all countries, including the United States and Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America. (The analysis of Garvey's membership has been made by W. A. Denning, a highly intelligent West Indian from Jamaica, Garvey's home, in "The Crusader" magazine, New York City; also by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a well known social statistician, in "The Century Magazine," February, 1902, New York City.) On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, native born and naturalized, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vicious prosecution of this case.

(27) Again, the notorious Ku, Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse se

ment—many people demanding its dissolution as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A., is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it naturally attracts an even lower type of cranks, crooks and racial bigots, among whom suggestion by to violent crime is much greater.

(28) Moreover, since its basic law—the very constitution of the U. N. I. A.—the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

Galley Four

(29) We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will indorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictment against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they sense the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement, which, cancerlike, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety—of civil harmony and inter-racial concord:

The signers of this letter are:

HARRY H. PACE, 2289 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

ROBERT S. ABBOTT, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN E. NAIL, 145 West 135th Street, New York City.

DR. JULIA P. COLEMAN, 115 West 130th Street, New York City.

WILLIAM PICKENS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CHANDLER OWEN, 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

ROBERT W. BAGNALL, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, 135 West 135th Street, New York City.

Harry H. Pace is president of the Pace Phonograph Corporation.

Robert S. Abbott is editor and publisher of the "Chicago Defender."

John E. Nail is president of Nail and Parker, Inc., real estate.

Julia P. Coleman is president of the Hair-Vim Chemical Co., Inc.

William Pickens is field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Chandler Owen is co-editor of "The Messenger" and co-executive secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom.

Robert W. Bagnall is director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

George W. Harris is a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City and editor of the "New York News."

Address reply to Chandler Owen, secretary of committee, 2305
Seventh avenue, New York City.

Considering The Letter

Let us consider the above piece was written by these wicked Negroes and sent to the Attorney General of the United States of America and to the white press of the nation.

In the first paragraph of the above communication the writers, being Negroes, made use of the following statement, speaking to the Attorney General. They say:

"As chief law enforcement officer of the nation, we wish to call your attention to A HERETOFORE UNCONSIDERED MENACE TO HARMONIOUS RACE RELATIONSHIP. THERE ARE IN OUR MIDST CERTAIN NEGRO CRIMINALS AND POTENTIAL MURDERERS. BOTH FOREIGN AND AMERICAN-BORN, WHO ARE MOVED AND ACTUATED BY INTENSE HATRED AGAINST THE WHITE RACE. THESE UNDESIRABLES CONTINUALLY PROCLAIM THAT ALL WHITE PEOPLE ARE ENEMIES TO THE NEGRO."

Good Old Darkies

To imagine that any group of Negroes could be so base as to attempt to impress upon not only the Attorney General of the United States of America but the white people at large that members of their own race, although this is untrue, are desirous of murdering members of the white race and of maintaining a hatred against them, knowing well the position of the Negro in America and his relationship to his white brother, is more than any one would expect at this time in the struggle for race uplift. Everyone knows that the statement is false and only manufactured by these wicked and malicious individuals for the purpose of directing the hatred of the Attorney General and the white people of America against the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey; nevertheless, the statement reveals in these Negro men the lowest possible trait. Like the good old darkey, they believe they have some news to tell and they are telling it for all it is worth—the liars and fabricators that they are, for everyone who knows the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey, white or black, knows well that there is absolutely no desire on their part to murder anybody, and that as far as criminals are concerned, more are to be found probably among those who signed the letter than could be found in the extensive membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

No Hatred for White People

In paragraph 2 they stated that "The President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is Marcus Garvey, an un-

scrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred among all white people."

About being unscrupulous and a demagogue, we need pay no attention because the very villip who wrote such a letter are better able to interpret unscrupulousness and demagogy than anyone else, in that they seem to know more about it, but when it comes to the point of "Marcus Garvey assiduously seeking to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred for all white people," it is time for the white and black races to realize the truth about the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its President. At no time has the President of the Universal Negro Improvement Association preached hatred of the white people. That in itself is a violation of the constitution of the organization, which teaches all its members to love and respect the rights of the races, believing that by so doing, others will in turn love and respect our rights.

No Ill Feeling Between Races

In paragraph 3 they try to make out that The Negro World, sedulously and continually, seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races, yet in the same breath they further try to make out that there is an alliance between Garvey and the Ku Klux Klan. If these men were in the possession of their senses, and were actuated by truth rather than by a desire to do harm and injury, they would have realized that the Ku Klux Klan is a white organization and stands for white supremacy, so that Garvey would be illogical and foolish if on the one hand he preached ill feeling and hatred between the two races and then went back upon all this and allied himself with the Ku Klux Klan.

Wicked Maligners

These wicked maligners, above the protest of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association for over one hundred times, are still endeavoring to make it appear as if there is some understanding between the President of this organization and the Ku Klux Klan.

"Bunch" of Selfish Grafters

In paragraph 4 these men state that: "An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals; the truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves." And here we have the high and lofty(?) purposes of these so-called race leaders and rare reformers. Other races try to reform and improve their criminals whilst the

splendid (?) Negro leaders of ours avow that they are bitterly opposed to them simply because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against them. The selfish dogs that they are! It is not a question of improving the condition of the race; it is a question of how much they benefit by being members of the race, and if there is a criminal on the Negro race it is preferable that he die rather than he should even exist to be improved, because in so doing he may cause a discrimination against these selfish individuals. We will prove that these men are just what they state themselves to be in these paragraphs—a "bunch" of selfish grafters who have been living off the blood of the race and who feel that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has come upon the scene to so change and improve conditions as to make it impossible for them to continue to suck the last drop of blood out of our people under the guise of race business men and race leaders.

Primitive Negroes

In paragraph 5 they further state that "the Universal Negro Improvement Association is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West India and American Negroes."

Now we come to the crux of the matter. These fellows represent a small group of men led by Du Bois, who believe that the race problem is to be solved by assimilation and that the best program for the Negro is to make himself the best imitation of the white man and approach him as fast as possible with the hope of jumping over the fence into the white race and be completely lost in another one hundred years; therefore they hate everything Negro and they haven't sense enough to hide it. Now, what do they mean by "the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes?"

We will all remember that in the slave days the Negroes of America and the West Indies were taken from Africa, and that they then represented their tribal primitiveness. The emancipation, both in America and the West Indies, has brought us up to the present state, with the majority of our people still bearing the resemblance of this tribal primitiveness, whilst a few have endeavored to make themselves Caucasianized. These men regard it as a crime to be as nature made us, and for us to be as nature made us is to be ignorant; this shows how much love these would-be Negroes have for the motherhood of our race. The paragraph stating that "The respectable element identified with the movement are largely professional men, without calling," and that "the organization is composed of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics, again reveal to us the prejudice of these so-called business and professional scoundrels in that they endeavor to make it appear that only professional men are respectable and that the organization consists of white

sharks or ignorant fanatics in it. Were it not for the ignorant element of Negroes, these very fellows would have starved long ago, because all of them earn their living either by selling out the race under the guise of leadership or by exploiting the race in business. We only hope that the so-called ignorant Negroes of America will get to know these fellows as they are and let them pay the price through their pocketbooks for insulting so large a number of people who are proud of their race and color.

Forced Companionship Between Races

These nonentities show us in paragraph 5 that they do not believe in or cannot tolerate any organization that is not made up of either respectable white people or white sharks and ignorant fanatics. These are the fellows who foment lynching by always endeavoring to encourage forced companionship between the two races.

In paragraph 6 they make Marcus Garvey as being intolerant of free speech, when, in fact, he has always advocated freedom of a universal kind. Again, in that paragraph they state that "The laws of the Universal Negro Improvement Association encourage violence." That is a lie. In many of the succeeding paragraphs they further endeavor to make out that the Garveyites or members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association have on several occasions disturbed the peace of public meetings and individuals organized to speak against Garvey and the movement.

The persons cited in the paragraphs who were alleged to be disturbed at the respective meetings are, with one exception, all members of the gang who have produced the letter now under criticism. They were all organized for the purpose of injuring the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey. Nevertheless, at no time has the association or Mr. Garvey ever made any effort to check or embarrass them. Their own unworthiness created in their meetings, no doubt, the displeasure of the people who attended them, and now they try to label the Association and Garvey for it.

Colored Caste Prejudice

It is strange that whenever anything is referred to derogatory to the race, the gentlemen use the term "Negro," but whenever they want to impress either the Attorney-General or the white people the standing of any member of the race they refer to him as "colored," such as paragraph 7, where reference was made to W. Ashbie Hawkins as one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, and to Noah D. Thompson as a distinguished colored citizen of Los Angeles, being employed, as he is in the editorial department of the white Los Angeles Daily Press. This reveals again the hidden motive or intention of these plotters who are endeavoring to

social caste as distinct from Negro, which they claim to be primitive and ignorant. There is much more in this than will be discussed at the present moment, but a return will be made to the subject in another article in *The Negro World* of next week in treating on the subject of "W. E. B. Du Bois as a Hater of Dark People."

Socialist Judge as Propagandist

In paragraph 25 the writers state that Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court made certain derogatory remarks against Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association in a case brought before him. They hadn't the honesty to tell the public and the Attorney-General in their letter that Judge Jacob Panken is a Socialist and that the writers of the letter are nearly all Socialists and that at the time the case was being tried the Socialist group of Negroes in Harlem, New York, looked upon it as a splendid opportunity to get back at Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who had been against Socialism, to have the Socialist judge take advantage of the situation while hearing a case of Garvey by making use of such remarks as would be used by the Socialist group as propaganda against Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Now they are making use of the Statement of Panken, as they had hoped he would use certain remarks for propaganda purposes, and they still believe that all Negroes are foolish enough to follow the advice of a Socialist judge against whom, as a Socialist, Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association stand out. Hundreds of other cases have been heard before other judges of New York, and no one has ever used the remark of Panken, hence everyone knows it was made for propaganda purposes. Negro voters will take keen notice of it.

U. N. I. A. Controls Thousands of Votes

In paragraph 27 they infer that "the Garvey followers are for the most part, voteless." This is another lie, because the Universal Negro Improvement Association can marshal twenty times as many voters of the United States of America as all other Negro organizations put together, and that will be proved in a short while for the good of the race. About the "exaggerated membership" of the organization, any reader of the letter has but to take for granted that some of the things said about the organization in different parts of the country were true; but even if they were only partly true they would at least reveal a membership in three or four sections larger than they claim it to be all over the world. No one will ever know accurately the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, because every second Negro you meet, if not an actual member, is one in spirit.

build up in America in their own limited circle of a few a colored
A Barber Shop Philosopher

In reference to W. A. Domingo as an "intelligent" West Indian Negro of Jamaica who made an analysis of the Garvey membership, all those acquainted with the Universal Negro Improvement Association know that Domingo was a dismissed employe of the association and that he represents no one but himself. He is what commonly is called a "barber shop rat," who talks the kind of philosophy indulged in by frequenters of the tonsorial artist. He also is a Socialist who has a desperate grudge against work and who has the dreamer's vision that one day all the rich people of the world will divide up their wealth with the loafer, thereby bringing into existence the true reign of Socialism.

Crusader Magazine Out of Business

The magazine (Crusader) referred to also will be remembered as the mouthpiece of Cyril Briggs, who collected donations from colored and white people to support the paper some years ago, and who up to nine months ago published that he had received \$5,000 for the purpose of starting another weekly paper called the Liberator, and that colored people were to subscribe \$5,000 more. It is for me to state that the Crusader has long been out of business and the Liberator has never appeared. What has become of the \$5,000 acknowledged and the subscriptions taken for the publication of the Crusader no one knows.

W. E. B. Du Bois is a colored man who hates the drop of Negro blood in his veins, and he is as much against the Universal Negro Improvement Association from a prejudiced viewpoint as the Devil is against Holy Water.

The demolition of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is asked for by the writers of the letter. In paragraph 27 they state that the organization is as objectionable and even more dangerous than the Ku Klux Klan. Take it for granted that the Ku Klux Klan sought white supremacy and the Universal Negro Improvement Association sought black supremacy. If there was any such program these Negroes would prefer the existence of the Ku Klux Klan to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, because to have the Universal Negro Improvement Association is more dangerous. This shows they are illogical, foolish, wicked and malicious. They seek to destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association as a Negro organization, not knowing that a precedent will be set for the destruction of all Negro organizations that seek in any way to improve the condition of the Negro race. These bigots believe they own the United States of America. They have no more right in America than other colored men, so that they will be very

much disappointed if they believe that the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General would, for the purpose of pleasing eight Negroes, defeat the ends of the Constitution of the United States of America. But who are these Negroes? They themselves have told us what they are in their relationship to business.

Group of Unknown Persons

To take them as they are, one is a business exploiter who endeavors to appeal to the patriotism of the race by selling us commodities at a higher rate than are charged in the ordinary and open markets. Another is a race defamer of Chicago who publishes in his newspaper week after week the grossest scandal against the race, showing up the crime and vices of our people. He was the man who published in his newspaper for over one year a full page advertisement showing the pictures of two women, a black woman and a very light woman, with the advice under the photograph of the black woman to "lighten your black skin." The other is a real estate shark who delights, under the guise of race patriotism, to raise the rent of poor colored people even beyond that of white landlords, who are generally more considerate, knowing the economic condition of the colored race. Another is a hair straightener and face bleacher whose loyalty to race is to get the race to be dissatisfied with itself. Still we have another as a turn coat and lackey who has not enough manhood to stand up and defend his own cause in his relationship to others, but who was so mean and low down as to have approached Marcus Garvey for a job about nine months ago, representing to him that he would be fairly dealt with because of his color, and after he was offered the job he took that as an opportunity of going back to his old employers to get them to raise his salary, which he never would have been raised but for the fact that he had secured new employment in the same organization. Then we have the grafter Socialist who enters into many enterprises among colored people, such as the Elevator Men's Union, and has not been able to amount for the funds. We have still another who maintained a Blue Vein Society Church in Detroit, Mich., and who was subsequently relieved of his charge because of alleged immorality; and another unscrupulous politician who everyone knows to be a man who has lost the respect of the colored members of the community. These are the angels and "respectable" persons who have written this infamous letter to the Attorney-General of the United States of America against Marcus Garvey and the International Negro Improvement Association.

Sinner to Persecute the Soul

It is hoped that these sinners will be punished for the wrongs of the race.

190-1781-6

1

they have committed against their race, for surely in the accusation of their own consciences they shall surely not see salvation.

Let me implore all members, divisions and friends of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to now make every effort to push forth the cause of our great movement. Now is the time for every man and woman to stand loyally by this organization. Whatsoever might have been the difference of opinions in local divisions or your dissatisfaction, you must stand unitedly as millions of members throughout the world, for the enemy within our race is now knocking at the door. It is for us unitedly to stand together and meet the foe. The greatest weapon we can use at this time is stronger organization.

Let all members come together more than ever everywhere and prove to the world that not by misrepresentation, but by fair play and justice shall the great problem of race be settled.

It is hoped that the white people of America and of the world will take no cognizance of the vicious lies and misrepresentations of these wicked Negroes. Everyone will realize that the Universal Negro Improvement Association preaches the doctrine of human brotherhood and the love of all mankind.

All divisions are requested to send in their support immediately to the parent body and help to push the fight for the triumph of the Universal Negro Improvement Association over its enemies.

With very best wishes I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS GARVEY, President-General.

Universal Negro Improvement Association.

New York, Tuesday, February 6, 1923.

190-1781-6

Join and Support

the

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT
ASSOCIATION

The Association that seeks to
liberate the Race throughout

THE WORLD

HEAD OFFICE

56 W. 135th St.

New York City

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-28-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-13-23	REPORT MADE BY ANDREW M. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.</u> Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:</u>			

Continuing in this matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A., residing at #38 West 131st Street. During the conversation FORD stated that they were training men regularly and had supplied them with arms and ammunition, and that they were doing it within the law. He also said that after they were well trained we would probably see something not expected by the average citizen, and that all divisions of the U.N.I.A. were trained men, under the same regulations applied to the New York local.

During a conversation with C. H. DUVALLE, of #12 West 130th Street, DR. DUVALLE stated that GARVEY should be convicted for using the mails to defraud, that if he (DUVALLE) were called on to tell what he knew of GARVEY and the U.N.I.A. in general, he would be glad to appear and bring with him letters that GARVEY had written to him, which would assist in proving the conversion of monies pledged by the negro race for the purpose of purchasing stock in the Black Star Line, and that he, DUVALLE, had resigned from office immediately on finding out that GARVEY was a traitor and a hindrance to the progress of the black race.

During a conversation with J. RAYMOND JONES, business

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.

2-28-25 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

address #2513 - 7th Avenue (The Consolidated Trading Co., Inc.)

JONES stated that he had been employed in GARVEY'S office during 1921 and 1922, that is, up to the middle of 1922 and that from remarks, letters and other sources, he knew that GARVEY would not hesitate a moment to sacrifice the life of anyone that stood in his way when he was attempting to carry his point.

Continued.

Instructions : Special Agent in Charge, A. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2-28-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-22-23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

The writer had a talk with WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "NEGRO WORLD" and during the conversation he said, "They caught JEFFRIES, the one who shot EASON in New Orleans. You know, after he shot EASON he left New Orleans the next day, and came to the U.N.I.A. office, then he went to Philadelphia, and from there he went to Detroit, Mich. You see, Mr. GARVEY thought it would be best for JEFFRIES, who also goes by the name of RAMUS, to get out of New York, and he told him to go and remain there. RAMUS did the killing, not those other two men. RAMUS wore a wig and feigned a limp in his right foot as disguise."

At 8:00 P.M. the writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave. The speakers for the evening were JAMES O'MEARA, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MRS. V. H. DAVIS, fourth assistant president of the U.N.I.A.

MRS. DAVIS, among other things, said that GARVEY could not be out tonight as he was preparing his address for Friday night, to be delivered at Carnegie Hall.

WILLIAM SHERRILL, in his address, stated that if necessary for the cause, some one must die for

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-23 ANDREW K. BATTLE.

the U.N.I.A. and that GARVEY was a God sent leader.

JAMES O'MEALEY spoke along the same lines as SHERRILL and also told how the delegates had been turned down at the League of Nations because the black race was not well organized and would not stand by the great man MARCUS GARVEY.

Everyone seems very much upset regarding the arrest of RAMUS at Detroit, Mich.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, EDW. J. BRENNAN.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	2-28-23	2-23-23	ANDREW K. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.</u> Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

The writer attended a meeting held at Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th Street, at 8:00 P.M. The speakers for the evening were WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U.N.I.A., FRED A. FOOT, organizer for the U.N.I.A., WILLIAM SHERRILL, titular leader and Assist. Third Pres. Gen., and MARCUS GARVEY, President General of the U.N.I.A.

Among other things, WILLIAM FERRIS said that MARCUS GARVEY is the greatest leader the world has ever seen.

WILLIAM SHERRILL in his address said that the only way for the black race to become a great nation is to have a Government of our own and to do that there must be sacrifices, blood must be shed and the U.N.I.A. was prepared to go all the way. He said the U.N.I.A. is not a church that rises up over night, going out of existence the next day--the U.N.I.A. will never be blotted out. He said, "You may kill its leaders, but that will not stop the U.N.I.A.-- you may jail the head, but that will not stop the U.N.I.A., nothing will stop the U.N.I.A."

In FRED. A.

FOOT'S address he said that the U.N.I.A. will never stop its march, and that if every man would subscribe

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-23 ANDREW A. BATTLE.

for the "Daily Times" and stand by the U.N.I.A., there would be no defeat for the U.N.I.A.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address, he said among other things, that he was prepared to go to jail, if necessary, and if he was sent to the chair and killed, he was prepared for that. He said, "No matter what they do to me, I am prepared to take it. The job I have undertaken is a man's job, and I am a man. Those scoundrels who wrote that letter to the Attorney General against me and the U.N.I.A. are salaried men. The U.N.I.A. men have worked six months without pay, but didn't give up, but let those knockers of the U.N.I.A. fail to get their check for two months and they will be looking for a new job. This country is not big enough for two presidents, so we will have to get a place where we can have a president of our own. We are not against the white man--we have no ill will against the white man, the only thing we want is to have a fair chance the same that other men have, and if we have to die to get it, we will do it."

There were about 1600 at this meeting, mostly West Indians, two thirds men and one third women. GARVEY said he was not at his best tonight for some reason he could not tell. He presented a silver cup to the four men sent to the League of Nations, which was given by MISS ELLAN FOUNES. There will be another meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 27th.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 28th, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 18, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" called on the writer and stated that GARVEY had sent out 300 invitations to white people to attend the meeting of the U.N.I.A. to be held at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd, but did not invite any of the leading colored men or women because they were never in favor of the U.N.I.A.

FERRIS also said that GARVEY was foolish to become mixed up in the killing of DR. EASON, especially at this time, because the colored people of this country did not lean any too strongly toward the U.N.I.A. movement and it was generally believed by them that the U.N.I.A. was mostly composed of West Indian non-citizens and without vote, and the Government was familiar with this condition, which opened a route for the reported acquaintance between GARVEY and men high up in the prosecuting attorney's office and also permitted GARVEY to arrange for the setting aside of his case, and by the payment of a little money they were able to get things pretty well fixed up in GARVEY'S favor, but after GARVEY became foolish and had DR. EASON killed, the colored people of America were only too willing to assist the prosecuting attorney in fulfilling his duty against _____

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 18th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

the man (GARVEY) responsible for EASON'S death and the different statements made by GARVEY before and after the death of DR. EASON were sufficient to indict him before a grand jury and in the event they should get the third man hired to kill EASON, it would be "goodbye" to GARVEY, as that third party would tell all he knew.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P. M., at which there were about 1500 present. MARCUS GARVEY spoke, and during his discourse said that the only thing that would make the white race respect the colored was for the colored race to get together and secure power and by power he meant plenty of arms and ammunition, guns and other implements of war, and when they once had them, they must be used and it would also be necessary to train the military branch of the U.N.I.A. so that when the critical moment came, they would be ready to act. GARVEY said, "By this method you can command as much respect as desired and any member who starts out with the U.N.I.A. and turns back again should be treated as a soldier is treated, who, in the fact of battle, on his own initiative, retreats. As you well know, it is policy for the soldier seeing this condition to immediately shoot the retreating traitor and that will perhaps become necessary in this organization before it can actually become a proven power to its own people, the black race, and believe me, if I am captain when that time comes, I will see that such orders are carried out. I want you all to know that the military branch is being trained daily and they are becoming efficient."

Continued.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Ed J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-1-23	2-15-23	ANDREW M. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY; et. al.</u> Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud).			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, the writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P.M. The speakers were WILLIAM SHERRILL, a delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, last September, R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U.N.I.A., CAPT. H. GAINS, Minister of the Legions of the U.N.I.A., and JAMES O'MEARLEY, a delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva.

In WILLIAM SHERRILL'S address, he stated that RANDOLPH, OWEN and HARRIS (three of the eight who signed the letter to the Attorney General) were traitors to the colored race to report GARVEY to the Department of Justice, further stating that GARVEY had done more for the colored race than any other man, and urging every member to stand by the U.N.I.A. at this critical time. He said that if GARVEY had made mistakes, that was no more than every great man has done.

In the address of CAPT. G. GAINS, he said it would be only a short time before the U.N.I.A. would put in practice the trained soldiers of the U.N.I.A. and demand the rights for the colored people of this country and that every man should stand

100-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-1-25 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

by the oath of the U.N.I.A.

JAMES O'MEALEY, the third to speak, said he would advise CAPT. GAINS not to give away so much information as to the real object of the U.N.I.A. soldiers, because some one might take it to the white people downtown, which would be harmful to the U.N.I.A.

MARCUS GARVEY did not attend this meeting as he was ill, but will be out Friday night and speak. There were about 100 at this meeting, two thirds men and one third women and children.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 11, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, tonight the writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall. The attendance was about 2500, two thirds male and one third female. The speakers for the evening were WM. SHERRILL, R. L. POSTUM and MARCUS GARVEY.

In MR. SHERRILL'S address he pointed out facts to substantiate his suspicion that WM. PICKENS, HARRY H. PAGE, ROBERT S. ABBOTT, JOHN E. NEIL, JULIAN P. COLEMAN, CHANDLER OWENS, ROBERT W. BAGWELL, and GEORGE HARRIS were all traitors to the negro race and that they were telling the white race that GARVEY'S teaching to the negro was to hate the white race. The speaker further stated that if the negroes did hate the white race, the white man had no one to blame but himself for his mistreatment of the negro and that after the world war and even up to the present time, GARVEY was showing the negro the real facts as to the negroes' rights and that the above mentioned men were betraying this great man GARVEY into the hands of his enemies.

The next speaker, was R. L. POSTUM, an officer of the U. N. I. A., but his talk was simply to corroborate the things pointed out by MR. SHERRILL.

GARVEY then spoke and the

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

first words he uttered was a request for \$500., he stating that he wanted this sum for real work in Liberia and saying that he could not tell the audience just what the work was because PICKENS would go immediately and tell the white people.

Immediately after GARVEY'S talk a collection was taken up at the conclusion of which GARVEY again spoke, and among other things said that if the negro intended to command respect he must first establish power and to have power he must get guns and plenty of ammunition, gas, submarines and every other thing that is used to command respect by the white people and that after they got them, they must be used properly, as there is no other method whereby respect for the colored race can be more quickly enforced. He then asked a question, addressing the audience, "Why did those eight men write to the Government and complain to the Government about the KU KLUX KLAN in the South, as it is common gossip that they got together and sent a complaint to Washington about me (GARVEY) warning this race of mine what they might expect if they did not get together and do something for themselves, and I want everybody to be ready to go to the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd of February (this month) at which time we will tell the white people the aim and object of the U.N.I.A., and then, after my case is over, I will start on my tour of the world.

The writer observed that practically the entire audience was West Indian and everything said by the speakers caused an outburst of applause. There will be nightly meetings at Liberty Hall until the big meeting of February 23rd, at Carnegie Hall.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 19, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again had a talk with the REV. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 West 130th Street, who was once an officer in the U.N.I.A., and who resigned because he found that GARVEY was not playing fair with the peoples' money.

The writer urged DR. DUVALLE to go down to the prosecuting attorney as he was called to do and tell all about his (DUVALLE) selling stock for the Black Star Line when he knew the stock was worth nothing. DR. DUVALLE said he would do so.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street at which MARCUS GARVEY and WM. SHERRILL spoke. They urged every member to stand by the U.N.I.A. and not to fail to attend the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday night.

There were 150 present at this meeting, mostly men.

190-1781-6

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 28, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 14, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave., at 8:00 P. M. The following speakers addressed the attendance: WM. SHERRILL, R. L. POSTUM, G. CARTER and MARCUS GARVEY.

During the discourse of MR. CARTER he stated that the military branches of the U.N.I.A. were being well trained all over the country and were about ready to meet any emergency that might arise from their enemy, the white race, and in speaking of GARVEY he also laid great emphasis on the fact that GARVEY had been persecuted for practically the same things that Christ had been persecuted for.

During SHERRILL'S speech, among other things he stated that the colored people didn't understand MR. GARVEY or the things that he taught the negro relative to the hatred of the white race, and up until the time that those eight traitors signed their names to a letter and sent it to the Attorney General at Washington, it was the impression of the average colored man that GARVEY was a lover of the white man in this country but now these eight "Double Cross" have attempted to make the world see that GARVEY is no friend of the white

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

man or of this Government and that the only thing for the members of the U.N.I.A. to do was to stick together and stand by their leader (GARVEY) and they would soon see the light as never before and in that way they will be able to defeat every scheme attempted by the enemy. (the white race.)

During the discourse of R.L.POSTUM, he pointed out that EMMETT SCOTT, the president that BOOKER T. WASHINGTON trained to take his place, was a "sorehead" and had always been a traitor to his race, but in the face of all that, SCOTT has said he has found this great man GARVEY telling the white men of this country what he knew was right.

During GARVEY'S address he stated that the greatest enemy of the U.N.I.A. is the disloyal member who will tell outsiders of the inside workings, and the only thing that will enable the U.N.I.A. to get even with said members after they had once taken the oath is for the U.N.I.A. to treat them like the Russians treated their soldiers, that is, to pull them up to a post and cut off their heads, and that any man once taking the oath of the U.N.I.A. and betraying same deserves just such punishment, and that all of those eight men who put their names to that letter could be made to look very foolish if the members of the U.N.I.A. would only stand together. GARVEY further stated, "And after I am finished with my case, I will start my promised trip around the world. I will go to Germany, Japan and China and will arrange certain matters with them which will help us in the program to be adopted at the convention which will be held in Liberia in 1924. I will attend

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

the League of Nations while I am on my trip. In fact, my trip around the world will be made for the purpose of making known our plans throughout the world, but before I start I will close down all business of the U.N.I.A., because I cannot trust some of the officers; as a matter of fact I would not trust one of them with a five cent piece as far as I could see them. There is no use of my taking any of them to court before any one of the present judges for thefts, etc., as I know the judges will let them go when they find out that they are supposed to be friends of mine and no judge will give the U.N.I.A. justice.

Instructions : Special Agent, in Charge. W. J. BRANNAN.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-1-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-17-23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Continuing in this matter, the writer interviewed WM. FERRIS, the editor of the "Negro World." During the conversation FERRIS stated that he had been informed that GARVEY stood a very good chance of winning his case until he had DR. EASON killed, and that VIRGIL WILLIAMS, Counsellor for the U.N.I.A., and for GARVEY, was very much downhearted now that he knew GARVEY was mixed up in this matter.

FERRIS also stated that GARVEY stood in well with a man close to the prosecuting attorney and that they had agreed to favor GARVEY and let him go free, but since the killing of DR. EASON the Government was using all its resources toward the conviction of GARVEY, so GARVEY did the wrong thing to pull that trick and since DR. EASON'S death, the U.N.I.A. has had to take all of the reserve money out of the Treasury to pay up all the Liberty Loans, which amounted to \$40,000., and FERRIS said he had been notified that he would be the chairman of the meeting which is to be held at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd of this month, and since GARVEY has lost his hold with the prosecuting attorney's office, he is now arranging to get a new lawyer

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 8- 1-23 ANDREW M. BARRIS

from out of town to help WILLIAMS and McDOUGALL and GARVEY will speak at Liberty Hall Sunday night and at Philadelphia tonight. GARVEY has just left a meeting of counsels to decide what witnesses to call and stand first at his trial. They also had a meeting Thursday, which took up the entire afternoon, also Friday afternoon, and GARVEY appeared very downhearted after both of these meetings and would not go to Liberty Hall to speak on Friday night.

The writer then asked FERRIS if he were sure that GARVEY had had an agreement with an inside man close to the prosecuting attorney and if it were true that they were in favor of letting GARVEY go free. FERRIS answered, "Oh, yes, I am sure of that, but I do not know how GARVEY will make out now; he may have some other strings he intends to pull."

continued.

Case originated at NEW YORK.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Philadelphia, PA.	3/2/23	3/1st and 2nd 1923 -	J. C. SHUEY -
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			Violation Sec. #215, CC., (Using Mails to Defraud), Possible Conspiracy to Intimidate Court Witnesses.
U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL :			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above especially to report of Agent P. H. DUPUIS of the Detroit, Michigan Office dated February 24th 1923. On the 7th page last paragraph of this report it is stated that an envelope was found in the room of ESAU RAMUS in Detroit, Mich., addressed to S. O. SIMPSON 1619 Christian St., Philadelphia, and it was suggested by Detroit Office that this party be checked up and ascertain what connection he might have with subject.

Agent interviewed ATTORNEY J. A. NORRIS on March 1st and he stated that he is well acquainted with S. O. SIMPSON and stated that he is the financial secretary of the UNITED NEGROES IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. NORRIS states that he is aware of the fact that the organization is indebted to ESAU RAMUS for a small amount of money and that it is likely he is corresponding with SIMPSON relative to this.

On March 2nd Agent called at 1616 Arch Street, Philadelphia the address given in the New Orleans report as found in the baggage of RAMUS as the address where he had badges made. Agent found that this firm - GEORGE S. GETHMAN COMPANY, Army and Navy

Uniforms and Equipments, had moved from 1616 Arch Street to No. 237 North 16th Street. At this address Agent interviewed MR. GEORGE GETHEN who stated that he had been making badges and uniforms for a negro known to him as EMAUS RAMUS since July 27th 1922 the first order being for badges and fifteen police uniforms - also that he had made over one hundred uniforms for the Legion Branch of the same organization; that he had made badges for the New Orleans Branch of this organization which were sent to EMAUS RAMUS at New Orleans; that on February 6th he received an order from a man named HENRY PRINCE 1516 Russell St., DETROIT, MICHIGAN for 35 badges for the same organization to be delivered immediately to that address: This order reads as follows:

"1516 Russell St.-Detroit.
February 6th 1925 -

Mr. Gethen & Company,
Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that I have left New Orleans and now at Detroit, Mich, and I need a stack of badges so I will name them accordingly. I want one Chief Secret Service Badge; one S.S. Captain Badge; One S.S. First Lieut. Badge; one S.S. 2nd Lieut Badge; one S.S. -Inspector Badge; one Supt. S.S. Badge; one Top Sgt. Badge; one Supply Sgt. Badge and 15 Private Badges.

Please order them right away and I will send the money as quick as possible as I did in New Orleans. Send them to 1516 Russell St., so I will close -

Yours truly,
HENRY PRINCE.

Mr. Gets Please run the Secret Service B adges from two up."

Feb. 6th 1923.

"Mr. Gets and Company.

Dear Sir: This is to inform also that I am in Detroit, Mich. and I need a supply of Police Badges. Chief of Police No. 2 Captain No. 3 Supt. #4 Inspector #5. 1st Lieut. and 2nd Lieut. #6 and #7 and six private #11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Please forward this order as quick as possible and your money will be O.K.

Henry Prince"

I will also send to you for some Legions uniforms. I want you to send me the price list of Col. Lieut. Col. Major, Capt., 1st Lieut. O.M., with full dressed uniform and a list of privates suits - Legions.

HENRY PRINCE".

The following letter was sent in reply to the above letters by GEORGE S. GETHLEN COMPANY -

"February 10th 1923.

Henry Prince
1516 Russell St.,
Detroit, Mich.
Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your letter ordering merchandise and we regret that as we have not an account opened in your name we will be obliged to hold shipment of same until we are in receipt of remittance to cover same. The order amounts to \$47.70 and upon receipt of that amount we will ship order at once to the above address.

The prices on uniforms that you asked for are as follows:

Privates Uniform (Blouse, trousers, cap with insignia) - \$28.50
Officers uniform same as above except with the following extra:

Each $\frac{1}{2}$ " stripe on sleeves .50 extra per coat
Each $\frac{1}{4}$ " stripe on sleeves .25 extra per coat
Jewelry on any of the above .85 each

Awaiting your valued order, we are

Very truly yours,

GEORGE S. GETHLEN CO."

THE GEO. S. GEMMAN COMPANY received a reply to the above letter from HENRY PRINCE stating that the writer had moved from New Orleans to Detroit, Mich., and enclosed \$15.00. The badges were made up and forwarded to the Detroit Address on February 26th. The following is a copy of the orders sent to HENRY PRINCE for the badges, also a copy of the bill for same -

"2/19/23 -

Style No.	On Scroll from Eagles Beak	Top of Circle	Bottom of Circle	Center	Number at bottom.
96	Chief	Secret	Service-UNIA	Police-Seal of Just.	2
"	Captain	"	"	"	3
"	1st Lieut	"	"	"	4
"	2nd Lieut.	"	"	"	5
"	Inspector	"	"	"	6
"	Superintendent	"	"	"	7
"	1st Sergeant	"	"	"	8
"	Supply Sergt.	"	"	"	9
"	Private	"	"	"	10
"	"	"	"	"	11
"	"	"	"	"	12
"	"	"	"	"	13
"	"	"	"	"	14
"	"	"	"	"	15
"	"	"	"	"	16
"	"	"	"	"	17
"	"	"	"	"	18
"	"	"	"	"	19
"	"	"	"	"	20
"	"	"	"	"	21
"	"	"	"	"	22
"	"	"	"	"	23
"	"	"	"	"	24

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

STYLE NO.	AT TOP SPACE	CENTER	AT BOTTOM SPACE	NUMBER AT BOTTOM
81	Chief	Seal of Just.	Detroit UNIA Police	2
"	Captain	"	"	3
"	Supt.	"	"	4
"	Inspector	"	"	5

190-1781-6

STYLE NO.	AT TOP SPACE	CENTER	AT BOTTOM SPACE	NUMBER AT BOTTOM
81	1st Lieut.	Seal of Just.	Detroit UNIA Police	6
"	2nd Lieut.	"	" " "	7
"	Private	"	" " "	11
"	"	"	" " "	12
"	"	"	" " "	13
"	"	"	" " "	14
"	"	"	" " "	15
"	"	"	" " "	16

The following is a copy of the bill for the above orders-

"February 26th 1922

HENRY PRINCE
1516 Russell St.,
Detroit.

25 Nickel Police Badges	@ \$1.50	\$34.50
12 " " " "	@ 1.10	13.20
	TOTAL	<u>47.70</u>

I am attaching to the Washington copy of this report the original letters, orders etc., quoted above as it may be the desire of the Bureau to have photostat copies made for the purpose of comparing the handwriting of subject.

There is now in the shop of the GEORGE S. GETTEN COMPANY one police uniform which is completed and awaiting delivery for WILLIAM JENKINS (colored), 1533 KIMBEL STREET, PHILADDELPHIA. This uniform is of blue police cloth - has four pockets with brass buttons on flap; brass button and gold twisted cord on shoulder;

the insignia is a conventional design with a circle in the middle which is green - outside of which is red; there is a white elephant on the left arm. The trousers have green braid down the sides 3/4" wide.

MR. GEEHEN the proprietor seemed very much disturbed when informed relative to the past activities of subject and stated that REAUS RAJUS of the U.N.I.A. was indebted to him at present in the sum of \$600.00 or over; that he had been informed that the above organization was legitimate and ranked with the colored MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, etc.

MR. GEEHEN asked agent if he should discontinue to take orders from this organization. Pending instructions from the Bureau, Agent told him that as this was a radical organization, it was the desire of this Bureau to keep informed as to the extent of their operations and that it would be better to have him fill their orders and keep this Bureau advised as to each order filled and where delivered than to have the work done by some firm which was unknown to the Department.

While in conversation with ATTORNEY-MORRIS of 1508 Lombard St., Philadelphia, a former attorney for MARCUS GARVEY, he informed Agent that the U.N.I.A.'s total membership in the United States at present is approximately - 19,000

UNDEVELOPED LEADSDETROIT, MICH. OFFICE:

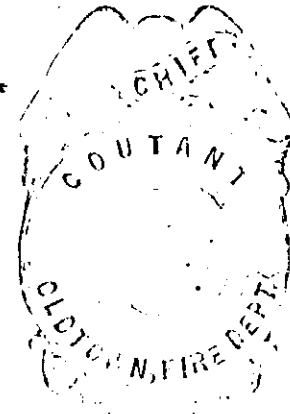
Attention is called to the shipment of 35 badges by the GEORGE S. GETHEN COMPANY, 237 No. 16th St., Philadelphia, to HENRY PRINCE - 1516 Russell St., DETROIT, MICH., by Parcel Post on February 26th 1923, as this package may not have been delivered since the arrest of RAJUS alias PRINCE.

CONTINUED:

Personal



Mr. Yetts and Company
Uniforms, 1616 Arch St
Philadelphia, Pa



Return to Henry proce
15-16 Russell St. Detroit, Mich.

15-16 Russell St.
Detroit, Mich.
Feb, 6, 1923

Mr Gutz and company
Dear Sir, This is to inform you that
I have left New Orleans and now at
Detroit, Mich.

And I need a stock of Badges
So I will name them and you can
send them accordingly I want one
Chief Secret Service Badge

One S. S. Captain Badge

One S. S. First Lieut. Badge, One S. S.
2nd. Lieut. Badge, One S. S. One inspect.
Badge, One Supt. S. S. Badge One Tap
Sgt. Badge, One Supply Sgt. Badge
and 15 private Badges

Please order them riteway and I will
send the money as quick as possible
as I did in New Orleans

Send them to 15-16 Russell St.

So I will close your truly

Henry Prince

Mr Gutz please run the Secret Service
Badges from New Orleans

100-1781-6

I will also send you for some legions uniforms
I want you to send me the price list of
Col. Lieut. Col. Major, Capt. 1st. Lieut. &c. &c.
With full dressed uniform
And a list of Privates Suits legions
Henry Prince

15-16 Russell St
Detroit, Mich.
Feb. 6, 1923

Mr. Getz and Company
Dear Sir this is to inform also that
I am in Detroit, Mich. and I need
a supply of Police Badges
Chief of Police No 2 Captain No 3 Supt.
#4 Inspector #5 1st. Lieut and 2nd. Lieut.
#6 #7, and Six Private # 11 12 13 14 15 16
Please forward this order as quick as possible
and your money will be O.K.
Henry Prince

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 2, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 26, 1923	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BACKE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> Violation Section #215 USCC			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Continuing on the above matter, the writer, in an interview with J.B. YEARWOOD, #620 Lenox Avenue, New York City, ascertained that YEARWOOD actually saw the letter given to RAMUS by GARVEY when RAMUS was sent to New Orleans and YEARWOOD also stated that it was absolutely true that RAMUS was the third party in the killing of DR. EASON, and in reply to whether a telegram had actually come to GARVEY after the shooting of DR. EASON and if GARVEY had put on the books of the U.N.I.A. \$60. and classified it as bond money, YEARWOOD replied, "Yes".

The writer then advised YEARWOOD that it would be to his advantage to be absolutely open and above board in telling all he knew if called on to verify the conversations and facts stated by YEARWOOD to Agent. YEARWOOD replied that if he was called on he would give to the best of his recollection all the facts as known by him and further stated that he had opposed GARVEY in many ways and that GARVEY had no liking for him, and if it had been left to GARVEY, he (YEARWOOD) would not be there today talking with the writer. He also said, "And I very much fear from the way GARVEY has managed things, that there is a possibility of all of us being

March 2nd, 1923.

ANDREW M. BATTLE

arrested and I am very sorry that I ever took the job at the last convention and GARVEY is not fit to be at the head of the U.N.I.A." YEARMOD then showed the writer four Liberian Loan Bonds of \$2,000. each and a note in African Communities League of \$500.

During the conversation it was ascertained that the address of the High Chancellor, C. S. BOURIE, is #125 West 142nd St. New York City.

In a conversation had with SIDNEY DeBOURG, #104 West 138th Street, DeBOURG informed the writer that the telegram sent by RAMS from New Orleans after the killing of DR. EASON was sent to A.M. CARTER, residing at #56 West 135th Street, New York City, and that YEARMOD had destroyed the letters coming from the manager of the New Orleans Division in reply to the letter sent by GARVEY relative to giving RAMS work.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/2/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/30/23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u>			Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEWYORK, N. Y.

Continuing reports on the above matter - at 11:00 A.M. WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", #56 W. 135th St., called at my home and during our conversation stated that MISS B. LEVEY of #476 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, % of NEWTON, was a very close friend of ALY JACQUES before she married GARVEY and also stated that she worked in YEARWOOD'S office and that she was very much displeased with GARVEY and his teachings and had taken all her money from the bank and purchased stock in the BLACK STAR LINE.

During a conversation the writer had with FERRIS and MISS LEVEY, which took place on the night of January 27th, 1923, it developed that MISS LEVEY had a friend who had booked passage on the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" at the time the tickets were advertised by GARVEY and that this ship was to have sailed for Africa. FERRIS stated to the writer that if he (FERRIS) was called to the witness stand to testify in this case, he would have to state that GARVEY knew all about the first advertising and the true owners of the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" for at that time, he (FERRIS) was editor of the "Negro World" and as such, knew that GARVEY was acquainted with the false advertising that ran in the paper.

March 2, 1923

ANDREW M. BATTLE

The writer then remarked to FERRIS that he (FERRIS) was very lucky that he had not been called down to the U.S. Attorney's office. FERRIS said, "Yes, and POSTUM told me that the Department of Justice had him down there and that POSTUM was satisfied that the Department was well informed relative to the activities of all parties concerned. FERRIS further stated that during the court proceedings instituted by the U.M.I.A. laundry, that he (FERRIS) was given until Wednesday, January 31st, 1923, to make good a bogus check for \$35.00 which GARVEY and he had given to MR. GOODE, engineer at the laundry about a year ago.

Before departing FERRIS informed the writer that he had known that GARVEY would arrive in New York City on Saturday morning (February 3rd) and he would have a talk with him on his arrival and would see the writer immediately after his talk with GARVEY.

Continued

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 25, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew H. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, this morning SIDNEY DeBOURG called to see the writer, and during the conversation the writer asked why GARVEY was so much against DR. EASON. DEBOURG said that a prize had been offered on the first of last year to the individual who sold the most BLACK STAR LINE stock, and finally the contest was between GARVEY and EASON. DR. EASON was awarded the prize and GARVEY felt that that was too much of a hit for EASON and from that night on began to plan to get DR. EASON out of the U.N.I.A.

This evening Agent attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall. 1000 were present, and the speakers for the evening were R.L. POSTUM, WM. SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM said that this country and its history was farce-- that this country was so crooked that in a very short time the white men will say that they went over to Africa and brought the negroes here so they could be educated. He also said, "America is rotten towards this race of mine, so the only thing to do is to get a country of our own, and to do so, every member must stick to the U.N.I.A."

WM. SHERRILL said that
"GARVEY is the greatest man who ever
lived. You need not pray for

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew W. Battle.

deliverance, you must organize and get your muscle and brain centered on force--you must use guns and gas and submarines, then the white man will respect you from every angle."

Among other things MARCUS GARVEY said that he had learned to love WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and the KU KLUX KLAN, for he said MR. BRYAN was honest enough to come out and tell the world that this country was a white man's country and ever will be, and that the white man will ever rule supreme. GARVEY further said that every white man in this country has the spirit of the KU KLUX KLAN, and if they deny it, they are lying. He said, "The negro will not be safe in America as long as there are two white men here. The white men can't fool me, and if you will follow MARCUS GARVEY, he will lead the black and the green to a country of our own. The U.N.I.A. must be ready for the unexpected to happen, and when it does happen, we will be ready to grasp the opportunity and hold fast to it. I want you all to know that I respect the KU KLUX KLAN and their spirit, for they have warned the negro that they will never let him hold a high office in this Government. It makes no difference what the white men say, I do not believe them."

R.L.POSTUM asked every member to do all they could in the collection tonight as the U.N.I.A. had to get a new bond for GARVEY on Monday morning. He said, "It will take \$600. to get that bond. This is a critical time and we must have \$600. by Monday morning."

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 1, 1923.	Feb. 28, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u>		Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)	

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A., E. McCARTHY, #101 West 131st Street, floorwalker of the U.N.I.A. and SIDNEY DeBOURG, #202 West 143rd Street.

Among other things FORD said that he had warned GARVEY not to say in public again that he was ready to die or go to jail, as it was too much of a giveaway and in time would lead up to the death of DR. EASON. FORD said that GARVEY at one time planned to have him (FORD) killed, but one of FORD'S friends told him of the plot. He said that GARVEY would plot against anybody and really have them killed if he should become the least bit angry with them. The other two talked along the same lines.

The writer attended a meeting in Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Ave. The main speakers were WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

WILLIAM SHERRILL started in his address that there was no room in this country for negroes and the only way for negroes to have social equality is to have a country of their own, and that place is Africa.

MARCUS GARVEY stated, among

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

other things that Abraham Lincoln set the negroes free so they could die from starvation, but since they didn't die, the Socialist Party found that the negro could be used to a great advantage for cheap labor and so keep the other class of white folks afraid to make strikes for higher wages, for fear the negroes would be given their jobs. So the white man looked around and found OWENS and RANDOLPH and had them teach Socialism, and the very moment the negroes rise up to the point of demanding social equality, the white man will pull himself away from the negro entirely, then the negro will be left alone to die in this country for the want of employment. So OWENS and RANDOLPH are digging a ditch for the negro to fall in and die. He further said, "I will advise all negroes to stay out of all white men's unions and Socialist parties, for even Abraham Lincoln and his bunch didn't mean the negro any good when he set the 4,000,000 negroes free, for this Government is made up of white men, and they want to keep the negro down and will do that at any cost. The only thing for the negro to do is get a country of his own--Liberia--where the red, black and green can practice socialism itself."

There were 500 at this meeting, all West Indians.

The writer has learned that the reason GARVEY is holding these meetings and speaking against socialism, is to get himself in right with this Government, by making them believe that he is upholding the dignity of the Government, and he is trying to show that OWENS, RANDOLPH and others are not true to this Government. Inasmuch as the white men did not attend the meeting at Carnegie Hall, he is sending out circulars so they may get an idea of his stand toward this Government.

100-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1925. Andrew M. Battle.

The writer had another interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, and he said that CLIFFORD S. BAUM, A. YEARWOOD, FRED A. TOOTE and MRS. V. H. DAVIS of the U.N. I. A. are all waiting for the Government to call them so they can give such evidence as will convict MARCUS GARVEY. The reason they do not come out in the open is that they are afraid if they come out too soon, GARVEY will put them all out of office before he is convicted, in which event they will not be re-elected, because after the death of GARVEY they expect to carry on the U.N.I.A.

CLIFFORD S. BAUM has the checks that GARVEY drew for RAMUS when he went to New Orleans for the purpose of killing DR. EASON and BAUM also has the check that GARVEY gave to RAMUS when he went to Detroit, (Amount, \$60.00). BAUM is ready to turn all information over to the Government, and YEARWOOD, if called on, will tell all about GARVEY trying to go to Mexico, which he did not succeed in doing, as he was watched too closely. DeBOURG said that YEARWOOD was afraid to tell what he knew as most of the Garveyites would not believe it and they might try to get YEARWOOD out of the way.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Feb. 28, 1923	Feb. 24, 1923	ANDREW M. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.:</u> Violation section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

The writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U. N.I.A., #38 W. 131st Street. The writer asked FORD what he thought about the statement made by GARVEY at Carnegie Hall, to the effect that he was prepared to go to jail and to be killed if necessary. FORD said the statement was a dead give-away for GARVEY, as it only goes to show that GARVEY has done enough to go to jail or be killed, the climax of his activities being the death of FR. EASON. FORD said, "I will warn MR. GARVEY not to make such a statement again, as it plainly shows that GARVEY has violated the law of this state and Government, as he knows that the arrest of RAMUS will cause GARVEY'S imprisonment and death. They have told at New Orleans that RAMUS did the killing, and RAMUS came right back to GARVEY after he shot EASON, then GARVEY gave him the money to get away, which is all very bad for GARVEY."

The writer interviewed CAPT. G. GAINS, #314 West 137th Street. Among other things he said that MR. GARVEY was very foolish to make the statement he made at Carnegie Hall last night about his being prepared to die or go to jail. GAINS said, "If GARVEY had not done enough against this state to die or go to jail, why was he prepared to do either." The writer told

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-23 ANDREW M. BATTLE.

GAINS he was very glad he (GAINS) took notice of the statement.

The writer called at the U.N.I.A. office at which place he met W. H. TOOKS of #1043 Colorado Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The writer learned that TOOKS knew RAMUS at Philadelphia, but as MR. TOOKS had to catch a train back to Philadelphia, the writer did not have time to get what he wanted. The writer would advise that TOOKS be interviewed in Philadelphia. He came here to attend the meeting at Carnegie Hall.

at 8:00 P.M. WILLIAM FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" called at #72 W. 131st Street to see me. Among other things he said that RAMUS, the man who shot DR. EASON, in New Orleans, left New Orleans the day after the crime, came to New York, saw MR. GARVEY and GARVEY gave him more money and told him to keep out of the way. RAMUS then went to Philadelphia, saw Counsellor Norris about handling his case and then proceeded to Detroit, Mich. FERRIS also said that when GARVEY went to DETROIT, Mich. without telling anyone where he was, he was trying to get away, but could not. Also that GARVEY gave himself away at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd when he said he was going to go to jail. FERRIS said, "It was hard for me to believe at first that GARVEY would advocate the death of DR. EASON, but now I don't have to believe it, -- I know it. You see, MR. BATTLE, GARVEY was so worried that he could not deliver his address at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd. He can't get out of being implicated in the death of DR. EASON, because GARVEY gave RAMUS the money and a letter to go to New Orleans, instructing him to stay

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 2-28-25 ANDREW K. BATTLE

there until EASON was killed. RAMUS then came back to New York and then GARVEY gave RAMUS money to get out of the way, and now GARVEY is confessing every time he opens his mouth, one way or the other, that he was implicated in the killing of DR. EASON. You see RAMUS sent the telegram to GARVEY stating that he had killed EASON." The writer then said to FERRIS, "Is it not true that G. AMOS CARTER received the telegram." FERRIS said that one or the other got the telegram, but anyway GARVEY received the message. "From what I know there is no way for GARVEY to get out of this charge of helping to kill DR. EASON." "RAMUS had sent DR. EASON a letter warning him not to go to New Orleans, because DR. EASON had blocked GARVEY from ever speaking in New Orleans again. EASON told GARVEY on the steps of the "Negro World" office that he had blocked him from ever doing business in New Orleans again."

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	3/1/23	1/13/23	A. I. BATTLE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u>		Violation Section #215, U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud)	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent, in order to ascertain whether or not MARCUS GARVEY, President of the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line, had been detained at home by sickness for the last three days, talked to MR. R. L. POSTUM, one of the editors, who said that GARVEY hadn't been in his office for the last three days because he was dodging his creditors. However, POSTUM said he was going after GARVEY on Monday, (January 13th), and further said that if GARVEY didn't "come across to him" he would serve him with a summons. POSTUM also said it was too bad that GARVEY had EASON killed and also that if he finds that GARVEY ever threatens him, he will take his gun, go to his (GARVEY'S) office and get him first.

In talking to D. T. TOBIAS, office manager of the Forum, 151st Street & 7th Avenue, he said it was too bad about GARVEY having EASON "knocked off," but that GARVEY can't stand up under the charges against him. MR. TOBIAS also said that GARVEY was very foolish to make the remarks he did, or or about August 1918, which were to the effect that GARVEY would not be responsible for anyone who started out against the U.N.I.A., if they should lose an eye, an arm, a leg, or head. GARVEY further said,

March 1, 1925

ANDREW M. BATTLE

"When they get in the crowd you can't tell who will get you, for the U.N.I.A. are all over the world and they know you."

Continued.

100 1781-6

Information received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/1/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/17/23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u> Violation Section #215,USCC (Using Mails to Defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent was called upon by WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World" and during the conversation WM. FERRIS stated that THOMAS ANDERSON, Asst. Secretary General of the U.N.I.A. whose home is in New Orleans, but who has a room at the "Phyllis Wheatley" Hotel, 3-5 West 130th Street, New York City, was once a preacher in Detroit, Mich., and that ANDERSON went to New Orleans last fall to conduct two meetings for the U.N.I.A., and that the first night the meeting was conducted with the help of R.L. POSTUM, but that on the second night DR. EASON had the meeting blocked by the police force and that ANDERSON had become very angry and when EASON returned to New York and went to the U.N.I.A. office for a conference with GARVEY, EASON told GARVEY that he had fixed it so that GARVEY would not be able to do any more business in New Orleans. GARVEY told EASON that he heard that he (EASON) came near getting a beating for the trouble he had taken to block the meeting at New Orleans.

FERRIS further stated that the reason things looked so black for GARVEY was because of the fact that when SIDNEY DeBOURG was arrested in Panama last year for

March 1, 1925

A. L. BATTLE

holding a meeting in behalf of the U.N.I.A., GARVEY made no effort to get DeBOURG out of jail and when ABRAHAM JOHNSON was stranded down south last fall, GARVEY gave him no help, and then FERRIS asked this question: "Why do you suppose GARVEY should take so much interest in those men that killed EASON, even to the extent of taking up money to be used for their defense?" "Those two men who killed EASON are from Jamaica, W.I., and another thing that is going to harm GARVEY --- the Government will surely get the telegram that was sent to GARVEY notifying him that EASON had been killed. The telegram, as you know, will do much to show whether GARVEY had anything to do with the killing or not."

The writer also had a conference with DeBOURG of #104 W. 136th Street, N.Y. City and DeBOURG stated that YEARWOOD was the one who told of GARVEY getting the telegram at his (GARVEY'S) house regarding the shooting of EASON, as soon as it was done.

In talking with F.A. TOOTE, the Field Organizer of the U.N.I.A., he said that it was a dead give-away for GARVEY to start a fund to defend the men who shot EASON; that it was also very foolish for ANDERSON to come to the New York Office and say he didn't kill EASON but that EASON got what was coming to him, and that GARVEY would have some time explaining the telegram that he received from New Orleans as soon as the trick was pulled.

The above remarks of TOOTE were made to Agent, A. L. Battle, on January 18th at about 3:00 P.M.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 1, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 6, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.</u> (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

The writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, #38 West 131st Street, and during the conversation FORD stated that the \$500. which GARVEY is trying to raise is to be used to send a man over to Liberia to take a message direct so that this Government won't know what the U.N.I.A. is doing, as this Government has already blocked some of their plans by broadcasting their knowledge of the U.N.I.A. plans, aims and objects to the African Government. This has hindered the U.N.I.A. and GARVEY wants to slip away, but does not know just where to go as he is so well known that wherever he may be, his presence would cause suspicion.

The writer then interviewed REV. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 West 130th Street, (once a member of the U.N.I.A.,) and he said if the officers asked him (DUVALLE) to tell what he knew about GARVEY being a dishonest leader, he would show them his contract with the U.N.I.A., and further said, "I will tell them that GARVEY told me that I should have taken money from the U.N.I.A. while it was in my possession. I will also show them letters that I wrote GARVEY and letters GARVEY wrote me, and that will about finish MR. GARVEY. I will also tell the officers how GARVEY deceived me

RE: U. S. vs. LEUCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

in getting me to leave my church at Malden, Mass., and come to the U.N.I.A. and I will prove to them that GARVEY will never receive his just dues until he gets life in prison, as that is the only place for him and all his savage followers."

The writer attended a meeting on February 15th at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M., the speakers being JAMES O'NEALEY, R. L. POSTUM WM. SHERRILL and ARNOLD J. FORD.

During MR. O'NEALEY'S address he said he would show the present audience that he will try to get this country to respect the U.N.I.A. without fighting, but if they do not treat the negroes right, they will fight them and get what they want

In MR. POSTUM'S speech he tried to show that the eight men sending the letter to the Attorney General were traitors, and while MR. SHERRILL was speaking he told the audience that those eight men would never get their just dues until they get all that is coming to them, and further stated, "I cannot say just what it is for fear they will take what I say to the white folks and you know what that would mean to me."

MR. FORD spoke along the same lines. It is understood that GARVEY intends to send to the jurymen to be impannelled in his case, invitations to attend the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on February 23rd. He believes by so doing he will be able to gain their friendship, and that may assist him at his trial. This meeting was not attended by GARVEY, and the writer must say that at these meetings the speakers are continually urging race war.

RE: U. S. vs. M. MUS GARVEY, et al:

March 1st, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

The writer forgot to mention that during MR. SHERRILL'S address he stated that the moment the U.N.I.A. goes to Liberia they will start connections with Germany and that in 1925 the U.N.I.A. will join with Germany and other countries against this Government and when SHERRILL made this statement the audience took it so well they applauded for fully five minutes and all through the hall such remarks as "Good, good, that is what we want, etc." were heard.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/2/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/18 to 1/23/23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u> Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Continuing reports on the above matter - In an interview with SIDNEY DeBOURG, of #104 West 138th Street, DeBOURG stated that MARCUS GARVEY promoted the death of DR. EASON (once the American leader of the U.N.I.A.) and that GARVEY got one of the members of the Philadelphia Branch (ESAU RAMOS) and gave him \$100. for transportation and expenses, together with a letter to the New Orleans office of the U.N.I.A.. This letter directed the manager of the New Orleans office to put RAMOS to work there and after the arrival of RAMOS at New Orleans, the manager of the New Orleans office wrote to GARVEY and told GARVEY that he had received a letter and had put RAMOS to work with the two men now under arrest for the killing of DR. EASON.

After the shooting, RAMOS made his getaway and returned to New York and had a talk with GARVEY and GARVEY drew another check for the sum of \$50.00, instructing RAMOS to take that and go out of the city, and that he thought the best place for RAMOS to go would be Detroit, Mich. RAMOS went to Detroit, Mich. as directed by GARVEY. DeBOURG further states that one of the ten men arrested in New Orleans on January 19, 1923, named W. PHILLIPS,

March 2, 1923

ANDREW M. BATTLE

threatened that if GARVEY didn't get him out, he would give the whole thing away and that GARVEY is now getting up the money to get PHILLIPS out of jail.

Questioning DeBOURG further, the writer was informed that RAMOS is now in Detroit, lecturing for the U.N.I.A. and collecting money to bail those now arrested in New Orleans. This information was given at YEARMOOD'S house at 7:00 P.M. January 23rd, and DeBOURG stated that the \$60. given RAMOS by GARVEY was entered on the books as bond money. On the books of the U.N.I.A. appears the name of ESAU RAMOS and it is reported that he also uses the alias of JOHN JEFFERIES.

YEARMOOD, the secretary of the U.N.I.A. and the High Chancellor know all about the letters sent to New Orleans.

Continued.

Department of Justice,
GRS:AB, Bureau of Investigation.

Box 696,
New Orleans, La.,
March 3rd, 1923.

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


Dear Sir:

Attention: Mr. Hoover-2.

The Chief of Police of New Orleans telephoned me this morning to the effect that they had received a wire from Detroit that Esau Ramus had started Habeas Corpus proceedings and that case would be heard Monday, and Detroit wanted to know if New Orleans would extradite. The Grand Jury indicted and warrant has been forwarded to Detroit but the Chief of Police wanted me to request assistance and if possible transportation be given them by our Department in sending for Ramus, and bringing him back. This would mean one witness in addition to the officer going after him. They plead extreme poverty of funds, and it is doubtful in my mind as to whether or not they will send this money.

Of course, I could not give them any assurance of assistance in the way of transportation or money, and I simply inform you of these facts for your guidance in the matter.

Respectfully,


George R. Shanton, Agent in Charge.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., March 1, 1935.

Burns,

Washington.

Following telegram sent Detroit and New York offices Quote
States Grand Jury today indicted Esau Ramsus for murder. Police
Department promises communicate by wire with Chief of Police
Detroit Unquote

Shanton.

Recd. 7:50 P. M.

100-1-81-6

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1043

New Orleans, La., February 27, 1925.

Burns.

Washington.

Stop two telegram received re Jean Ramas. States District Attorney has agreed to call special Grand Jury Thursday March First in effort to indict subject and removal proceedings to follow if successful.

Shanton.

Recd. 6:40 P. M.

WVG-AS

February 28, 1923

Following telegram received from New Orleans quote
~~telegram received re Beau Hums~~ stop States District
Attorney has agreed to call special Grand Jury
Thursday March First in effort to indict subject and
removal proceedings to follow if successful unquote
stop two

ZURIS

Send to:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.

Brennan, Park Row Building, N. Y.

Foster, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

12W S 43 Collect Govt

Detroit, Mich., February 27, 1923

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Esau Ramus stop Habeas corpus writ hearing postponed until March first

stop Detroit Police inform this office New Orleans Police having hearing

on Ramus that city February 26th stop Detroit Police have necessary New York

papers Are awaiting results of New Orleans hearing

RECEIVED

2:22 P.M.

100-1-21-6

February 23, 1923.

WVG-AL

Following telegram received Detroit quote Esau Ramus
habeas corpus writ hearing postponed until March first
stop Detroit Police inform this office New Orleans Police
having hearing on Ramus that city February twentyeighth
stop Detroit Police letter to New Orleans Police
stop following receipt of letter from New Orleans Police
stop

Done:

Franklin, 1000 10th Street, New York, N. Y.
Foster, Federal Building, 1111 14th St., D.C.
Harvey, Federal Building, New Orleans, La.

Case originated at N.Y. Journal to be made at

51

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA. -	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/5/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/2/23	REPORT MADE BY: J. G. SHUEY -
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY : : Violation Sec. 215 U.S. ET AL C.C.-alleged conspiracy to kill Government wit- ness.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>AT PHILADELPHIA:</u>			

Reference is made to previous reports entitled as above especially to report made by Agent dated February 27th 1923 in which an arrangement was made with attorney J.A. MORRIS of 1508 Lombard St., Philadelphia, to obtain certain letters written by ESAU RAMUS to his wife - MRS. PRINCE alias ALBERTA GROENWELDT. MORRIS who has been working through an informant, advised Agent on the 2nd instant that MRS. PRINCE alias GROENWELDT left her residence on Carpenter Street on February 26th, taking her trunk with her and her whereabouts are now unknown. It is presumed she has left the city. -

CONTINUED:

190-1781-6

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 20, 1923.	Mar. 17 & 18th.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARVOUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed ELI GARCIA, who stated the reason he did not have YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A. testify in his case on Wednesday, March 14th, was that YEARWOOD was trying to get back his position as Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., from which GARVEY had discharged YEARWOOD because he told the truth about the minutes regarding the membership loan. GARCIA said, "Now, I have nothing to give YEARWOOD in return for his kindness to me, and besides, he is out of a job, and the only way I can get even with GARVEY is to put him in prison if I can. I saw my lawyer yesterday (Friday, March 16th) and he said he did not know if it would pay me to appeal my case. However, I will let you know what I do."

On March 18th the writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M., the speakers for the U.N.I.A. being R.L. POSTUM, WILLIAM FERRIS and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM stated in his speech, among other things, that the white man is dishonest, as he steals all the good things allotted to the negro.

MARCUS GARVEY stated in his address that WILLIAM J. BRYAN is just as much a KU KLUX KLANSMAN

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 20th, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

in spirit as the KLANSMEN themselves, and this Government is only bluffing when they say they are going to put an end to the KLAN. He further said that he was not fighting the KLAN. GARVEY further said, "The white man will never fool MARCUS GARVEY--I know them and I know that the negro will never be safe until the negro gets a country of his own--a Government of his own, for the negro is not safe in this country." In another ten years the white man will have driven the negro out of this country. I spoke in Washington last Sunday night and there were six Congressmen at the meeting. They said they approved of the methods of the U.N.I.A. and would indorse the plan very soon. I will speak at this Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, then I will leave the city for a few days. When I return to New York there will be a great meeting at Carnegie Hall."

There were 800 present at the meeting tonight, and it is the writer's opinion that half of the men present carried guns or knives.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 20th, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 19, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer again interviewed ELI GARCIA, #2423 - 7th Avenue who stated that the reason he had not told all he knew regarding the crookedness of GARVEY was because the U.N.I.A. was raising a relief fund for those who were indicted for defrauding the people through the mails, and he (GARCIA) was waiting until the last minute to tell what he knows to save himself, which he will do if MR. GARVEY tries to keep the U.N.I.A. from paying for his (GARCIA'S) lawyer.

The writer had a talk with J.B. YEARWOOD, who said, "If I am called downtown now I will not tell a lie for GARVEY, I will tell everything I know about him." He further stated that Attorney Pettiford of Detroit, Mich. came to New York last Sunday to see GARVEY regarding ESAU RAMUS.

In a talk with the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 W. 135th Street, he said that since the day he met MARCUS GARVEY he had never seen GARVEY perform one honest act regarding the business and welfare of the U.N.I.A. He said that GARVEY would not act honestly with the women, he would not treat the employees right and he would not manage the business of the U.N.I.A. properly.

Continued.

WVG-A3

March 9, 1923.

Shenton

Federal Building

New Orleans La

Governor Parker here says one of last acts before
he left State was to sign extradition papers for
return Esau Rams and that request contained names
of officers picked to accompany him also that no
question of expense will interfere stop Advise

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brannan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 9, 1923.	Mar. 1, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, #202 West 143rd Street, N. Y. City, who stated that he was present at the conference between CLIFFORD BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A., YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. of the U.N.I.A., FRED A. TOOT and ELI GARCIA, regarding MARCUS GARVEY and his activities.

DeBOURG stated that CLIFFORD BAUM said he was worried for fear he would be arrested, as he cashed the check in the amount of \$100. for ESAU RAINUS, which GARVEY had given RAINUS to go to New Orleans in order to arrange for the killing of DR. EASON. DeBOURG further said that if BAUM was called on, he would tell what he knows to keep himself out of jail. BAUM said, "I will tell about the \$60.00 RAINUS received from GARVEY when he (RAINUS) came back to New York after the killing of DR. EASON." DeBOURG said that he had written a letter to Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck, giving him the above information.

DeBOURG further advised Agent that FRED A. TOOT received the news from New Orleans in one hour after the death of DR. EASON. He also said that GARVEY is almost crazy since RAINUS was arrested, as he knows his end is near; also that GARCIA

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 1st, 1923. A.M. Battle.

said he fixed the books and reports so they could not be understood and no one knew what became of the \$25,000. which was loaned to the U.N.I.A. on instructions of MR. GARVEY.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P.M. The speakers for the evening were WM. FERRIS, Editor of the "Negro World", JAMES O'NEALEY, teacher in the Booker T. Washington School of the U.N.I.A., #13 W. 136th Street, N. Y. City, R.L. POSTUM, 1st Asst. Sec. of the U.N.I.A. and one MR. ADAMS of the U.N.I.A. The subject for the evening was the reviewing of the history of the world. MARCUS GARVEY was not at the meeting and no one said anything about him. Nothing of importance to this case was said by any of the speakers.

There were 200 present at this meeting and the collection was \$20.01.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT.	DATE WHEN MADE.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE.	REPORT MADE BY.
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 9, 1923.	Mar. 2, 1923.	Andrew H. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, #200 West 145th Street, and he again stated that ELI GARCIA is now willing to tell everything he knows about GARVEY, but does not know just what steps to take to approach Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck. CLIFFORD BAUM also wants to tell everything he knows about RAMUS and GARVEY.

The writer then interviewed MR. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.I., and he stated that GARVEY knows that he (YEARWOOD) is aware of GARVEY'S crookedness and was therefore afraid to discharge him, but he (YEARWOOD) wants to resign before the crash comes.

In talking with ELIE GARCIA today he said that he knew GARVEY drew a check in the amount of \$100. for RAMUS when he went to New Orleans, as RAMUS sat in the office all afternoon and when SIDNEY gave him the check RAMUS did not want to go to the bank to cash it, so GARVEY sent him to MR. BULL, the Vice Chancellor to see if he had enough money on hand to cash the check. BULL had some \$100.00 on hand and did cash the check for RAMUS. GARCIA states that he knows this to be true because he was in the office all the time. GARCIA further

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 9th, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

stated that GARVEY will explain this check transaction in this manner: He will say that the \$100. was a payment on a \$400. loan which RAMUS had made to the U.N.I.A. GARVEY expects to have a large number of GARVEYITES come to court when his case is being tried, and swear that they told GARVEY to spend the money of the U.N.I.A. any way he cared to. On the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" charge, GARVEY says the Government will have to prove that he (GARVEY) intended to use the money fraudulently, and the books are fixed so no one can tell what became of the \$26,000. loan that was received.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, at 9:00 P. M. MARCUS GARVEY was not present, and WILLIAM SHERRILL said that GARVEY would be out Sunday afternoon, as he did not feel well enough to be out today.

Nothing of importance to this case was said at the meeting. There were 150 present and the collection was \$16.39.

Continued.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

before and after long distance telephone conversation with GOVERNOR PARKER, there is no doubt in the mind of this agent but that there was and is no intention on the part of the Police Department to expend any monies towards extradition, as the statement of Mr. Moloney was to the effect that there is absolutely no funds in the Parish or Police Department.

Further, as I have worked upon the officials of the Police Department and the Prosecuting Attorney's office, Mr. Larr, for the past three weeks, as has also Agent Gulley of this office, I am more than ever decided in my opinion that any further operations on our part with these officials would only antagonize and create the feeling that I was overbearing and overofficial in my attempts to force them to do the impossible.

On March 15th, the following telegram was sent to the Department at Washington:-

"STOP TWO REPLYING TO YOUR TELEGRAM COMMUNICATED WITH GOVERNOR PARKER AGAIN FULL DATA AND FACTS UP TO DATE IN CASE BSAH REBUS DISCUSSED MATTERS FULLY AGAIN WITH CHIEF OF POLICE WHO STATES NOT ONLY TO ME BUT IN LETTER TO GOVERNOR PARKER NO MONEY IN PARISH OR POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR EXTRADITION SITUATION IN HANDS OF GOVERNOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OCCURRING WILL NOTIFY"

CONTINUED

911.5
GRS:CL.

Instructions receive from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 17, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 15th & 16, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed WILLIAM SHERRILL, 2nd Asst. President General of the U.N.I.A. He told Agent that the U.N.I.A. would never die, that the only trouble with the U.N.I.A. is at headquarters--the management at headquarters is no good, but as soon as same is straightened out, the U.N.I.A. will progress in leaps and bounds. He said that MARCUS GARVEY is a great organizer, but no manager, and that GARVEY should never have received veto power in the U.N.I.A., as GARVEY has gotten the U.N.I.A. into a lot trouble through the veto power.

The writer interviewed the REV. G. E. STEWART, who said, among other things, that he could not understand why ELI GARCIA, at his trial, did not tell on the others who were in the check transaction, meaning BAUM and others.

The writer interviewed SIDNEY Debourg, #202 W. 143rd Street, who said that he had seen GARCIA and GARCIA was now willing to tell on GARVEY to save himself and was going down to see Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck.

The writer interviewed EDGAR GRAY at #122 W. 135th Street, who said that MARCUS GARVEY'S ideas were good and ought to be supported.

RE: U. S. vs. MARSHALL GARVEY, et al:

March 17th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

because GARVEY had awakened race pride in the colored man. The writer asked GRAY if he thought the race pride GARVEY had for his race would ever do the colored race any good, to which GRAY replied, "Yes."

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 3, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
At New York, N.Y.			

Continuing the above matter, the writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, and he said that GARVEY had been promised by those in the Prosecutor's office, his freedom and a chance to make good in the U.N.I.A.

C. H. DUVALLE of #12 West 131st St. said he will not believe the Government will prosecute GARVEY until he sees the case being tried, because he fears, from what he has learned that if GARVEY will give JAMES AMOS and M. DAVIS (Agents of this office) \$1000. each, they won't push the case.

CLIFFORD S. BAUM, among other things today said that GARVEY did come into his office the latter part of November or first of December, with MISS ANNY JACQUES, his secretary, and instructed BAUM to draw a check for \$100. for RAMUS, as RAMUS was in trouble and he (GARVEY) wanted to get RAMUS out of the way. BAUM stated that after he drew the check he gave it to MISS JACQUES and afterwards called on her. BAUM further stated that a letter was given to RAMUS, which he was to give to the New Orleans division of the U.N.I.A., which instructed that division to put RAMUS to work, and that RAMUS came back to New York just after the death of DR. RASON, at which time GARVEY gave

RE: U. S. vs. JAMES GARVEY, et al:

March 3rd, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

RALUS \$60.00 and told him to go to Detroit. BAUM further said that GARVEY has not heard anything concerning RALUS since his arrest, and that he (BAUM) is going to resign from the U.N.I.A. and if called on will tell everything he knows regarding GARVEY and RALUS.

Continued.

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

RE: [Illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Reference is made to all former reports and files on [Illegible]

On [Illegible] 1938, this agent accompanied Special Agent [Illegible]

[Illegible] to the office of Judge Carr, St. Paul District

[Illegible] and went over the facts collected and [Illegible]

[Illegible] consented to call a special session of [Illegible]

[Illegible] for the purpose of investigating the charge of [Illegible]

The following telegram was received from Director Burns, dated

1/27/38:-

CHICAGO OFFICE, WIRE RE: [Illegible] HEARING ON [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]

The answer was sent as follows:-

"[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]
[Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible] [Illegible]"

On February 2nd, telegram was

sent to Bureau office at

The following is a summary of the following:-

ESAU RALPH was arrested on March 1st, 1923, along with other witnesses, and indictment was found charging ESAM RALPH with the MURDER of DR. J. W. RYAN on the night of JANUARY 1, 1923.

On March 1st, 1923, agent testified before the Grand Jury (along with other witnesses, and indictment was found charging ESAM RALPH with the MURDER of DR. J. W. RYAN on the night of JANUARY 1, 1923.

SUPERINTENDENT McLOREY and JUDGE HARR were later interviewed with reference to the removal of ESAM RALPH to the jurisdiction of this court, Superintendent McLokey stating that there were no funds with which to pay the expenses of transfer of RALPH. JUDGE HARR stated that he would have extradition papers prepared and signed by GOVERNOR PARKER, and SUPERINTENDENT McLOREY advised that he would wire the Chief of Police of DETROIT the results of the investigation of the Grand Jury, and if there was any possible way in which to raise funds to pay for the extradition of RALPH, this would be done.

The following telegram was sent to the Bureau offices at BUREAU and NEW YORK:-

"DETROIT GRAND JURY TODAY INDICTED ESAM RALPH FOR MURDER POLICE DEPARTMENT INFO ISAS COMMUNIQUE BY WIRE FROM CHIEF POLICE DETROIT."

E. CONNELLY DLR was again interviewed in the Paris office in his statement made to this agent and Special Agent in Charge. CONNELLY contradicted his former statement made to agent, stating

On this occasion that he and [redacted] went to church, where [redacted] spoke on the night that he was murdered, together; that they were joined by a child man, S.V. ROBINSON and left the church together on that night; that they did not see RALPH at all at the church, and was not in his company at any time that night; that RALPH, however, came to his house on the following morning with the left side of his coat and trousers covered with mud; that the following GARVEYIES were present at the church on the night of the murder:

J. JUBBERS, W. J. DOWNEY, FRANCISCO;
 S. B. ROBINSON, [redacted] [redacted] LAWRENCE.

DYER made no explanation as to why he had given an entirely different statement on a former occasion.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS when again interviewed denied that he was with RALPH, or that he saw him at the church on this night. He stated, however, that he left church in company with DYER and JOHN JUBBERS, and denied that he knew anything about the murder until the next morning.

CHARLES DAVIS was again interviewed, and she promised this agent that she would consult with her husband in an effort to have him give a true and correct statement with reference to the killing of DR. BRIDON. She stated that there were no further developments, as far as she could learn, with reference to the flight of RALPH.

Referring to report of Agent P.E. DUBUIS dated Feb. 24, 1925, of Detroit, Michigan, in which he quoted letter found on RALPH [redacted] addressed to HENRY PRINCE, 1515 Russell St., Detroit, Michigan, postmarked New Orleans, La., Feb. 10, 1925, signed ETHEL BRIDON. This

3/8/22

... is the ... formerly referred to in report ...
... probably closer to ... than any other person in this city.

Certain copies of letters turned over to this agent by
the Police Department are herewith quoted, and are self-explanatory:-

Nov. 19, 1922.

Hon. Marcus Harvey,
President General U.N.I.A.,
55 West 16th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

May it please His Excellency.

Sir:

I am glad to inform you of the safe arrival of Mr.
Ramus.

I wish to assure you that everything possible will
be done for him as mentioned in his letter of introduction.

Miss Mary Prince will call at the office for mail for
Mr. Ramus, which will be sent in an envelope addressed to
you.

I remain your humble servant,

(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)

Exec. Sec'y.

Nov. 19, 1922.

Hon. Marcus Harvey,
President General U.N.I.A.,
55 West 16th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

I am asking that you allow Mr. Ramus to handle as
many of the items of the repository as possible along with
new constitution, bulletin, anthems, etc. on his personal
account so as to assist him.

If this suggestion meets with your approval, I
suggest that a supply of same be sent him as soon as possi-
ble.

I am arranging for him to get in contact with the
members by visiting their homes and I think he can do well

3/8 '35

securing such articles as he can get from the Parent Body.

I remain

Your Humble Servant.

(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)
Exec. Sec'y.

P.S. Is it possible to give Mr. Ramus a special rate on supplies?"

"Nov. 21, 1922.

Missmaid James,
Secretary to President General,
55 West 155th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Miss James:-

I am writing you in behalf of Mr. Esau Ramus who recently came to New Orleans with letters of recommendation from the President General.

Mr. Ramus is endeavoring to organize a police and secret service unit here but it has not met the approval of the majority of the officers. We need all the units Mr. Ramus has spoken of but we must have an order from the President General in order to maintain the contacts which usually confront a stranger to this people.

Mr. Barvey has asked that we do everything possible to enable Mr. Ramus to be well taken care of and as it has always been my rule, I am doing so, but I cannot do it well in opposition to the other officers.

I have gone through every obstacle I met here and I am sure I can assist Mr. Ramus in doing the same and eventually succeed, but his position, being different from mine, it is advisable in my opinion to receive an order for a specific request from Mr. Barvey.

I am therefore asking that you take up this matter with the President General and let me hear from you on this matter by return mail.

I remain yours fraternally,

(Written by William Phillips)
Exec. Sec'y. New Orleans Div. 149."

DEC. 12, 1922.

Mr. Joseph Martin,
Exec. Sec'y. N.O. Div. 149,
City.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Hoyer has requested Deputy Esau Ramus to visit your chapter. They wish to assist in whatever way possible in securing more interest in your chapter. You are therefore asked to do all you

3/8/33

Plan to get a big crowd out to your meeting this week.
I am yours truly,

(Written by WILLIAM PHILLIPS)
Execut. Sec'y. N.O. Division #149. "

2059 Jackson Ave.,
New Orleans, La.,
January 31, 1933.

Wm. R. E. Boston,
Exec. Com'l. N.O. C.I.,
10 West 145th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

My Dear Mr. Boston:-

I am informed that early in the month of December, Mr. Wm. Phillips, Executive Secretary of Division #149, placed into the hands of the Commissioner, Mr. Sager, a money order for twenty-one dollars and seventy-five cents (\$21.75) with a request that this be sent to the Parent Body as price of charter and membership fee for the Gentilly Chapter, New Orleans, La.

This application has been ignored by the Commissioner for some time and it was only after a third urgent demand by this Chapter that Mr. Phillips accepted the money, secured the money order and placed it in the Commissioner's hands, who promised to have charter here within two weeks. To date, we are informed that nothing has been heard as to this matter from any source, Mr. Sager nor the Parent Body.

Mr. Sager keeps himself away from this part of the state, therefore we not would like and we are asking you, if such an order has been sent in by him and also as regards and hundred and twenty-one dollars should be sent to the Parent Body, by this Division. Several Divisions report that they have turned money over to him for the Parent Body. Tell us if this has been sent, and money is at all to the Parent Body.

Byers and others were indicted yesterday for murder. Federal authorities are making frantic efforts to involve the organization. My case, I believe, is being held up pending the outcome of this effort. It is a futile effort for our hands are clean as well as our conscience.

That sun, stout bright fellow, formerly connected with the Negro World, is here and is making himself active, we are informed, as regards this Mason matter. We are convinced that he is in Federal hands.

The assets of this Division is 100%, sorry we can't see sum of some of the officers. The membership has pledged nearly a thousand dollars for defense of this case of the officers.

100-100000
145

5/8/23

"myself. A thousand dollars is the attorney's fee. As to the Dyer matter the defense fund now being subscribed on the President General's appeal will have to be used for Dyer and Shakespear. I believe that four hundred dollars all told, will be sufficient, which will be used to refund to the source now supplying funds. We are doing our best here and will call upon the Parent body only in cases of actual necessity but when we do it should not be necessary for us to make a second appeal. Please impress this upon the President General. I wrote him last night, myself

The long-promised funds are a long time reaching us. It appears that it is hard for the Parent Body to realize the necessity of immediate action. For God's sake let us get down to business. Anything else isn't worth a tinker's d---.

Our members jammed the court last Tuesday when we thought the preliminary hearing of the men was to be had. They did themselves fine. It is an inspiration to be among these people yet I will be happy when I can say, Good-bye, to this part of the field. Not that I am afraid but I know that I am needed in the office.

Ask the President General to prepare copies of articles of incorporation and other necessities for we must register in this state. I want to take care of that before I leave here. It is a feather in these people's cap, that they purchased property, they desire to build which will mean more to them and the organization than I can now tell you. After registering here they can build. It is unwise to do so before then. Urge this upon the Chief, I asked him in my letter not to lay this aside and forget it as he usually does. Also return that bill of sale, sent up by the Division. The other changes referred to by myself must be suspended protem. We are all working together in interest of the organization.

Send me some letter heads by the way, P.D.C. Madame sends her regards. Well boy, I am the first of the great host to go behind the bar, I'll tell you how it feels when I see you, but we are nothing but down-hearted. The local department of justice said that Garvey and Anderson were the two most dangerous men in the organization. I have gained seven pounds since he made the statement. Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Written by THOS. W. ANDERS CI)"

During the above period agent was constantly in touch with undercover agent assigned to New Orleans to cover this case.

CONTINUED.

HBG:CL.

193

1. Jan 1943

104

1.1.1

1.1.2

1.1.3

1.1.4

1.1.5

1.1.6

1.1.7

1.1.8

1.1.9

1.1.10

1.1.11

1.1.12

1.1.13

1.1.14

1.1.15

1.1.16

1.1.17

1.1.18

1.1.19

1.1.20

Department of Justice
TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La.

March 12, 1923

REUR,

Washington

Two telegrams received re Oscar Ramus. States Attorney
Larr and Capt Police Peloney states positively no funds
either in Sheriff's office or police Department with
which to extradite subject therefore impossible to
effect his transfer.

Shanton

1:31 P.M.

Recd 1:35 H.B.

Case originated Previous to Journal Lemco.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	3-9-23	Feb. 27th to Mar. 7th, 1923.	MORTIMER J. DAVIS.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al.

Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C.
Using Mails to Defraud.
Possible Conspiracy to
Intimidate Gov't. Witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Referring to the investigation and apprehension of
ESAU RAMUS, in connection with the shooting of DR. EASON in New
Orleans, La., this office desires to acknowledge receipt of reports
and telegrams from the Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago and New Orleans
offices.

On February 23rd, during the writer's absence in
Detroit, Mich., the following telegram was received in New York from
the New Orleans office:

" POSTAL TELEGRAM

Feb. 23/23
Wash. D.C. 6:31 P.M.

BRENNAN

Park Row Bldg.

FURTHER REGARDING ESAU RAMUS NEW ORLEANS ADVISES
RAMUS REFUSAL TO RETURN THERE WITHOUT EXTRADITION
AND POSSIBILITY FORMAL REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION
WILL NOT BE MADE BY POLICE NEW ORLEANS IN VIEW
EXPENSE STOP U. S. ATTORNEY AT NEW ORLEANS SUGGESTS
RAMUS BE PROSECUTED NEW YORK CONNECTION GARVEY CASE
AND ASST. ATTORNEY CRIM FEELS RAMUS MATTER COULD
BE USED AGAINST GARVEY TO SHOW CORRUPTION IF
CONNECTION PROVEN STOP AM WIRING NEW ORLEANS
TO ADVISE IN DETAIL AND WILL WIRE
YOU UPON RECEIPT OF THEIR
TELEGRAM STOP TWO

BURNS. "

The suggestion of
the U. S. Attorney at New Orleans,

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 HORTIMER J. DAVIS.

and the suggestion of Assist. Attorney General Crim mentioned, have previously been called to the attention of Assistant U. S. Attorney MATTUCK, who is handling the Black Star Line prosecution, by Agent, particularly with a view of having RAMUS prosecuted for shooting a Government witness. DR. EASON, however, was never legally subpoenaed in this case. He came to the U. S. Attorney's office voluntarily and made a statement, during the course of which it developed that he would probably make an important witness against GARVEY. In view of this, MR. MATTUCK did not appear to look with favor upon such prosecution. The only other possible use of the RAMUS matter in this case would be as material for cross-examination of the defendants, principally GARVEY, if, when all the facts are in our possession, they reflect upon the witnesses' credibility. Such matters, of course, will be handled by the U. S. Attorney and his decision as to their value in the case will necessarily be final.

Subsequent to the telegram quoted above, the following telegrams were received at the New York office:

1923 FEB 26

DETROIT MICH

E. J. BRENNAN
PARK ROW BLDG NEWYORK NY

RE EASAU RAMUS HEARING WRIT HABEAS CORPUS POSTPONED
UNTIL TUESDAY MAY BE REASON POSTPONEMENT DETROIT
POLICE HAVE WIRED NEWORLEANS POLICE REQUESTING
INFORMATION AS TO WHY MURDER CHARGE ABANDONED
IN FAVOR CHARGE PENDING AGAINST HIM IN NEWYORKCITY

HESSLER."

100-1781-6

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 MORTIMER J. DAVIS. #3.

1923 FEB 27

DETROIT LICH

B J BRENNAN

PARK ROY BLDG NEWYORK NY

ESAU RALUS STOP HABEAS CORPUS WRIT HEARING
POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH FIRST STOP DETROIT
POLICE INFORM THIS OFFICE NEWORLEANS POLICE
HAVING HEARING ON RALUS THAT CITY FEBRUARY
28th STOP DETROIT POLICE HAVE NECESSARY
NEW YORK PAPERS ARE AWAITING RESULTS OF
NEWORLEANS HEARING.

HESSLER."

DECODED TELEGRAM (V.W. #1024)

WASHINGTON DC FEB 27 3:12 PM

BRENNAN

DETROIT OFFICE WIREES ESAU RALUS HEARING
ON HABEAS CORPUS POSTPONED UNTIL TODAY REASON
FOR POSTPONEMENT DETROIT POLICE REQUESTING
INFORMAT. AS TO WHY MURDER CHARGE ABANDONED
IN FAVOR CHARGE PENDING AGAINST RALUS NEW YORK
STOP THIS FOR YOUR INFORMATION STOP TWO

BURNS."

DECODED POSTAL TELEGRAM #296

WASH DC FEB 28-1923
2.30 PM

BRENNAN

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM NEW ORLEANS
QUOTE RE ESAU RALUS STOP STATE DISTRICT
ATTORNEY HAS AGREED TO CALL SPECIAL GRAND
JURY THURSDAY MARCH FIRST IN EFFORT TO INDICT
SUBJECT AND RELOVAL PROCEEDINGS TO FOLLOW IF
SUCCESSFUL UNQUOTE STOP TWO.

BURNS."

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 KORTNER J. DAVIS.

CODE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM (1390)

NEW ORLEANS LA
MARCH 1/23

BRENNAN
PARK ROW BLDG NEWYORK NY

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM SENT DETROIT
QUOTE STATES GRAND JURY TODAY
INDICTED ESAU RAMUS FOR
MURDER POLICE DEPARTMENT PROMISES
COMMUNICABLE BY WIRE WITH CHIEF OF
POLICE DETROIT UNQUOTE.

SHANTON."

CODE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM (1338)

NEW ORLEANS LA
MARCH 6 1923

BRENNAN
Dept. Justice
NEW YORK NY

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEW ORLEANS INFORMED ME
THAT THEY RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM DETROIT
TO EFFECT THAT RAMUS HAD BEEN BOUND OVER
UNTIL NINTH PENDING ACTION NEW ORLEANS
STOP CHIEF OF POLICE INFORMED ME THAT HE
WOULD NOT EXTRADITE DUE TO HEAVY COST CASE
DECEDED HERE NOTIFY WASHINGTON

SHANTON."

DECODED WESTERN UNION 726 DETROIT 3-7-23
RE: ESAU RAMUS DETROIT POLICE JUST RECEIVED
ADVICE FROM NEW ORLEANS POLICE THAT THEY WILL
NOT EXTRADITE, ALTHOUGH THEY HOLD INDICEMENT
FOR MURDER LOCAL POLICE NOW HOLDING HIM FOR
NEW YORK POLICE AND REQUEST RUSH EXTRADITION
PROCEEDINGS AND COME AFTER PRISONER.

HESSLER."

I have been in constant touch with Police

Officials here, and they are very anxious to bring RAMUS here.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 NORTHER J. DAVIS.

On the 7th of March, Agent interviewed Lieut. GEGAN, Bomb Squad, Police Headquarters, who advised that the Detroit police had wired them and stated the New Orleans police had refused to extradite Ramus, and that he was now being held on the New York warrant. Lieut. GEGAN stated that extradition proceedings were in process here and the necessary papers will go forward probably today or tomorrow (March 7th or 8th).

As matters now stand, we are back to the original suggestion of Assist. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK, which was to have RAMUS brought to New York so that he may be questioned regarding MARCUS GARVEY and other defendants in this case. Police officials here have promised that in view of RAMUS' past record they will request prohibitive bail so that he will not effect his release. The case against him in the New York courts, I understand, is a strong one, and aggregate sentences on the three charges against him should total about twenty years.

I would request of the New Orleans office that, if practicable, they forward this office the originals or copies of the evidence seized by the local police during the raids conducted at the U.N.I.A. headquarters there for the purpose of determining whether or not any of it would be usable in the mail fraud case pending here. Also, I would ask that they forward the names and addresses of any persons located during the RAMUS investigation in New Orleans who would appear to make good and willing witnesses for the Government in connection with that charge - such as victims who

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. 3-9-23 MORRIS J. DAVIS.

purchased large amounts of stock upon promises of reward in the way of dividends, etc., or others who may have heard speeches of any of the defendants (GARVEY, GARCIA, THOMPSON and TOBIAS) in which such promises were made, or who may have received correspondence and circulars from the BLACK STAR LINE or the U.N.I.A. through the mails containing statements of an incriminating nature.

I might add that yesterday Agent AMOS and the writer interviewed CLIFFORD S. BOURNE, now Chancellor of the U.N.I.A., who admitted to agents that during November, 1922, upon the personal request of MARCUS GARVEY, he (BOURNE) drew and paid to ESAU RAMUS a check for \$100 in exchange for a U.N.I.A. Parent Body Loan bond; upon this occasion, BOURNE states, GARVEY and MISS ENID RAMOS, GARVEY'S Secretary, told him that "they wanted the check right away as the man (RAMUS) was leaving for New Orleans." BOURNE states that the cancelled check is now part of the records of his office; the check was drawn on the U.N.I.A. parent body account at the Chelsea Exchange Bank, 135th St. & 7th Ave., New York.

Agent will furnish to the offices interested such further information as is obtained.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 12, 1923.	Mar. 8, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, in a conversation with SIDNEY DeBOURG, he informed the writer that ELI GARCIA, Auditor of the BLACK STAR LINE, had changed the name of JOHN JEFFRIES to ESAU RALUS on the B.S.L. books, and after this change was made ALY LAMOS and MR. GARVEY went to Clifford S. BAUM'S office and told him to make out the check for \$100. for RALUS. DeBOURG further advised that GARVEY had offered the chief of his secret service, money to kill DR. EASON, which he refused and immediately resigned. The writer will endeavor to obtain this man's name and address.

The writer interviewed the REV. P. P. PAUL, once Chaplain of the BLACK STAR LINE. the REV. PAUL advised that he was present at the meeting when GARVEY sold passage on the "PEYLLIS WHEATLEY" to Africa, and he knows a woman who put \$400. in the BLACK STAR LINE that night and bought passage to Africa. The REV. PAUL said if he was called on as a witness, he would tell everything he knows, as he knows all about the transactions regarding the B.S.L.

The writer was further advised that GARVEY has called all his officers together--R.L.

POSTUM, YEARWOOD, MRS. DAVIS, William

SEBRIEL, WILLIAM FERRIS, F. A. TOOT

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. FRANCIS GARVEY, et al:

March 8th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

ALY LAMOS, etc., and told them if they didn't go to court and swear to things in his favor against GARCIA, in order to convict GARCIA in the check and loan cases, he (GARVEY) will discharge them from office. These people went down today to swear against GARCIA so he will be a prisoner when GARVEY'S case is tried.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 10, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 6 to 7, 1923, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, SIDNEY DeBOURG called on the writer and informed him that MARCUS GARVEY had tried to obtain a warrant for ELI GARCIA on Tuesday, March 6th, in order that GARCIA would be in jail at the time GARVEY'S case was called. However, the U. S. Attorney would not consent to do this, but GARCIA was summoned to appear for the trial on Monday, March 12th.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, the speakers for the evening being WILLIAM SHERRILL and GA. A. CARTER. GARVEY was not at this meeting. There were 50 people at this meeting and the collection was \$6.00.

GARVEY will speak at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, March 8th.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Andrew L. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, in a conversation with SIDNEY DeBOURG today he stated that ELI GARCIA, once Auditor of the BLACK STAR LINE said he had written the Prosecuting Attorney in the GARVEY case, which is supposed to be called on Monday, March 12th, stating that he was willing to turn States evidence against GARVEY and all others implicated in this case. DeBOURG further stated that it was rumored around GARVEY had bribed those in charge of the case, and if he was not tried, a letter would be written to the Attorney General, laying the facts before him.

L. McCARTHY, of #101 West 131st Street told the writer that he knew GARVEY had a "pull" with the KU KLUX KLAN, and through the KLAN GARVEY would be able to influence the negro to leave this country and go to Africa.

Instructions receive from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 10, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 4, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, in talking with ELI GARCIA regarding his connection with the BLACK STAR LINE, he stated that one THOMPSON, Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE, had put \$25,000. in escrow on a ship called the "HONG KONG", and a contract was signed with the NEW YORK SHIP EXCHANGE through a man named ANTHONY R. SILVERSTON. The ship was in dry dock in China, and GARCIA paid \$80.00 for a cablegram which he sent to China regarding the ship, and that THOMPSON had drawn the money held in escrow three days before GARCIA and WILFORD S. SMITH went for the money, and THOMPSON had deposited it with the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

GARCIA further stated that no contract was ever signed for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", but GARVEY was in New York City when advertisements were published in the "Negro World" stating that the BLACK STAR LINE owned a ship by that name, and MR. GARVEY sold passage on the ship, which was supposed to sail for Africa. GARCIA told GARVEY at the time that he should get a ship at any cost. GARCIA also said that at his trial he will tell only enough to insure his freedom, and will not tell anything unless they ask him. He said, "I

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 4th, 1923. Andrew M. Rattle.

know I fixed the books so it could not be understood why the \$26,000 was not in the Treasury, and I know that MR. GARVEY intentionally misused the mails to deceive people in order to get money, and I know GARVEY is dishonest. I know that everything the Government has charged GARVEY with is true."

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, the speakers being R. L. POSTUM, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY. Nothing of importance to this case was said.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 12, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 9 & 10th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed ARNOLD J. FORD, #38 West 131st Street, Music Director of the U.N.I.A. and he said if RAMUS was brought back here from Detroit, Mich., the death of DR. EASON would be solved, for just as GARVEY had his gang fixed to kill him (FORD) at Liberty Hall a year ago, so he had gotten his men together to kill DR. EASON.

The writer interviewed ELI GARCIA, who advised that he will tell everything he knows against GARVEY, when his (GARCIA) case comes to trial.

In a conversation with CLIFFORD S. BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. he advised that he had taken the two checks and the records regarding the transaction of JOHN JEFFRIES (ESAU RAMUS), home, as he was afraid they might become misplaced. He further stated that when GARVEY came to his office and told him to draw the check in the name of RAMUS instead of JOHN JEFFRIES, he (BAUM) questioned GARVEY regarding same and GARVEY replied that JEFFRIES was in a little trouble.

Instructions received from Acting Agent in Charge W.H. Bohner

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Wash., DC	3/15/23	3/14/23	J. F. Flournoy
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
Re: MARCUS GARVEY		Address at petition Temple	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, DC

Attention Mr. Hoover

Subject came to Washington and addressed a meeting of about three hundred negroes at three P.M., Sunday, March 11, 1923. In the audience was about fifteen white people, some of whom appeared to be newspaper reporters and some of whom were attracted from curiosity. Subject's address was confined largely to a discussion of the objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which he is President. He made the usual plea that Africa belonged to the Negro race and that the negroes of America should organize and drive all white people and other nations out of that country and establish a Government solely of negroes and for negroes. Nothing in his address indicated that he urged violence in excluding white people from Africa but he did say that the negroes were justified in using the same means to obtain control of Africa as the white men used to obtain control of land from the Indians in this country.

He appealed for funds to carry on the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and circulated by others through the

100-1181-6

audience blank forms and envelopes asking these people to contribute to a fund to assist in aiding and promoting the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Agent was unable to determine the amount of collections but thinks that perhaps the amount did not exceed \$25.

At the close of his address he said that he was returning to New York City on Monday, December 18th, to stand trial on charges preferred against him by the Federal Authorities, the charge being violation of the Postal laws. He informed his hearers that he did not have any fear of the outcome of this case and that he was glad of an opportunity to exonerate himself in a court of Justice.

As far as Agent was able to determine Garvey was not favorably received. There was little applause during the address and it was evident that his following in Washington is on a decline. The meeting closed at 4:30 P.M.

CLOSED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 14, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent interviewed CHARLES E. WALCOTT, former manager of groceries and restaurants for MARCUS GARVEY. WALCOTT resides at #32 West 136th Street, business address #552 Lenox Avenue. He was manager from August 1st, 1922 to November 15th, 1922, and informed Agent that the groceries and restaurants were never paying propositions and it was a matter of impossibility to collect salaries for the employees from GARVEY; that the only way he could collect his own salary was to buy one of the grocery stores and deduct his back salary, which amounted to \$1500., from the purchase price of the store. WALCOTT further stated that he was willing to help the Government in any way possible and would give a statement to the United States Attorney at any time same was requested.

Agent attended the trial of ELI GARCIA at Special Sessions Court today, GARCIA having been charged with stealing \$47.00 from the U.N.T.A. and putting a forged check in its place. He was convicted and is to be sentenced on March 29th, 1923. GARCIA'S attorney however, was permitted to make an appeal for a new trial. GARCIA was convicted on circumstantial evidence, although agent believes him guilty.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 15th, 1923. James E. Amos.

but it has been customary in the past for employees of the U.N.I.A. for salaries, to draw a check for any amount up to \$100., turn it over to the Treasurer and receive the money, and these checks held against the employee until he paid it back. (The check GARCIA is charged with forging was drawn in this manner.)

Agent also interviewed J. B. YEARWOOD, who was 1st Asst. Secretary General of the U.N.I.A. and who was discharged on March 13th, 1923, by GARVEY because YEARWOOD refused to go to court and perjure himself on the witness stand in regard to GARCIA. YEARWOOD has promised Agent that he will give another statement any time Agent calls on him for same.

Continued.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., March 13, 1923.

Burns,

Washington.

Stop Two Replying to your telegram connected with Governor Parker again full data and facts up to date in case Esau Rams discussed matters fully again Chief of Police who states not only to me but in letter to Governor Parker no money in Parish or Police Department for extradition. Situation in hands of Governor further developments occurring will notify.

Shanton.

Recd. 7:20 P. M.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Mar. 12 & 13/23.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer attended a trial of ELI GARCIA at the Washington Heights Court, N. Y. City. Among other things, GARVEY tried to prove that GARCIA had forged five checks against the U.N.I.A. amounting to \$175.00, but having failed to establish the charge, the case against GARCIA was dismissed. However, GARCIA will be tried on Wednesday, March 14th, 1923, in Special Sessions Court, Part One, on a charge of forgery brought by GARVEY.

The writer interviewed H. VINTON PLUMMER, Bureau of Publicity of the U.N.I.A. and PLUMMER advised that he was leaving the U.N.I.A. today as he and AMY LAMOS (GARVEY'S secretary) could not get along. PLUMMER said he knew all about the crooked transactions of GARVEY regarding the U.N.I.A. and the BLACK STAR LINE, and could do GARVEY grave harm if he so desired.

On March 13th the writer attended the 7th District Court #320 West 125th Street, GARCIA having entered suit against the U.N.I.A. for an \$800. membership loan to the U.N.I.A. and a \$500. note. The membership loan was to run for one year with interest, with the privilege of the lender of the money to demand the amount loaned to the

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 15, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

U.N.I.A. fifteen days after the expiration of the year. GARCIA testified that this membership loan to the U.N.I.A. really covered GARCIA'S salary, as the U.N.I.A. was not able to pay the salaried men, therefore GARVEY called this past due salary a membership loan to the U.N.I.A.

GARCIA also stated that the minutes of the nights from January 15th to 19th, 1922 of the U.N.I.A. had been destroyed; that YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary took these minutes, which would show that each lender of money was to lend same to the U.N.I.A. for as long a period as they could spare it, and GARCIA loaned his \$800. for one year. GARCIA further said that VERGIL WILLIAMS, counsellor of the U.N.I.A. caused him (GARCIA) to read the minutes of the meeting recorded on January 19th, 1922, looking for a way to evade paying DR. EASON the \$500. the U.N.I.A. had received from DR. EASON, but those minutes were out of the minute book today, so it could not be proved that the money in question was due.

MARCUS GARVEY said that ELI GARCIA had loaned the \$800. for five years; that he (GARVEY) signed the books in blank form and when any lender of money came to the office to lend money, GARCIA would fill in the time when the money was loaned to the U.N.I.A. and that every officer loaned money to the U.N.I.A. as a membership loan for five years. However, the court then found that some of the officers had membership loans which did not state how long the money was to be loaned to the U.N.I.A., which proved that GARVEY was lying. The court then asked GARVEY if that was the reckless way he did business--signing notes and bonds by the

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY et al:

March 15, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

hundred before they were filled out. GARVEY answered that his office was a very busy one and he signed the notes and loans that way to save time. The Judge then asked GARVEY if he thought he was saving time by signing papers that way, as, after all, he would have to sign them, and it would not take any more time to sign a paper after it was made out. GARVEY did not reply to this. The Judge then asked VIRGIL WILLIAMS, if GARCIA got judgment, if there was any chance to collect. WILLIAMS said, "That is a question."

GARVEY had FRED A. TOOT swear that GARCIA'S loan was for five years and that there were no minutes taken by the U.N.I.A. from the 15th of January to the 19th. POLSUM also swore to the above. MRS. H. V. DAVIS said she was out of town at the time of the above mentioned meetings, and G. L. GAINS said he also was out of town at that time. GARVEY denied that he was provisional president of Africa or that he had veto power in the U.N.I.A. However, he said that he directed the length of time for the officers to loan money to the U.N.I.A.

YEARWOOD said that he did record the minutes for January 15th to the 19th, 1923, in which it was stated that everyone who loaned money to the U.N.I.A. could collect it at any time after the expiration of the fifteen days, and that some of the loans were from one to five years.

WILLIAM FERRIS told the writer that GARVEY came to him this morning and told FERRIS not to tell how his membership loan was to run, also that FERRIS should not appear in court this afternoon. FERRIS said that YEARWOOD would loose his job after

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 15, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

telling the court that he did make the minutes of January 15th, which proved GARVEY a liar. The Judge reserved decision for ten days.

GARCIA told the writer if he gets judgment against the U.N.I.A. he will not go to the U.N.I.A. office to collect, but he knows where they have the money which is the reason GARVEY is afraid of him.

GARVEY has another case against GARCIA in the Criminal Court, Special Sessions, Part One on Wednesday, March 14th. The writer will attend the trial.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 16, 1923.	Mar. 14, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer attended the criminal action brought against EDI GARCIA, once Auditor of the U.N.I.A., by MARCUS GARVEY, President of the U.N.I.A., which was called at 3:00 P. M.

BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. testified that GARCIA told him (BAUM) that he took \$40. of the U.N.I.A. money from his desk (meaning BAUM) and put a \$40. forged check in place of the money. BAUM said he did not count the money but took the amount on the check stub. BAUM said he missed the money when he came back from lunch.

R. L. POSTUM said that GARCIA told him he took the \$40. from BAUM'S desk and put a forged check in its place. GARVEY also said that GARCIA told him that he took the \$40. from BAUM'S desk and put a forged check in place of the money, and VIRGIL WILLIAMS said that GARCIA said in his hearing that he took the \$40. from BAUM'S desk and put a forged check in place of the money.

GARCIA denied every statement made against him, and the Judge had GARCIA show his handwriting which was compared with the handwriting appearing on the forged check, and after a 12-minute conference with three Judges, GARCIA was found

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 14th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

guilty. A motion was made by GARCIA'S attorney for a new trial, which was granted, but the check and the minute book go on record as evidence. The new hearing will be on March 29th.

While in the court building this morning the writer had a talk with GARCIA, who informed me that MARGUS GARVEY had discharged YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Sec. General of the U.N.I.A. for saying he recorded the minutes of a U.N.I.A. meeting held on January 15th, 1922 regarding membership loans. GARCIA said that YEARWOOD did record these minutes, but VIRGIL WILLIAMS, counsellor for the U.N.I.A. advised that same be taken out of the minute book so the court would not be able to make the U.N.I.A. pay GARCIA the past due note and the membership loan.

The writer had a talk with J. B. YEARWOOD, who stated that after he got back to the U.N.I.A. office on Tuesday afternoon, he received a notice from GARVEY telling him that he was no longer wanted as an officer of the U.N.I.A. YEARWOOD said it was because he would not say at the trial of GARCIA yesterday that no minutes were taken on the 15th of January, 1922, regarding the membership loan. Last week GARVEY called a meeting of the officers of the U.N.I.A. and told them all if they did not say that the membership loans were for a period of five years he would discharge them, and every man testified in GARVEY'S favor to hold his job. However, YEARWOOD said that he would not do as GARVEY wished. Agent again met YEARWOOD in the court building, and in the presence of Agent Amos, had him verify the above statements.

Continued.

190-1781-6

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



WWG-AS

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

March 7, 1928.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I call your particular attention to reports recently submitted in connection with MARCUS GARVEY. Garvey has armed his soldiers in New York with Springfield rifles and one unit alone has twenty such rifles. At a meeting February 11th, report of which has just been received, Garvey said that if the negro intended to command respect he must first have power and to have power he must have guns and plenty of ammunition, gas, submarines, and every other thing used to command respect by the white people.

The agent says that at this meeting practically the entire audience was West Indian and everything said by the speakers caused a burst of applause.

At the meeting of the 15th of February, Captain G. Gains said it would be only a short time before the organization put into practice the trained soldiers and demand the rights for the colored people. James O'Mealy, warned Captain Gains that he should not give away so much information as to the real object of these soldiers, because someone might take it to the white people down town.

At the meeting on the 15th of February, A. J. Ford, musical director, told Agent Battle that they were training men regularly and had supplied them with arms and ammunition and that after they were well trained we would probably see something not expected by the average citizen and that all divisions of the organization had trained men under regulations supplied by New York.

Agent Jones reported on the fifth from the New Orleans assignment on this case. He very properly remarked that if it was known that the Communists in New York had armed one of their units with twenty Springfield rifles and were talking about it as the Garvey organization, backed by such acts as Garvey

has been guilty of, there would be some excitement.

It has been boasted that Garvey controlled over 10,000 negro votes. I have maintained consistently that Garvey's political strength was practically nil and comments of the agents who have visited his organization meetings, which reports are now revealing some very interesting data, show that Garvey's influence is confined mostly to the West Indian Negroes. The backbone of his organization is alien and of no political consequence. I get this information not only from the reports of Agents Battle and Amos, but also from Jones.

With regard to the murder of Lason, the Garvey headquarters are in an uproar. Garvey has taken up subscriptions to provide for the defense of the two negroes held in New Orleans. It is indicated in one of the reports that Ramus went to New York, reported to Garvey who supplied him with funds and sent him out of New York. Other reports indicate that Ramus went directly to Detroit. There is no question that Ramus was in New Orleans and the circumstances surrounding his escape alone would tend to indicate his participation. Although he has been indicted in New Orleans, indications are that extradition will not be asked because the police there have not sufficient funds to take care of his removal. It seems strange that the State of Louisiana could not provide for this removal as it would ordinarily be a State proceeding and I am confident that if Governor Parker knew we were even slightly interested in it, arrangements would be made.

As the Ramus case stands now, he is either still being held by the Detroit police or on his way to New York in custody for the New York authorities, who indicated that they wanted him if New Orleans did not send for him. In New York Ramus is facing serious charges which might result in a long penitentiary sentence, but Jones believes that Garvey will immediately raise bond for him and supply him with funds to leave the country.

Jones is writing his reports in the Washington office and will await further instructions before taking any other action on this case.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. J. Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

WMC-AS

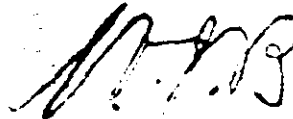
March 16, 1923.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have followed with considerable interest the reports recently submitted on the MARCUS GARVEY case and especially covering the meetings recently held at Liberty Hall in which there has been open advocacy of the use of arms and ammunition by the Negro in enforcing his rights, which it is alleged are generally denied him by the white man. From an examination of these reports it certainly seems that the New York Police Department should be interested in the matter and I am calling it to your attention so that if you agree on the subject, it might be taken up with the local authorities in order to develop some very interesting points.

Very truly yours,



Director.

WVG-AS

March 19, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton,
Box 696,
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

Further with regard to the case of MARCUS GARVEY, I am enclosing herewith copies of reports made by agent Battle at New York City, on this subject. This is for your information and such action as you deem advisable.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, L.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/15/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/9 to 14/23	REPORT MADE BY: H.D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al: USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD; POSSIBLE CONSPIRACY INTIMIDATE AND KILL GOVERNMENT WITNESS.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: Attention Mr. Hoover-2

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Reference is made to all former reports on the above subject, and particularly to the investigation and apprehension of ESAU RAMUS at DETROIT, in connection with the murder of DR. EASON at NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Following telegram was received from the Director:-

"GOVERNOR PARKER HERE SAYS ONE OF THE LAST ACTS BEFORE HE LEFT STATE WAS TO SIGN EXTRADITION PAPERS FOR RETURN OF ESAU RAMUS AND THAT REQUEST CONTAINED NAMES OF OFFICERS PICKED TO ACCOMPANY HIM ALSO THAT NO QUESTION OF EXPENSE WILL INTERFERE STOP ADVISE ME STOP TWO."

Consulted at length with State's District Attorney, R.E. MARR, who stated in explanation of no funds with which to remove ESAU RAMUS from Detroit to New Orleans, that the Police Department of the City of New Orleans had police jurisdiction for both the State and City Courts; that the Parish of Orleans was without funds to extradite a criminal except through the police appropriation, which was at the present time, according to the Statement of Superintendent Koloney, very low; that the sheriff or parish officials had never been designated while he had been in office to transport a criminal

from another state; that there were absolutely no funds appropriated to the Parish officials for this purpose.

He suggested that in view of the fact that RAMUS, in his statement to an agent of this Department, stated that he was present at the church where DR. EASON had lectured on the night that he was killed, that this might be brought to the attention of Superintendent Moloney, for the purpose of showing him that the cost of transfer might be minimized. He stated that GOVERNOR PARKER was probably not informed with reference to the funds held for this purpose by the Parish and City officials, and that he could suggest no way other than to have the Superintendent of Police remove RAMUS to the jurisdiction of his court.

SUPERINTENDENT MOLONEY, when interviewed, stated that there was no way in which he could remove RAMUS to New Orleans from Detroit for the reason that outside of a small petty cash account, there were no funds with which to pay the transportation and cost which would be incurred, and suggested that GOV. PARKER was not fully advised as to the financial condition of the funds set aside for this purpose; that he did not believe there would be any possible chance for the removal of RAMUS to the jurisdiction of this court at the present time.

The following telegram was sent to the Bureau office:

"STOP TWO TELEGRAM RECEIVED RE ESAU RAMUS
STOP STATES ATTORNEY HARR AND SUPT POLICE
MOLONEY STATE POSITIVELY NO FUNDS EITHER
IN SHERIFFS OFFICE OR POLICE DEPARTMENT
WITH WHICH TO EXTRADITE SUBJECT THEREFORE
IMPOSSIBLE TO EFFECT HIS TRANSFER."

3/15/23

Referring particularly to report of Agent Mortimer J. Davis of the New York office, dated March 9, 1923, in which it is requested that this office forward to the New York office the originals or copies of evidence seized by the local police during raids on the local branch of the U.N.I.A. headquarters, for the purpose of determining whether or not any would be usable for trial in the Mail Fraud case pending in that city, also to forward names and addresses of persons located during the RALUS investigation at New Orleans, who would probably make good witnesses for the Government, after a perusal of all evidence and statements of the different persons interviewed, it is believed that MAMIE REASON, 900 - 7th Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, former local Secretary of the U.N.I.A., who attended two conventions to New York, would probably be the best witness in this District (see report of this agent dated January 24, 1923)

When again interviewed MAMIE REASON stated that in 1921 ADRIAN JOHNSON, Field Agent for the U.N.I.A., came to New Orleans, and entered into a campaign for the sale of shares in the "BLACK STAR STEAMSHIP LINE", also for the sale of "LIBERIAN REDEMPTION BONDS"; that she purchased five shares direct through JOHNSON for which she paid \$25.00, or \$5.00 a share; that he probably sold seven or eight thousand dollars worth of bonds and shares in New Orleans, and that he made speeches every night during his stay here, boosting the "BLACK STAR LINE" and other auxiliaries of the GARVEY ORGANIZATION; that she had never heard GARCIA, TROLESCHI, or TOBIAS make any promises with reference to subscriptions of stock or donations to this movement, but that she had on two or

190-1781-6

H. J. CULLIN

4

5/15/23

three occasions heard GARVEY make speeches, in which he elaborated on the financial income which would be derived from the sale of dividends the shares of stock in the "BLACK STAR LINE", etc; that on July 1922 she received, through the mails, a letter addressed to her as a stock holder, requesting that she send her proxy to the New York office for the purpose of being represented at a meeting of the stock holders to be held, and that she had sent this letter to the Department of Justice office at New York; that she also received letters from him requesting her to solicit subscriptions of stock for the "BLACK STAR LINE", "THE LIBERIAN REDEEMPTION FUND", and other funds raised by this organization.

It is also suggested that WILLIAM PHILIPS, who has recently been discharged as the local secretary of the GARVEY ORGANIZATION might be used as a Government witness.

Documentary evidence which will probably be of value to the New York office will be sent under separate cover.

CONTINUED.

EDG:CL.

Case originated at N.Y. Journal to be made at originating office ONLY.
(by direction Agent in Charge Geo. R. Stanton)

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/12-13/23	REPORT MADE BY: GEORGE R. SHANTON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY et al: USING LAIES TO DEFRAUD; POSS. CONSPIRACY INTIMIDATE AND KILL GOVT. WITNESS.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Reference is made to former reports on this matter, and particularly to report of Agent E.D. Gulley of this office dated 3/15/1923.

The following telegram was received from Director Burns dated March 12, 1923:-

"TELEGRAM RECEIVED COMMUNICATE PERSONALLY WITH GOVERNOR PARKER REFERRING HIS PERSONAL CONVERSATION SEVERAL DAYS AGO INDICATING NO QUESTION OF EXPENSE WOULD INTERFERE RETURN RAMUS STOP ADVISE ME BY WIRE STOP TWO."

On the 13th instant, this agent called GOVERNOR PARKER of BATON ROUGE, LA., over long distance telephone, and discussed fully the case of extradition of ESAU RAMUS from DETROIT to New Orleans, and Gov. Parker stated that he had a letter on his desk, which he read over the telephone, from the Chief of Police, Mr. Guy Moloney, of this city, to the effect that no funds were available, and therefore impossible to extradite RAMUS, and to consider the case closed.

After personal conversation with Superintendent of Police Moloney,

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

March 21, 1923.

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
Re: U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey,
Viol. Sec. 215 U. S. C. C.,
Using Mails to Defraud.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 16th inst. initialed WJG:AS, which makes reference to the meetings held at Liberty Hall in which advocacy of the use of arms by the negro has been made, you are informed that the Police department has been notified of the foregoing and has promised to take cognizance of the matter.

Yours very truly,

Frank X O'Donnell

FRANK X. O'DONNELL,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

JTG:JXX

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 23, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 20, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again interviewed J. B. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., who informed me that he attended a meeting called by MR. GARVEY to settle his (YEARWOOD'S) case, regarding his discharge. GARVEY agreed to pay YEARWOOD the \$2,000. back salary due him, in installments, \$50.00 on the first and fifteenth of each month. GARVEY gave YEARWOOD a check for \$50.00, yesterday, which he took to the Chelsea Bank, but was informed that there no funds to the credit of the U.N.I.A. at the bank.

YEARWOOD further stated that he agreed to do the following for MR. GARVEY and the U.N.I.A.--He will not tell anything to harm GARVEY or the U.N.I.A. unless he is asked directly, then he will tell just what he knows. If he is asked if GARVEY and WILLIAMS advised that the minutes of January 19th, 1922, be destroyed, he will tell the truth. If he is asked whether or not MR. GARVEY called a meeting at which he informed all of the officers that if they didn't go to court and say there were no minutes for January 19th, he would discharge them, YEARWOOD will say "Yes.

If he is asked whether or not

PETTIFORD came to see GARVEY from

Detroit, Mich., after he wrote a

letter to GARVEY regarding ESAU.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 20th, 1923, Andrew M. Battle.

RALPHUS, he will say "Yes." If asked whether or not GARVEY knows anything about the killing of DR. EASON, YEARWOOD will say, "According to the letters I received from the New Orleans Division." He said he would not tell anything regarding GARVEY and the U.N.I.A. unless he is asked directly.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, the speakers for the evening being WILLIAM SHERRILL, R. L. POSTUM and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM, in his speech, said that the negro teachers of New York were hampered in their instruction in the Public Schools because the books were written by white people, which put white man's ideas into the colored children's heads, and it was hard to take out of a child what he had been taught for many years, and this evil will exist until the negro gets his own books and ideas in the public schools.

WILLIAM SHERRILL stated that the U.N.I.A. was losing ground because the members were losing interest in the organization and had stopped boosting it, but that the U.N.I.A. was in a better shape now than it had ever been, and every member should take new courage.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address, he said he did not have any confidence in any member of the U.N.I.A.--he did not believe any of them could be trusted. He said, "Every one of you is dishonest in one way or the other. I want you all to make a good showing at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night, at which time I will speak and a good many white friends will be there."

There were 125 present at this meeting.
Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 23, 1923.	Mar. 21, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

This morning the writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA, and he said that he had come to the conclusion that the best thing for him to do is to divulge everything he knows regarding GARVEY in the Government case, to save himself. He said, "I can tell things that will put GARVEY in for the rest of his life, for instance the way I fixed the books so the construction loan of more than \$26,000. was loaned to the U.N.I.A., and no one can tell anything about it." GARCIA further stated that CLIFFORD S. BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. is the one who fixed the check on which GARCIA was convicted last week.

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, who said that BAUM was a traitor to testify against GARCIA at his trial, after he, (BAUM) and GARCIA divided the \$40.00 in cash they took from the package of money given to BAUM, for BAUM and GARCIA fixed the check together.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P. M. The speakers for the evening were WILLIAM SHERRILL and MR. JOSEPH ADAMS.

IN SHERRILL'S speech he stated that the U.N.I.A. had trained their members and soldiers to such

March 21, 1923. Andrew N. Battle.

so extent that even the negro soldiers in Africa had learned not to shoot into a negro riot in Africa. He said there was a riot in the mining part of South Africa a few months ago, and when the Captain gave orders to charge, the soldiers raised their hands to attention, and then it was that the white man was able to see that negroes would not shoot negroes. That is the way the U.N.I.A. is using its influence and this week is the time for every man to show his colors, as this is the critical moment for the U.N.I.A.

ADAMS said he would tell regarding the trouble the delegates to the League of Nations had. He said, "We had a detective right at our heels, watching us every move we made, they even tried to get us over the border line so we couldn't get back to our own country. We received letters from some one over there with no named signed to same, and we had to separate on our way back home, so we could not be located. Then to see how you members at headquarters are divided is a very sad thing. If you have something against GARVEY, do not take it out on the U.N.I.A., but rather face MR. GARVEY. If we don't stand by MR. GARVEY now, the whole thing is over."

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 26, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 23 & 24, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer had a talk with CLIFFORD S. BAUM, and JOHN W. WRIGHT (#122 W. 135th Street) and learned that the prime object GARVEY has in view for the big meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 27th is to influence the white people in some manner so they will be lenient with him at his trial.

In a conversation with BAUM, regarding GARCIA'S conviction, BAUM said, "I did not say anything against GARCIA that would convict him. I cleared GARCIA by saying I left two other men in my office while the money was on the desk, and I said I did not count the money, so you see, GARCIA'S lawyer convicted him by having GARCIA show his handwriting, for up to that time the State had nothing on GARCIA. I know GARCIA should not have been convicted, for GARCIA is not the only guilty one in that check case. If I am called to the witness stand in MR. GARVEY'S case I will tell the truth regarding GARVEY. I have told some things confidentially to the men downtown, and when the time comes I will tell what I have said in the open. The District Attorney came to MR. GARVEY and told him we were beaten, and GARVEY is very angry."

BAUM showed the writer his bank book, (Chelsea Exchange

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 26th, 1923. Andrew W. Battle.

Bank, 135th Street & 7th Ave.) BAUM said that MARCUS GARVEY would not be at Liberty Hall to speak on Sunday night. The attendance to the meetings has fallen off very much since the conviction of ELI GARCIA and the discharge of J. B. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A.

Continued. .

Case originated before Journal Instructions.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 24, 1923.	Mar. 22, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle,
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Colored) (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again talked with ELI GARCIA, who said he expected to be sentenced on Friday. He also said that GARVEY'S case will be called on Monday, March 26th, and that he will not testify in GARVEY'S favor.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, at which there were 75 present. The speakers were JAMES O'LEALY, JOSEPH ADAMS and R.L. POSTUM. The meeting was very dull, and nothing of importance to this case was said. The collection was \$7.00.

The writer was instructed to ascertain where one GEORGE W. JOHNSON is at the present time and learned he is working at the BREAKERS HOTEL, Palm Beach, Fla. For the information of the Tampa office, to which office a copy of this report is being sent, it may be stated that JOHNSON, a negro, was formerly employed by the BLACK STAR LINE S.S.CO., the officials of which are now under indictment in this District. It may be necessary, when the case comes to trial, to locate and subpoena JOHNSON, and with this in mind, it is suggested that the Tampa office verify JOHNSON'S employment at the BREAKERS HOTEL

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 26th, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

so that if needed, he may be easily located. It is not deemed advisable to interview JOHNSON directly at this time.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/27/23	FILED 3/26/23 DATE WHEN MADE: 3/27/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. and Violation Internal Revenue Laws			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Some time ago while Expert Bank Accountant Merrilles and the writer were going over the facts in this case, it appeared that a violation of the Internal Revenue Laws had been committed by both the Black Star Line and Marcus Garvey personally, the former by submitting a fraudulent return for the year 1921 and the latter by falsifying his income for the same period.

Agents at that time took the matter up unofficially with representatives of Hugh McQuillan, Special Agent in Charge, Intelligence Unit, Federal Building, New York, who advised that ever since the arrest and indictment of Garvey, et al, they had been considering taking up the matter of the income tax returns of both the corporation and the individual officers but had been deferring same until the accountants of this department could release the books. Upon being advised that our accountants were practically through with their examination, Agents Seib and Schwartz of the Intelligence Unit took the matter up.

On the 26th instant Agent was called to the office of Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck and was there informed that a complaint had been filed against Marcus Garvey by the Internal Revenue Department on

NEW YORK, N.Y. 3/27/23 3/26/23 U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY M.J.DAVIS
3/27/23

the basis of his 1921 return and that it was Mr. Mattuck's intention to arrest Garvey on the 27th.

On Tuesday, March 27th, Agent in company with Agent J.E. Amos appeared at Mr. Mattuck's office at 2:00 P.M. at which time Garvey, accompanied by C.W. McDougall and Vernal J. Williams, his attorneys voluntarily surrendered himself.

Garvey's return for 1921 shows a total (both gross and net) income of \$4,000, from which he deducted \$1,400, claiming the support of a wife and disabled sister. Checks which are in our possession for the year 1921 issued to Garvey by the U.N.I.A. and plainly marked "Salary" on each show that he received something above \$7,900 during that period. This does not include monies which he received from the Black Star Line during that period for expenses or monies paid him by the U.N.I.A. for similar reasons, none of which he reports in his 1921 return. Questioned regarding his return today in presence of his lawyers, Garvey stated his only plea is "ignorance of the law," in that he spent about five months of 1921 out of the U.S. and it was his interpretation of the law that persons could deduct from their income monies received by them from sources in the United States while they were temporarily residing outside the boundaries of the country. Garvey admitted that during the period of 1921 his wife was not living with him and that his sister for whom he claims support was over 18 and in addition was employed part of the time.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

3/27/23

3/26/23
3/27/23

U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY M.J.DAVIS

Garvey's attorneys admitted that an incorrect return had been filed and stated they were willing to have their client, Garvey, settle the matter by paying his tax or making some other sort of compromise financially for what is due the government, which of course, was declined by Mr. Mattuck.

Garvey was placed under \$500.00 bond and hearing was set for April 27th. at 2:00 P.M.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 27, 1923.	Mar. 27, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u>		Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)	
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

At New York, N.Y.

Agent is attaching hereto, copy of a statement taken this day from JOHN S. HERON, #241 West 143rd Street, New York City. This statement is self-explanatory.

Continued.

STATEMENT

of

JOHN S. HERON

At the office of U. S. Attorney
Federal Building, New York City.

In the presence of:

F. E. SHEA, P. O. Inspector,
JAMES E. AMOS, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation,
MORTIMER J. DAVIS " " " " "

New York, N. Y.,
March 27th, 1923.

I reside at #241 West 143rd Street, New York City. I am married and have two children. At the present time I am employed as a longshoreman.

I am a stock holder in the Black Star Line, having purchased approximately \$150. worth of stock, in the name of myself and my children. I am also the owner of a \$50. Parent Body Construction bond. I joined the Universal Negro Improvement Association in about 1919, and paid dues for a considerable period, but at the present time I am not a member. I purchased the stock of the Black Star Line when the company was first organized, in about 1919, and was induced to purchase, after having heard speeches made by Marcus Garvey, Orlando M. Thompson and other officials. These speeches were made mostly at Liberty Hall, New York City, and in effect stated that the Black Star Line would be a gigantic and prosperous organization and that those who invested would make money and become rich. I was at that time a regular attendant at Liberty Hall, and in addition, was a constant reader of the "Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is the Editor. This paper I purchased weekly at various news stands in New York. I read in this newspaper about the Black Star Line, particularly those statements which appeared over the signature of Marcus Garvey, and also the reports of his speeches wherein it was promised that those investing in the Black Star Line would reap a financial return. I also read in that paper that they were going to send a ship of the Black Star Line to Liberia, West Africa.

At Liberty Hall I heard Garvey speak about Africa and about the wonderful prospects for the negro race. In fact, his speeches were so impressive that after talking the matter over with my wife, we decided to go to Liberia on a ship of the Black Star Line. I then went to the

who held some official position. I also at that time talked to Mr. Thompson, and advised them about my contemplated trip. I asked them regarding the price of the passage and when they expected to have a ship. Mr. Thompson advised me that they would have a ship sailing for Liberia in about three weeks or a month at the outside. That conversation took place during March, 1921. Just previous to this I had heard Mr. Garvey, in various speeches at Liberty Hall, tell the people that the Black Star Line was going to sail a ship to Africa called the "Phyllis Wheatley."

I am positive that I heard him make these statements at least a week or two before he left for the West Indies in 1921. I was also present at his farewell meeting in Liberty Hall, I think, on Washington's Birthday, 1921, in which he reiterated such statements. After Garvey left the United States I received copies of circulars from the Black Star Line containing a picture of a ship with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" on it, and this, as well as the other facts I have mentioned, induced me to decide to go to Africa.

I then gave to Mr. Mason, whom I have already mentioned, a draft on the Citizens Savings & Loan Association, #227 West 135th Street, for \$500., this being all the money I had in the bank at that time. This money was to pay for passage for myself and family to Liberia on a Black Star Line ship. Mr. Mason gave me a receipt, (which I now show you) acknowledging the \$500., and stated that it was for passage for myself and family to Liberia, Africa.

After waiting for some time, no ship of the Black Star Line for Africa left the United States and I went back to the office of the Black Star Line, #56 West 135th Street, to make inquiries. Mr. Garvey had already returned to the United States and I took the matter up with him. He put me off from time to time with vague excuses. In fact, I made about ten visits to his office and also wrote him several letters, one of which was registered, and none of which he has ever answered. The last time I called on him was during October, 1922, and after waiting several hours to see him, he stated that while he knew my money had been accepted for passage, he was very sorry to tell me that the Black Star Line had no funds out of which they could refund my money.

I then went to the State District Attorney and interviewed Mr. Kane, who brought the case before Magistrate Rittenberg in the 108th Street Court, New York City. This was about three weeks ago. Mr. Williams and Mr. McDougal appeared for the Black Star Line and stated to the Magistrate that the Black Star Line is unable to pay me my money because the United States Government, through the Shipping Board, is withholding \$22,500. of their funds. The Magistrate ordered Mr. Kane to investigate this and report back to him.

During my various visits to the office of the Black Star Line, attempting to get my money back, I have also spoken to other officials, such as Eli Garcia, etc., but all have referred me to Mr. Garvey as the only man who could possibly help me.

I have seen the following circulars: #5, 9, 8 and 11. (These numbers identify circulars as marked for exhibit in this case.) Circular #5 is one which had a great deal to do with influencing me to put up the \$500. for passage money to Africa.

I am willing to testify in this case whenever called to do so by the United States Attorney.

MVE.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 29, 1923.	Mar. 27, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed H. VINTON PLUMMER, Director of Bureau of Publicity, U.N.I.A., at his office, #52 West 135th Street. Among other things PLUMMER said that the management of the business part of the U.N.I.A. was bad, because one man handled the whole thing, and business management is not MR. GARVEY'S profession.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Carnegie Hall, the speakers for the evening being R. L. POSTUM, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

WILLIAM SHERRILL, in his speech, said that the negroes were being taught to use gas, powder and other things as other nations do, and if the negroes will follow their leader, MARCUS GARVEY, he will lead them to a government of their own.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address he said he was arrested today for not completing the payment of his income tax. He said it taught him a lesson and in Africa, England, France, etc., all have to pay income tax, and they, the negroes, will be the collectors of the income tax in Africa. He further said, "We come tonight to explain the aims and objects of the U.N.I.A. Some people think

U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 30th, 1923.

Irving H. Battle.

New York. FERRIS further said, "You see, Mr. Battle, that EASON murder has harmed the U.N.I.A. very much--then MR. GARVEY went to Detroit, Mich., just before they arrested RAMUS and gave him some money. Then after RAMUS was arrested Lawyer PETTIFORD, counsellor for the Detroit division of the U.N.I.A. wrote MR. GARVEY a letter regarding RAMUS, but was afraid to say all he wanted to say, so he came to New York to have a talk with MR. GARVEY. You see, they are trying to keep them from sending RAMUS back to New York. MR. GARVEY failed in his effort to have his trial this month. GARVEY was in with the judge who is leaving the bench this week. Now GARVEY will have to make new plans to get to the next Judge. Up to just a few months ago MR. GARVEY was fixed with the men who were to prosecute him. They had agreed not to do anything with him, and they meant to let GARVEY go on this point--that they could not prove that GARVEY used the mail with the intent to defraud. You see, Mr. Battle, a year ago, when I offered to resign from of in the U.N.I.A. MR. GARVEY asked me if, after I left the U.N.I.A. I would say anything against it. I told him I would not, and was asked direct--if I was asked anything direct, I would tell the truth, and if I was called downtown and asked anything, I would tell just what I know."

FERRIS said that MRS. E. DAVIS was not with GARVEY. would tell the truth if asked. The writer asked FERRIS whether or not GARVEY sent him (FERRIS) away from District Court on March 14th so he would not be called in the case of GARVEY, in order that the U.N.I.A. could

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 30th, 1923. Andrew H. Battie.

GARCIA out of his hard earned money, whether or not he would tell the truth. FERRIS said, "I would say yes if I was called on to tell what I know about the management of the U.M.I.A. while I was in office. I would not perjure myself, like GARVEY did with his income tax."

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 29, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 27, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew N. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed H. VINTON PLUMMER, Director of Bureau of Publicity, U.N.I.A., at his office, #52 West 135th Street. Among other things PLUMMER said that the management of the business part of the U.N.I.A. was bad, because one man handled the whole thing, and business management is not MR. GARVEY'S profession.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Carnegie Hall, the speakers for the evening being R. L. POSTUM, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

WILLIAM SHERRILL, in his speech, said that the negroes were being taught to use gas, powder and other things as other nations do, and if the negroes will follow their leader, MARCUS GARVEY, he will lead them to a government of their own.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address he said he was arrested today for not completing the payment of his income tax. He said it taught him a lesson and in Africa, England, France, etc., all have to pay income tax, and they, the negroes, will be the collectors of the income tax in Africa. He further said, "We come tonight to explain the aims and objects of the U.N.I.A. Some people think

32 - 6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 27th, 1923. Andrew N. Battle.

the U.N.I.A. is seeking to break the peace and violate the law. That is not the object of the U.N.I.A. We only want the right to enjoy the things of this life as other nations, and inasmuch as the negro knows there is no law and justice for the negro, then he will have to get a Government of his own. And the negro is not safe in this country, for this country is handled by the majority, not the law, the majority, and the white man is the majority, and we know the white man only keeps the negro here for convenience. In a few more years the white man will have no more use for the negro, for the white man has learned to do the most menial labor, even to picking cotton in the South, and in a few years the white man will not have any more negroes in this country than what he wants for himself. Nothing will stop me from carrying out the U.N.I.A. program. I am not discouraged. I want every loyal member of the U.N.I.A., of which there are 6,000,000 all over this country, to be loyal to the U.N.I.A. Let me tell the white man I will not come out in the open and say I hate the white man. I thank him for what he has done for me, and who can tell but what the negro will turn out to be the white man's best friend. The negro now is in the minority--the white man in the majority, and the majority rules. You can well see that there is no room in this country for the negro and the negro is not safe in this country."

There were 900 at this meeting, 300 occupying \$1.10 seats and 600 in the 55¢ seats. The hall cost \$650. There were 7 white people in the audience. (GARCIA won the suit against the U.N.I.A. for money loaned and salary, which was tried on Mar. 14th.)

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 29, 1923.	Mar. 27, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above matter, Agent, accompanied by Agent Davis of this office, went to the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, MARCUS GARVEY having been requested by Mr. Mattuck through his (GARVEY'S) attorney, to appear at Mr. Mattuck's office in regard to the falsifying of his income tax report for the year 1921. GARVEY made a return on \$4,000., and inasmuch as Mr. Mattuck has in his possession GARVEY'S salary checks amounting to approximately \$7,000., GARVEY was taken before U. S. Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock for hearing. He was held on \$500. bail which he was unable to furnish today, and was therefore released in the custody of his attorney until Wednesday, March 28th, 1923.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>Apr. 2, 1923.</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>Mar. 29th & 30, 1923.</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>Andrew M. Battle.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M. The speakers for the evening were JOHN O. MARKS, a delegate to the League of Nations, & J. H. ADAMS.

Among other things ADAMS said that the members of the New York local of the U.N.I.A. must stick together. He also said that great good was accomplished by the delegates sent abroad last September to the League of Nations, and that a delegation should be sent this year by the U.N.I.A.

MRS. H. V. DAVIS made a short address, in which she stated that every member of the U.N.I.A. should be loyal to this great cause.

There were 100 people at this meeting and everyone seemed discouraged.

On March 30th the writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA, once Auditor of the BLACK STAR LINE. Among other things he said he had turned over his claim of \$1,500. against the U.N.I.A. to the Marshal for collection, and he also said, "Mr. Battle, if MR. GARVEY comes across with my money today, I will be MR. GARVEY'S best friend, but if he doesn't come across with it, I will be his worst

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 2, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

enemy. I went to see the officers of the Department of Justice yesterday and I told them a few things, so now I have nothing to fear. If MR. GARVEY keeps the U.N.I.A. from furnishing me with a lawyer, I will be all right anyway. I will leap clear of every trick MR. GARVEY may try to pull."

The writer learned that one E. W.J. KOBEN, of #66 West 131st Street, carries a gun every night to Liberty Hall. He started to shoot a man on Lenox Avenue last Monday because the man said, "There goes one of those Black Star Line members."

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, I. Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Mar. 31, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA and ARNOLD J. FORD (Director of the U.N.I.A. Band.) Among other things GARCIA said that he had the city Marshal attach all of the office furniture of the U.N.I.A. at #56 West 135th Street this morning, 4,000 chairs at Liberty Hall and the saw mill at #252 Greenwich Street. (This saw mill was bought by the U.N.I.A. two years ago to send to Liberia, and since it has been stored at #252 Greenwich St. it has cost for storage \$1900. The U.N.I.A. owes for storage up to date \$125.45. When purchased, the saw mill cost \$4,000.) GARCIA said the whole bill would be settled on Monday (April 2nd) at 1:30 P. M.

Both GARCIA and FORD said that it was true that all of the officers of the U.N.I.A. have been in conferences with GARVEY and know what was transacted at the different meetings--also that GARVEY has bribed the officers in charge of his Government case, and that the officers of the U.N.I.A. were afraid to go too far in telling what they knew. The writer then asked these two men if it was a fact that the officers of the U.N.I.A. are afraid to talk too much to the men down town against GARVEY until they know that GARVEY will be tried,

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 2, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

because they know the men they talk to are in with GARVEY. These two men said, "Yes, it will be of no use to talk too much, we know what GARVEY has done with those men down town. The writer then said that GARVEY had made a mistake to let all of the officers know about the bribing, and GARCIA replied, "Well, we know it any way, and I know more than that."

SIDNEY DeBOURG called on the writer and stated that U.S. POSTUM'S suit against the U.N.I.A. for the \$350. which he loaned the Association, comes up on Tuesday, April 3rd, in the 7th District Court. He also said that there was not very much use in depending on the Government to convict GARVEY, although he (DeBOURG) knows that Asst. U.S. Atty. Mattuck has all the information necessary for GARVEY'S conviction, as he (DeBOURG) stated that he had given same to Mr. Mattuck and also other men at the Department of Justice.

Continued.

JJC-13

April 12, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241, City Hall,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I notice that report of Special Agent Andrew H. Battle, dated April 2, 1923, covering the Marcus Garvey matter contains the following paragraphs:

"SIDNEY DeBOURG called on the writer and stated that U. S. POSTUM'S suit against the U.N.I.A. for the \$350. which he loaned the Association, comes up on Tuesday, April 3rd, in the 7th District Court. He also said that there was not very much use in depending on the Government to convict GARVEY, although he (DeBOURG) knows that Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck has all the information necessary for GARVEY'S conviction, as he (DeBOURG) stated that he had given same to Mr. Mattuck and also other men at the Department of Justice."

It would appear that it would be quite necessary that Assistant Attorney Mattuck be advised of the information contained therein and the Bureau is at a loss to know whether or not this information has been conveyed. There is no notice on the bottom of the report to the effect that Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck had received any report.

Very truly yours,

M. J. J.
Director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-4-25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-31 & 4-2	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY. Violation Internal Revenue Laws. (Alleged Fraudulent Income Tax Return).			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to the writer's report for March 27th in which are given the details of the arrest on March 26th, of the subject, under charge of having filed a false Income Tax Return for the year 1921.

The following information which has come to my attention will probably be of assistance to Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck, who is handling this matter:

On March 31st, Agent James A. Amos of this office had a conference with G. E. Stewart, 226 West 135th Street, who was former Chaplain General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Stewart states that on July 18, 1921 he presented Marcus Garvey with a bag containing \$500 in gold, this being a present or sort of bonus to Garvey from the Association. This presentation was made by Stewart at a public meeting in Liberty Hall, and a report of his speech and a record of the incident is contained in the "Negro World", for the week covering July 18, 1921. This \$500 present was not reported by Garvey in his 1921 Tax Return.

In Garvey's return for 1921 he makes deductions for the support of his wife, and also for the support of his sister.

I desire to call attention

Mortimer J. Davis for March 31 and April 21, 1923. Garvey.

to the fact that during the first part of July, 1921, when Garvey returned to the United States from the West Indies, through the Port of New Orleans, he was given a thorough cross examination at the latter point. An Agent of this Department was present and reports that under oath during that examination, Garvey stated he was separated from his wife and that she was suing him for divorce. In addition to this sworn statement by Garvey, it is public information that his wife, upon his return from the West Indies in 1921, served him with papers in her suit for separation. One of the charges made by her against Garvey was that he had failed to support her during that year, despite the fact that previously a New York Court had ordered him to pay her \$12 a week. Her suit was filed in the New York Supreme Court, and after a preliminary hearing before Justice Finch, a Referee in the person of I. Morris Wormser, was appointed. Mrs. Garvey's attorneys were Marshall, Garrett & Wheaton, 135th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

I am also informed regarding Garvey's sister that she is a woman about 35 years of age, and has been married for a number of years, and is still living with her husband, her marriage name being Pierce. Both of them, I am informed, were employed during the year 1921, her husband at that time being Manager of a restaurant run by the U. N. I. A. at 56 West 135th Street.

I am further informed that a Mrs. Parris, 117-119 East 123d Street, knows Garvey's home affairs very thoroughly, and can

testify that during the year 1921 his sister was not an invalid, nor

Mortimer J. Davis for March 31st and April 2d, 1923. Garvey

was she being supported by Garvey.

On April 2d I had a talk with J. P. Yearwood, until recently Assistant General Secretary of the U. N. I. A. He informs me that during January or February, 1923, Garvey filed his Income Tax Return for the year 1922; that this return showed a net income for Garvey of \$2,000, whereas the books of the U. N. I. A. alone will show that he drew during that year more than double that amount.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 4, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 1st & 2nd, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

The writer attended two meetings of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall on April 1st. The speakers were MARCUS GARVEY and R. L. POSTUM. There were 2000 people present at these meetings. The collection for the morning was \$220.58, and for the evening, \$300.10.

The subject was "Why seek ye the living amongst the dead." POSTUM said among other things, that one way to do things is to seek power among the living in order to get what you want, and this race (negro race) will have to resort to that before they get their rights.

MARCUS GARVEY said, among other things, that to be an honest man you must accept the Risen Christ.

On April 2nd, G. E. STEWART called to see the writer, and said that he did not see how MR. GARVEY could say that he thought the money he received for service rendered in 1921 while he was out of this country, did not have to be counted in the Income Tax Report, as he (STEWART) banked every cent of MR. GARVEY'S salary in the Chelsea Bank, 135th Street & 7th Avenue, every month while GARVEY was away, and when GARVEY came back STEWART handed him his bank book with every cent deposited up to date.

190-1781-6-1

--2

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY et al:

April 4th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

The writer talked to SIDNEY DeBOURG, who said that everything is yet doubtful regarding GARVEY going to trial.

There will be meetings all this week at Liberty Hall.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Apr. 5, 1923.	Apr. 3, 1923.	Andrew W. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed E. W. J. KOWBAN, #66 West 131st Street, N. Y. City, who stated that GARVEY expects to have the U.N.I.A. headquarters in Liberia next fall, and further stated that then the U.N.I.A. will join with Japan against the United States. He also said, "Japan has a large number of secret soldiers all ready, and as soon as GARVEY can put his feet in Liberia, he will give the alarm to the U.N.I.A., then Japan will call her soldiers to join the U.N.I.A."

The writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA, who advised that the U.N.I.A. had paid him \$700. on the account of \$1500. he had against them, and that they will make a payment of \$450. on the 12th and \$450. on the 23rd of this month. GARCIA said that it was a mistake for GARVEY to brag about being in with the Judge in his case in an open speech, and this has harmed GARVEY more than anything else. GARCIA said he knew it was true, but GARVEY should have kept it to himself.

GARVEY today settled the case with U. S. POSTUM. GARCIA said that GARVEY had received \$500. since Saturday from one of the Divisions and smaller amounts from other Divisions.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 5th, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall this evening. The speakers for the evening were R. L. POSTUM, JOHN JOSEPH ADAMS and WILLIAM SHERRILL.

In POSTUM'S discourse he said, among other things, that "The negro is a new creature since the war, and because of this fact, MARCUS GARVEY has found the negro's need, and that is to get a country of his own."

SHERRILL stated that the negro can no longer be fooled by the white man. He said, "The negro has learned that the same gun that will kill a negro will kill a white man."

ADAMS, in his speech said that the negro may as well get ready and go along with the U.N.I.A., for if the U.N.I.A. ever goes into Africa, they will make is very hot for the negroes who did not go with the U.N.I.A.

MRS. H. V. DAVIS made a short speech, in which she said that this was the time for every member of the U.N.I.A. to stand by MARCUS GARVEY. She said that GARVEY is undergoing such a strain that his strength has failed and he could not come out tonight. (There were 175 at this meeting, all West Indians.)

The writer had a talk with VIRGIL WILLIAMS, Counsellor for the U.N.I.A., who informed me that MARCUS GARVEY had settled U.S. POSTUM'S claim of \$350, POSTUM having brought suit against GARVEY for same. The writer was informed by GARCIA that supplementary proceedings were started against the U.N.I.A. today by the BLACK STAR LINE BAND, and the U.N.I.A. cannot deposit any more money in the Chelsea Bank until these proceedings have been settled.

CONTINUED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, E. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 20, 1923.	Mar. 17 & 18th.	Andrew W. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed BENI GARCIA, who stated the reason he did not have YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A. testify in his case on Wednesday, March 14th, was that YEARWOOD was trying to get back his position as Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., from which GARVEY had discharged YEARWOOD because he told the truth about the minutes regarding the membership loan. GARCIA said, "Now, I have nothing to give YEARWOOD in return for his kindness to me, and besides, he is out of a job, and the only way I can get even with GARVEY is to put him in prison if I can. I saw my lawyer yesterday (Friday, March 16th) and he said he did not know if it would pay me to appeal my case. However, I will let you know what I do."

On March 18th the writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M., the speakers for the U.N.I.A. being R.L. POSTUM, WILLIAM FERRIS and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM stated in his speech, among other things, that the white man is dishonest, as he steals all the good things allotted to the negro.

MARCUS GARVEY stated in his address that WILLIAM J. BRYAN is just as much a KU KLUX KLANSMAN

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 20th, 1923.

Andrew H. Battle.

in spirit as the KLANSMEN themselves, and this Government is only bluffing when they say they are going to put an end to the KLAN. He further said that he was not fighting the KLAN. GARVEY further said, "The white man will never fool MARCUS GARVEY--I know them and I know that the negro will never be safe until the negro gets a country of his own--a Government of his own; for the negro is not safe in this country. In another ten years the white man will have driven the negro out of this country. I spoke in Washington last Sunday night and there were six Congressmen at the meeting. They said they approved of the methods of the U.N.I.A. and would indorse the plan very soon. I will speak at this Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, then I will leave the city for a few days. When I return to New York there will be a great meeting at Carnegie Hall."

There were 800 present at the meeting tonight, and it is the writer's opinion that half of the men present carried guns or knives.

Continued.

JBC-MB

April 4, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241, City Hall,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call your attention to the report of Andrew K. Battle, dated March 20th, in re: U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey, violation Section 215 U. S. C. C., with special reference to the last paragraph wherein he states "there were 800 present at the meeting to-night, and it is the writer's opinion that half of the men present carried guns or knives."

You will undoubtedly agree with me that if such a state or condition existed to the knowledge of Battle why did he not report the matter so that the local police could handle the situation in accordance with the Sullivan Law.

I realize Battle's imaginary aptitude and know that he should be curbed in including such stuff in his reports.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 5, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 3rd & 4, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis, this morning attended the U. S. District Court in Admiralty, where J. P. NOLAN, appearing for MARCUS GARVEY, and MESSRS. ASH and WM. D. BOSLER, appeared for CAPT. COCKBURN, in a suit in which CAPT. COCKBURN is suing MARCUS GARVEY for \$1500. salary. (This case was put over from yesterday.)

NOLAN presented a motion, requesting JUDGE WARD to hear both cases, that is to say, the suit of COCKBURN against GARVEY and GARVEY'S countersuit against COCKBURN. The arguments as offered developed the fact that COCKBURN was suing GARVEY for \$1500. which he claimed was back pay and GARVEY was suing COCKBURN for \$6,000., which he claimed was for the loss of an anchor. After hearing the arguments from both sides, the Judge ruled that there was no connection between the cases and that each case would require a separate hearing.

The writer attended the hearings and NOLAN conceded everything to COCKBURN except one point, which was that he did not think that COCKBURN had the right to attach the S.S. "YARMOUTH" for the \$1500. due him by GARVEY. COCKBURN produced an English Admiralty lawyer

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 5th, 1923. James E. Amos.

who proved that COCKBURN was sailing under a British registry at that time and also under the British flag, therefore he did have the right to attach the ship owned and controlled by GARVEY. A judgment of \$1600. was given to COCKBURN.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-5-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4-5	REPORT MADE BY: Wortinger J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. M. BLACK STAR LINE, INCORPORATED- violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.-Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

It will be noted in reports recently submitted by Andrew Battle, who is working under cover in this city among the Negroes, that he has reported rumors of various kinds throughout the Colored section, to the effect that certain Government officials have been "reached" and "bribed" in order to prevent the prosecution of the present case against Garvey and others.

When Battle first reported these rumors to the writer and also to Agent Amos, he was instructed to follow them closely and if possible trace them to their source.

The writer has also previously called this situation to the attention of Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck, and while at first no attention was paid to same by either agents working on this case or Mr. Mattuck, the reports and rumors became so persistent that after a conference with Mr. Mattuck on April 2d, it was decided to subpoena to his office such persons as we believed were in possession of information regarding the alleged bribery, etc.

Today the following persons came to Mr. Mattuck's office under subpoena: Sidney De Bourg, J. B. Yearwood, Arnold J. Ford and Dr. Dwyall. These are persons named by Agent Battle who are alleged

-2-

Hortimer J. Davis for April 5, 1923. Black Star Line.

regarding the alleged bribery, or who have information regarding it. Duvall particularly was mentioned by Agent Battle as having stated after an interview with Agent Amos and Davis, that he believed they had been bribed not to prosecute Garvey."

All of the witnesses examined today by Mr. Mattuck, in the writer's presence, admitted that for quite some time there have been rumors current in the colored section that Garvey would never be tried. None, however, could state where the rumors had originated or what they were based on. De Bourg, for instance, stated that a grocery dealer in Harlem told him sometime ago that a friend of a friend of his said that he knew the District Attorney and that the District Attorney had stated to some one else that he did not intend to prosecute Garvey; Dr. Duvall on the other hand stated he had heard somewhere in Harlem that because Garvey was a British subject the United States Government was afraid to prosecute him; Ford had a different conception and stated that the general word passed around was that the various delays and postponements of the case indicated the fact that the Government did not have a case, and anyway Garvey was too powerful for them to prosecute. Dr. Duvall of course, denied any assertions charged to him by Agent Battle, particularly a statement of his in which he is alleged to have charged that the writer and Agent Amos received \$1,000 each.

Another witness subpoenaed, William Ferris, editor of the "Negro World", did not put in an appearance. Ferris, according to our information, has been spreading rumors such as outlined above.

Mortimer J. Davis for April 5, 1923. Black Star Line

which are believed to have emanated direct from Garvey.

There is no question in Agent's mind but that there are rumors among the colored population regarding alleged laxity on the part of the Government in this case, but as the Bureau is fully acquainted with, none of these have any basis in fact.

This phase of the case is considered closed.

Originated at New York. N. Y. File

Journal to be made at originating office only.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
TAMPA, FLA.	4/5/23	3/29/23	G. H. GRIFFITHS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			VIOLATION SECTION #215 U.S. C. C. (USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD).
RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL (Colored)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent ANDREW M. BATTLE, dated March 24th, 1923, of the New York Bureau Office.

Agent interviewed acting postmistress, LOTA HIRSCHBERGER, who informed agent that GEORGE W. JOHNSON (Negro) was employed as a waiter at the BREAKERS HOTEL. The BREAKERS closed on the morning of April 2nd, 1923. Agent was unable to find out JOHNSON'S address when he left this hotel.

Unless otherwise instructed agent will consider this investigation closed.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 28, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 25 & 26, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew L. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

On March 25th the writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall. The speakers were R. L. POSTUM, MRS. H. V. DAVIS, 4th Asst. President of the U.N.I.A., G. GAINES and WILLIAM SHERRILL. There were 1000 present at this meeting, two thirds men and one third women and children, nearly all West Indians.

In POSTUM'S speech he said that the negro was making a mistake when he tried to change his hair and skin like the white man-- that the negro race was the most desirable race on the earth and that MARCUS GARVEY was the picked man of God, sent to lead this down trodden race to the land of the free.

MRS. DAVIS, among other things said that the negro must not divide at this critical time, for after all, MARCUS GARVEY was a God sent leader of the negro race, and it is now time for every man to show what side he is on.

G. GAINES, in his speech stated that the hypocrites who had turned back with the enemies of the U.N.I.A. will soon be gotten out of the way. He said, "If we can't get them out of the way in any other manner, we will cut them out of the way and anyone who thinks any one person will stop the U.N.I.A. is sadly mistaken, for if every officer of the

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 28th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

U.N.I.A. died, the U.E.I.A. would go right on. I have been in this country all of my life--65 years--and I know I am not safe in this country. The Judge is white, the lawyer is white, the cop is white, the President is white--now what chance has the negro in this country? The U.E.I.A. will soon fix it so that those negroes who want to stay in this country will not be able to stay. We know how to pull the strings with the Congressmen, aldermen, Judge and jurymen. Unless you can pull strings with these men you are no good, and that is what this great man MARCUS GARVEY can do, with the U.N.I.A. behind him."

The writer had a talk with MRS. H. V. DAVIS, who stated that it was very sad that MR. GARVEY had lost his usefulness in the New York Local of the U.N.I.A., and it was only the out of town branches of the U.N.I.A. that kept things going. The writer told MRS. DAVIS it was too bad that GARVEY made the mistake of using the mails to carry on propoganda regarding a steamship before he actually had a ship. Mrs. DAVIS said, "Yes, and I was one who sold stock after MR. GARVEY was arrested for fraud through the mails, but I didn't think it would be so serious. There are many things MR. GARVEY has done wrong, but nobody can tell GARVEY anything. GARVEY should not have advertised the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" saying that the BLACK STAR LINE had bought and owned the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", and he should not have organized a committee to collect money to buy linen and other things for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY."

Continued.

WFG-EM

April 9, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Bronnan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have noted in the reports recently submitted in the Garvey case references to Esau Ramos.

I am curious to see what action finally is taken on Ramos and wish you would keep in mind in the preparation of the reports that it probably will be desirable later to take this matter up with the Department of Labor with a view to deportation.

Very truly yours,


Director.

190-1781-6

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 11, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 10, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in a conference today with F. A. TOOTE, former Secretary General of the U.N.I.A. informed Agent that he had resigned from the U.N.I.A. on Thursday, April 5th, 1923, also that the U.N.I.A. owed him \$5,000. back salary and up until the past few weeks the "NEGRO WORLD" had been publishing an advertisement to the effect that their tailor shop was in a position to make suits up to any quantity and that GARVEY was receiving money for making suits, also dolls, etc.

These statements, on investigation, have been proven to be absolutely false, as GARVEY has neither the facilities nor the materials for filling orders offered. It is probable that there is a violation of the postal laws, inasmuch as it has been ascertained that GARVEY has been dealing directly through the mails. The approximate amount of money received by GARVEY each month is between \$100. and \$500.

Agent has been informed by TOOTE that if he would interview CAPT. GAINES of the U.N.I.A., GAINES would be willing to give valuable information relative to the transactions quoted above, and Agent has therefore made the necessary arrangements for an interview with CAPT. GAINES, which will take place within the next day or two.

RE: U. S. vs. MA. S GARVEY, et al:

April 11th, 1923. James E. Amos.

It is also reported by informants to the writer that there is a possibility of a riot taking place at the meeting of the U.N.I.A. which is scheduled to take place tonight at LIBERTY HALL (April 10th). The writer has communicated with LIEUT. GEGAN of Police Headquarters and necessary arrangements will be made to cover this meeting to prevent any serious consequences. This meeting is being held as an indignation meeting against the alleged taxing of the members of the U.N.I.A. of a tax of \$2.00, presumably to be used for the purpose of paying off a mortgage due on LIBERTY HALL, the amount to be raised, \$5,000. It appears from information received that GARVEY has, in the past, received \$50,000. through subscription, for the purpose of paying for said hall, and it is now believed by the members that GARVEY is endeavoring to collect a like sum (presumably for the purpose of paying the mortgage) whereas it is actually intended for the coffers of GARVEY and his close associates.

Continued.

Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-11-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4-10	REPORT MADE BY: Nortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. BLACK STAR LINE, INC. - Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails in a Scheme to Defraud- alleged conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Referring to the Director's letter mentioned below, in which information is requested as to the final action in the matter of ESU RAMUS, who was arrested in Detroit, and which letter also contained the suggestion that it might be desirable later to take Ramus' case up with the Department of Labor, with a view of deportation I wish to advise that when the New Orleans authorities refused to extradite Ramus to Louisiana, the matter was taken up with the New York Police. Ramus fought extradition to New York, where he is wanted for Assault in the First Degree, Attempted Larceny and Possession of a Gun. He was finally extradited, however, and arrived in New York on or about April 6th, in custody of New York Police Officers. He is at the present time lodged in the Tombs, awaiting trial.

It is likely that Ramus will receive a very long sentence.

With regard to the possibility of deporting Ramus, it will be noted that in a statement which he gave to the writer in Detroit sometime ago, he stated he came to the United States as a seaman, in 1910, from St. Kitts, British West Indies, which would make it appear that his residence in the US had exceeded the time limit for

100-1781-6

Mortimer J. Davis for April 10, 1923. Black Star Line

deportation. Nevertheless, Agent will keep the Bureau fully informed as to the final disposition of the charges pending against him.

Continued.

(By Direct Agent in Charge Geo. R. Shafer)

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New Orleans, La.	4/10/23	3/22 and 4/2/23	H.D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
MARCUS GARVEY, et al; USING MAILS TO DEFAUD, INTIMIDATING AND KILLING OF GOVT. WITNESSES. etc.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former reports of this agent on the above captioned matter.

On March 22nd, 1923, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE and CORNELIUS F. DWYER were found guilty of MANSLAUGHTER by JURY in the CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT for the KILLING of DR. J.W.H. EASON on January 1st, 1923. The Jury was out for 12 hours, and the verdict was undoubtedly a compromise one.

On April 2, 1923, JUDGE FRANK T. ECHEZABAL sentenced both of these negroes to the STATE PENITENTIARY for a term of 18 to 20 years.

The matter of the prosecution of ESAU RALUS in the CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT for the murder of DR. EASON was again taken up with the District Attorney LARR, but he still maintains that the State and City are without funds to remove RALUS to the jurisdiction of this court.

There have been no further developments with reference to the local branch of the U.N.I.A., and unless otherwise instructed this investigation will be considered closed.

CONCEALED
H.D.G.

104

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 13th, 1923.

Attention - MR. CUNNINGHAM.

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

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al.,

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 12th, initialed JBC:MB, 61-50, calling attention to the report of Special Employee Battle for April 2nd, covering the Marcus Garvey case, in which you request advice as to whether or not the information reported by Mr. Battle has been furnished to Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck, and in which letter you further suggest that a notation be made at the bottom of Mr. Battle's reports to show whether such data as is of interest to the U. S. Attorney, is sent to his office.

I desire to advise you that any and all information which Mr. Battle has reported from time to time of interest to the case now pending against Marcus Garvey, et al., has been submitted to Mr. Mattuck by Special Agent Battle. This information is sent in copies of Mr. Battle's reports to the U. S. Attorney for two reasons, first--Mr. Battle reports a great deal of information, which, while of interest to this Department in a general way, is not directly concerned with the violation in the case pending against Garvey, et al., and it has not been deemed advisable to burden the U. S. Attorney with such extraneous matter; secondly--Mr. Battle is considered an under-cover employee of this office and it has not been our practice to furnish copies of original reports of under-cover operatives direct to any outside individuals.

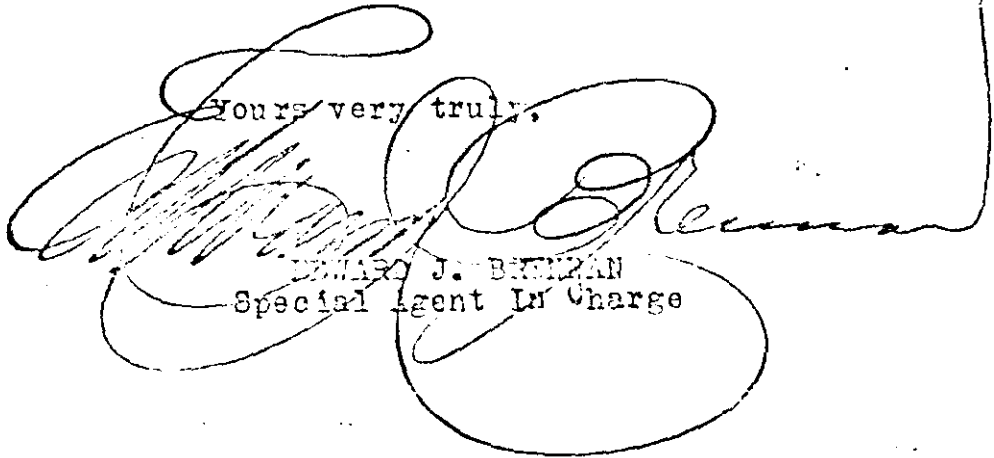
(Att. Mr. Cunningham.)

Director.....2.

With particular reference to the extract from Mr. Battle's report of April 2nd quoted in your letter, I desire to call attention to the report of Agent Mortimer J. Davis for April 5th, 1933. It will be noted from the latter report that, acting on the information furnished by Mr. Battle, Mr. Sidney Je-Bourg and other witnesses were immediately summoned to Mr. Mattuck's office to be questioned at length, based on Battle's information.

I desire to again assure you that Mr. Battle's work is being closely followed by this office and that all leads which he furnishes are followed to their logical conclusion by Agents Amos and Davis, and in every instance, when found to be of probable use to the U. S. Attorney, are called to his attention either verbally or in writing.

Yours very truly,



WILLIAM J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge

JEANIN

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 16, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 6th to 13th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent was engaged during the above period locating and interviewing witnesses in this case, also keeping in constant communication with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck. Mr. Mattuck informed Agent that he had permitted MARCUS GARVEY to leave the city for a period of twelve days. (April 16th to 28th.)

Continued.

Instructions received from Agent in Charge W. B. Johnson.

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/21/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/18/23	REPORT MADE BY: A. L. Brent.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: Marcus Garvey			Mass Meeting.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D. C.

A Mass Meeting under the auspices of the Washington Chapter No. 133, National Negro Improvement Association was held at the Lincoln Temple Church, 11th & R Streets, N. W., Wednesday evening, April 18, 1923, at which Marcus Garvey, President General of the U. N. I. A. and first Provisional President of Africa was the principal speaker.

The meeting which was scheduled to begin at 8.00 o'clock p. m. opened at 6:45 p. m., and was preceded by a lengthy Literary Program. The meeting was called to order by Joseph Stewart, President of the Washington Chapter #133, who acted as Chairman for the occasion. Mr. Stewart outlined the policies and aims of the U. N. I. A., and endeavored to make it clear to the Negro that if he ever hoped to enjoy fully - Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, his only hope lay in following Marcus Garvey and the U. N. I. A., He then reviewed the outrages suffered by the Negro in America, such as lynchings, burning at the stake, disfranchisement, jimcrowism, and abuses and persecution by the Ku Klux Klan., declaring that Africa is the only place offering refuge from these, and other ills. He then introduced the Vice President of the local chapter, Mr. A. P. Prioleau, Mr. Prioleau is evidently from

the French West Indies, and has a strong French accent, but in spite of this handicap he proved to be an interesting speaker; launching into his subject with astonishing vigor - he was wildly applauded, especially by the part of the audience composed of West Indians. He stressed the utter failure of the Government to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the U. S., in so far as Negroes are concerned, and expressed the belief that no relief can be expected until the Negro has a Government of his own; so rapid was the flow of speech of this speaker that it was very difficult to follow him, but when his speech was clear it was always strongly for the enterprise of Mr. Garvey and the U. N. I. A., his remarks while fiery, were not prolonged, and the Chairman introduced the Vice-President of the local Chapter, Mr. Fabius Howell. Mr. Howell was by far the most conservative speaker of the evening, and while supporting the cause of the U. N. I. A., and deprecating the treatment of the Negroes in this country, displayed none of the radical tendencies of the other speakers; his language was good and he proved an interesting speaker. Mr. Howell caused considerable amusement during his address when paying a compliment to the President General, he forgot Mr. Garvey's name and turning to that person said out loud - your name is Marcus Garvey isn't it?

Mr. Garvey was then introduced as the President General of the U. N. I. A., and the First Provisional President of Africa. Mr. Garvey proved to be a very well read man, showing a clear knowledge of current events of note as well as being versed in ancient, medieval, and modern history.

Mr. Garvey at once took up the question of the redeeming of

Africa for the Negroes of the world, declaring this is the only way whereby Negroes will ever enjoy freedom in its real sense, as the restrictions placed upon them in this country not only prevent them reaching the highest point of endeavor, but crush his spirit to such an extent that future generations will suffer from the obstacles placed in the way of the Negro of today.

Mr. Garvey then took up the matter of the European nations now holding vast concessions in Africa, and claims that all of these nations are now trying to increase their power and territory on the dark continent. He was particularly bitter against Belgium, and referred to the alleged atrocities committed on the Congo during the reign of King Leopold, the father of the present ruler of Belgium, he said that enough negroes could be recruited right here in Washington to throw the Belgians out of Africa, and that the four hundred millions of negroes represented by the U. N. I. A., could free Africa entirely of the white race; the method employed being of secondary consideration. Whether Finance, Brain, Brawn or blood be required the four hundred millions of Negroes of the world must be ready to make the sacrifice, and would be ready to make the sacrifice at the proper time.

Mr. Garvey referring to the progress made by the Japanese in the last quarter century remarked that if Government is good for the White man, and the brown man, it is also good for the black man.

Mr. Garvey does not advocate an exodus of Negroes from this continent to Africa, as generally supposed - in fact he claims that he would oppose such an idea, he is simply working to bring the Negro

people of the world together; cohesion and cooperation is the watchword for the present. He said he would be glad to see professional men and women going to Africa as they could be training the natives while the work of cooperation is being carried on thruout the world. He also said that he hoped to be able to get the financial support of all Negroes at this time as the work to be carried on can not be done without capital.

Mr. Garvey said he does not blame the white man for his treatment of the Negro - he blames the Negro for submitting to the treatment. He said that if he were a white man he would probably do just as the white man does. The speaker said that the U. N. I. A., is as much dreaded by some nations as the Kaiser was in 1914. It is his idea to build up in Africa an Army and Navy that will be able to protect the national rights of the New Republic when his dream becomes a reality.

It is quite noticeable that Mr. Garvey's doctrine appeals more strongly to the West Indians than to the American negroes who seem to be slow, generally, to accept the burden of the new idea.

There were between two-hundred and fifty and three hundred present nearly half of whom were West Indians, there were also a few white persons.

Instructions receive from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 13th to 20th, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			

Agent was engaged during the above period in keeping in touch with Government witnesses, etc.

Agent also had a conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, who informed Agent that after GARVEY returns from the trip which he made this week, Mr. Mattuck will not permit GARVEY to go away again until his trial is over, as Agent has informed Mr. Mattuck that GARVEY is still collecting money from poor, ignorant negroes throughout the country and is using it for his own, personal benefit.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/27/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/26/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE INC. Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent today was in conversation with Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck regarding this case. Mr. Mattuck believes that it may be possible to go on with it before Judge Grubb on May 7th, the date on which it comes up on the calendar here.

Eli Garcia, one of the defendants in this case, who was recently convicted of larceny in the state court upon charges preferred by Garvey, was today called for sentence, but upon request of the U.S. Attorney this was postponed until July 30th. Agent appeared and asked this postponement of the court upon the request of Mr. Mattuck.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/27/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/26/27-23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. Alleged Attempt to Intimidate Government Witnesses.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to past reports on ESAU RAMUS alias JOHN JENNRIES, who was apprehended at Detroit, Mich. recently on a warrant of the New Orleans authorities charging murder.

After the New Orleans authorities refused to stand the expense of returning Ramus to New Orleans arrangements were made to bring him to New York City to stand trial for assault on an old charge. Yesterday, in Part I, special sessions, New York, Ramus pleaded guilty to attempted assault in the first degree and was remanded for sentence. He was represented by Vernal J. Williams, who is also attorney for the U.N.I.A.

During the afternoon of the 27th, Agent, accompanied by Detectives Kelly and Solomon of Police Headquarters, had a talk with Ramus for over an hour in the Tombs. He is now very much inclined to talk, and states he is through with Garvey and the U.N.I.A. for good, alleging that he has been double-crossed by them. Ramus states that he was urged to plead guilty by his attorney Williams, who told him that he had no chance of acquittal because the Judge, witnesses and prosecuting attorney were white people and were "against Negroes." Williams then took \$40 from him for

NEW YORK, N.Y. 4/27/23 4/26-27/23 BLACK STAR LINE M. J. DAVIS

his services and has left him to languish in jail. Ramus is also particularly bitter in his denunciation of Garvey. While he would furnish no facts today, he asked us to return to the jail on Saturday next, so that he could have time to think the matter over. He states that if the judge or other responsible authority will assure him of a light sentence he will consent to "tell everything" about Garvey and others connected with the U.N.I.A.

I am informed by Detective Kelly that the Philadelphia police have forwarded copy of their warrant for Ramus to the New York Police, to be lodged against him at the Jail after he is sentenced.

I am attaching copies of two letters found by the detectives mentioned on Ramus' person upon his return here from Detroit. It is noted that these letters concern the purchase of firearms and maxim silencers, and that Ramus was obtaining prices upon same. Questioned about these letters today, Ramus refused to state for whom or what purpose he was endeavoring to make such purchases.

CONTINUED.

VON LENCERKE & DETMOLD, INC.
F. H. Schaeffler, Pres.
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES
Guns, Fishing Tackle and Camping Goods

414 Madison Avenue
New York

April 5th, 1921.

Mr. J. Jeffries,
154 East 98th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are glad to advise you that
the two Savage magazines you ordered have
arrived and are ready for delivery.

Kindly call at your convenience
and very much oblige,

Very truly yours,

VON LENCERKE & DETMOLD, INC.

GHK/BD

(Sgd) G. Henry King.

The above is a copy of a letter enclosed in an envelope from the
above concern, postmarked Grand Central Station, April 5, 1921,
6 - P.M.

Directors:
Edwin C. Harrington, President
George F. Brooks -----
John W. Harrington, Treasurer.

Established 1871.
Incorporated 1888.

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS COMPANY

Fire Arms Manufacturers

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

April 12, 1921.

Mr. John Jefferies

154 E. 98th St.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request of the 9th instant, we are pleased to send catalog showing our complete line of revolvers and shotguns. We are not making a revolver of larger caliber than 38 at the present time. The leading dealers in hardware and sporting goods are in position to supply our line, and we prefer the purchases be made if possible thru local dealers.

The Maxim Silencer is manufactured by the Maxim Silent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., to whom we would refer you. According to their statement, Silencers cannot be used to advantage on revolvers or automatic pistols.

Thanking you for the inquiry, and hoping that our catalog will prove of interest, we are,

Yours truly,

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS COMPANY

BOH-MF

(Sgd) Edwin C. Harrington, Pres.

The above is a copy of a letter enclosed in an envelope from the above concern, postmarked Worcester, Mass, April 12, 1921 - O.P.S.

-Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Apr. 27th, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Apr. 20th to 27th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew N. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed DR. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 W. 130th St., New York City, who said that he expected to go down to Mr. Mattuck's office in a few days and make a demand on them to bring MARCUS GARVEY to trial, because, through his (GARVEY'S) crooked tricks, he had put DUVALLE back five years.

In a conversation with DR. G. E. STEWART, #226 West 135th Street, New York City, (former High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A.), he said that he received a statement this morning through the mail showing the amount of money paid to GARVEY from 1920 to 1922, which would do GARVEY great harm if same should get to this Department.

Attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, at which there were 300 persons. Had a talk with THOMAS ANDERSON, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., who was sent from New York to New Orleans by GARVEY to manage the EASON matter. ANDERSON said to the writer, "MR. GARVEY picked me to go to New Orleans to manage the critical affairs regarding DR. EASON, and we got him. I know that GARVEY gave ESAU RAMOS (or JOHN JEFFREYS) \$100. with a letter to the New Orleans Division of the U.N.I.A. before the death of DR. EASON, and after the crime was committed, RAMOS came back

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

April 27th, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

to New York and GARVEY gave him \$60. and sent him to Detroit, Mich., telling him to keep out of the way. " The writer asked ANDERSON if RAMOS was the man who did the killing, and ANDERSON said, "Yes, but let them talk, they cannot find out anything."

On April 21st, the writer had a talk with MRS. MILDRED MILLER of #57 West 139th Street, who stated that she has more than \$1000. worth of shares in the BLACK STAR LINE and that she also gave money to purchase linen for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY."

Attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, speakers, VERGIL WILLIAMS and MARCUS GARVEY. WILLIAMS said that this Government had tried to overthrow the aims and objects of the U.N.I.A. MARCUS GARVEY said that the U.N.I.A. has meant everything it has said and done--that the U.N.I.A. is a government itself and nothing can stop it. He said, "We have finished half of our work in Africa and in ten more years will complete it." There were 1400 at this meeting, nearly all West Indians.

In a conversation with PERCIVAL L. BURROW, Commissioner of the U.N.I.A. from Trinidad, West Indies, he said, "I have well organized the U.N.I.A. in Trinidad. MR. GARVEY knows what he is about. We will have to keep the white folks fooled until we can rise up and demand a place. All of the other powers are at swords' points--the U.S. is keeping out of the fight as long as it can. When the U. S. starts in, they will settle the fight in a year, but the U. S. will not be able to fight again for a long time--and we will rise up and demand our place with the other powers. You see, we will be on the safe side joining the other

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

April 27th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

powers, because they are the darker races. The U.N.I.A. is very glad that the U. S. is keeping out of the fight until the last moment. We will not have to do very much fighting as individuals-- Japan and the other powers will be at our backs, and we have got to keep this country fooled until that time comes."

The writer interviewed MRS. DOROTHY LAWSON, #2092 Madison Avenue, who said, "I was one of the first ones to give money to help buy oil for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY"--\$750.00 was raised for oil for that ship and given to MR. THOMPSON. I gave money for linen to be purchased for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" and MR. GARVEY made many promises to the members, saying that the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" would be ready to sail for Liberia, and he sold many tickets to the West Indies. He also advertised a good many times that the BLACK STAR LINE had bought a ship by the name of "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", but no ship has ever been seen."

In a conversation with MRS. T. PARRIS, #117 West 142nd Street, New York City, she said that she was one of the first to buy stock in the BLACK STAR LINE. She also gave \$45. to help raise enough money to buy the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", and also gave money to buy the oil and linen for this ship, and had packed up all her furniture to go to Africa. She said she would willingly tell everything she knew about GARVEY.. MRS. PARRIS said she was one of the committee who signed the petition last year to the effect that they had no fault to find with MARCUS GARVEY, as at that time she did not believe that he was crooked, but she said that she

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

April 27th, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

is now convinced of it. She said that nearly every one who signed that petition last year is against GARVEY now.

Continued.

prior to issuance or order re Journal Memo.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT:

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Cleveland, O.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/2/'23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/30/'23	REPORT MADE BY: R. C. NOVARIO
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY Alleged Negro Propagandist and Agitator.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Cleveland File No.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO:

On April 27th this Bureau was advised by Chief of Police Graull that an application had been filed by THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION for a permit to hold a parade on April 30, in honor of MARCUS GARVEY, and said permit was refused by City authorities.

Acting under instructions from Agent in Charge J.V. Ryan, this Agent attended the meeting at 2226 East 55th St., Eagles Hall, and about 800 negro men and women were present.

Subject entered the hall about 8:30 PM escorted by a uniformed body of about 25 men, headed by an American Flag and a Red, Black and Green Flag, followed by about 20 women dressed as nurses with green cross on white caps and about 20 women, in white, composing a choir singing a church hymn.

Meeting started with a musical program, consisting mostly of church hymns and prayer.

In the address delivered by D. M. NICHOLAS, Vice President of the U. N. I. A. Cleveland Division, No. 59, he stated before introducing subject in part as follows: That the object of the U. N. I. A. was ONE GOD, ONE AIM, ONE DESTINY, ONE PLAN, the Red Black and Green;

5/2/23

#2

In re: MARCUS GARVEY - Alleged Negro
Propagandist and Agitator. -----

that it took the Irish 700 years to get their freedom, and that the negroes as a race controlled no branch of industry, as the Italians control the produce market in America; the Jews control the clothing industry, the Greeks control the restaurant business, and the negro must fight for freedom, and get control of their mother country of Africa; that the theatres, hotels, restaurants, colleges and scientific schools were all barred against the negroes and the only place that was not barred and open to the negroes was the jails and penitentiaries, and by following the preachings of MARCUS GARVEY, the negroes could get their freedom, and reclaim the country of their forefathers.

Subject was next introduced as Provisional President of Africa and wildly cheered and stated in part as follows: That he came to Cleveland to speak to the negroes as it effects the U. N. I. A. and also to inform the opposition who libeled subject with all kinds of misrepresentation, and that it was his purpose to organize all the negroes in the world and reclaim Africa as their country, and the U. N. I. A. was not organized for race riots, instead the U. N. I. A. was organized for peace, and the negroes are about ready to turn and demand Africa as their own, where England owns the KIMBERLY DIAMOND mines and Belgium controls the rubber trees in Congo, and to build an Empire for the negroes in Africa, and that the U. N. I. A. teaches to love everybody who loves us, and to hate everybody who hates us, and that the white man assumed control of the world by using his head and the negroes used their hands and feet- that is why they are down, and it was time that the negro used his head and organized to get control of Africa which is 100 times richer in resources than America- Africa was rich in oils, ores, rubber, and diamonds and do you think the white man is going to give you all these things if

Agent R. C. Novario

5/2/'23

#3

In re: MARCUS GARVEY - Alleged Negro
Propagandist and Agitator. - - - -

nothing- you must fight to redeem the diamond fields of Kimberly, and some people think we can't do what we are trying to do, but nobody but God Almighty can stop us.

Subject then paid his compliments to the colored ministers, whom he was led to believe opposed a parade of the U. N. I. A. and stated in part as follows: If we follow these preachers with their old time philosophy it won't be very long before we will all be in hell- all they preach is- Prepare to die and to go to heaven. How can a negro be a good Christian and go to heaven if he is half starved- it is only a Rockefeller who can be a good Christian, and if we sit down here and wait for the angels to give us our freedom, we will have to wait a long time, and God is not hiring any angels to come down to this earth and did not blame the yellow man or the white man for using his brains to better himself, and blamed the negroes for not using their brains; that 60 years ago a black man thought that all he had to do was to obey the white man, but now the negro represents a new school of thought, and history tells us in the early ages the black man ruled the world, for in Egypt, Ethiopia and Timbuctoo, the black man was master of arts and science and the white man lived as cannibals in caves, and that is when the black man had white slaves, and today the white man is on top and has the black slaves, and only a few months ago a tomb was resurrected in Egypt that has been buried for 3000 years and when they found King Tutankamen's body- what did they find?- that King Tut's head looked like MARCUS GARVEY; that King Tut's nose looked like MARCUS GARVEY, and King Tut's lips looked like MARCUS GARVEY, which proves that the black man ruled Africa 3000 years ago.

Subject then made an appeal for voluntary donations of 50¢, \$1.00 and \$2.00 to carry on the work for freedom as the six million members of the U. N. I. A. stands for peace, brotherhood and justice to all, and that this world will never be at

Agent R. C. Navario

5/2/'23

#4

In re: MARCUS GARVEY - Alleged Negro
Propagandist and Agitator _ _ _

peace until the 400 million negroes are in their own country in Africa. Subject did not say anything that would be construed as radical, or which would tend to promote race riots, and subject's remarks were well taken by the audience who cheered and laughed at his funny remarks. As the audience were leaving the hall Agent heard some remarks that subject was a Black Billy Sunday and out to get the money.

Instructions from R.E. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: May 5, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 3, 1923	REPORT MADE BY: F.M.AES.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, Speaker at the Gospel Tabernacle, Erin St., Pittsburgh.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office File No.

Information was received at this office to the effect that one, MARCUS GARVEY, a negro radical, who is the leading figure in the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, was going to make a speech at the Gospel Tabernacle, Erin Street, Pittsburgh, on the night of May 3rd, 1923.

I proceeded to the place in question for the purpose of attending the meeting, and upon my arrival I ascertained the following information:-

1 - Preceding the lecture there was a parade consisting of negroes who are affiliated with the U.N.I.A.

2 - The meeting convened at 8:30 P.M., opened by Chairman G.A.WESTON, of Pittsburgh. First on the program was a prayer. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of illustrating to the negroes the object of the U.N.I.A.

3 - The welcome address was given by REV. M.S. HUNTER, of Pittsburgh, who is connected with the Abyssinia Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

4 - Next on the program was an address by DR.S.F.WILLIMAN, of Pittsburgh, followed by a song by the Johns family consisting of four negroes.

5 - G.A.WESTON, who is considered by the U.N.I.A. a Lieutenant in the organization, addressed the audience and was later followed by DR.S.F.WILLIMAN, who introduced MARCUS GARVEY.

The speech of MARCUS GARVEY is in substance as follows:

Members of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, ladies and gentlemen, and citizens of the United States, it gives me great pleasure to stand here before an intelligent audience and my purpose is to explain to you the fundamentals and principles of the U.N.I.A. Applause by the audience.

The UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and myself have been criticized by critics, which consist of the public and the newspaper, but the critics may come and go but the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION will go on forever. Applause by the audience.

It used to be once upon a time when the negroes started at the top of the ladder and went down, but now they are starting at the bottom and going up. What we want is a Government of our own, the yellow race, the white race and the different nationalities throughout the world have their own Government and we want the same.

Africa belongs to the negro and you cannot get anything by resting on your knees, stand up and take care of your physical condition, as God gave it to you and when you do, an injustice to your physical condition you do your injustice to God, eat good food and take good care of yourself.

Some of the worthless negroes that we have in this country have made statements that "what do we want Africa for", this is the reason my citizens, gold mines are in Africa, coal is in Africa, steel is in Africa, the wealth of the world is in Africa and it belongs to the negro. Why should we be a dog as we are looked upon by the white man. Applause by the audience.

The price of admission to this meeting was fifty cents and there were about 1,600 negroes present. Harry G. Mauk, who is Superintendent of the Jones & Laughlin Police Department and a personal friend of mine, and myself were the only white men present.

There were photographs of MARCUS GARVEY sold at the rate of twenty-five cents each. In addition to this there were envelopes passed among the audience by the Black Cross Nurses, requesting a donation to help the worthy cause.

The above referred to envelope and a program of the meeting are attached to the Washington copies of this report.

When MARCUS GARVEY entered the hall, which was about 8:40 P.M., he was escorted to the platform by two negroes wearing soldier

uniforms and carrying guns. Throughout the entire meeting there were two negroes patrolling the Tabernacle, carrying rifles.

The officers of the organization were distinguished by the uniforms they were wearing. From my observation they appeared to be Captains.

Special mention is made of G.A.WESTON, who was the organizer of the Pittsburgh District of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. He was the Chairman of the meeting and is a Lieutenant.

The meeting was still in session at 11:15 P.M. MARCUS GARVEY spoke from about 8:40 P.M. until about 11:15 P.M. While I was present he did not say anything about the United States Government, but confined his talk to the social equality rights of the negro and the purpose of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. His speech was delivered with force and aroused the negroes very much.

CLOSED.

DONATION, TO WORK OF
Universal Negro Improvement Association

50 West 135th Street, New York City

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT

PLEASE HELP A WORTHY CAUSE

Hand This Envelope With Your Donation Slip to Usher

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
56 West 135th Street, New York.

I, M _____

ADDRESS _____

hereby subscribe the sum of \$..... to assist in promoting the work you are engaged in, of establishing a Government for the Negro People, and helping to bring a better understanding among the black and white peoples of the world.

**PLEASE PLACE THIS SLIP FILLED OUT WITH YOUR DONATION IN
THE ENVELOPE AND HAND TO USHER WHEN ASKED FOR.**

Be At Home, When Away
From Home.

Leader House

BOWLES & CLARK, Prop.

Maintains Restaurant and Amusement Rooms
where You May Entertain and Feel Sure
Your Guests Are Receiving The
Utmost in Service.

1401 Wylie Ave. Phone: Grant 9395

Bell Phone Grant 9658

Dining Room Open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.,
FOR TAXI CALL AT HOTEL OFFICE

MEET ME AT

Bailey's Hotel

The Finest Rooms
In The City
BATHS

1366-B Wylie Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Modern Saving & Trust Co.

Serves The Race and Community
With Fortitude.

Frankstown Ave. East End

Guarantee Savings and Land Ass'n

INCORPORATED

2162 Wylie Ave. Grant 9328

We have now opened a wide
scope in this city for the
purpose of securing HOMES
for each individual. See us at
our office for further investi-
gation.

JAMES GRANT, President
BELL PHONE: GRANT 193-R

Steel City Industrial and Commercial Association

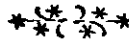
GET A BLOCK OF SHARES IN THIS
WELL ORGANIZED NEGRO
COOPERATION

How can you say you love the Race,
When you are not a member of the
U. N. I. A.

Join Here and at Liberty Hall
Colwall and Miller Sts.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON & NIGHT.
Every day in the week.

PROGRAM



1. Opening Ode and the Organization Prayer.....
2. Object of Meeting G. A. W.
3. Welcome Address Rev. M. S. Hunter
4. Response Dr. S. F. Williman
5. The Johns Family "It Is So Anyhow"
6. Phillip's Kindergarten Folks
7. Song Edw. M. Price
8. Special
9. Reading Mrs. Viola Mae Parker
10. Introduction of Mr. Garvey
11. Membership Drive
12. U. N. I. A. Anthem.....

A. L. THORNTON ART PRINTING SHOP

PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTION

FULLY EQUIPPED TO TURN OUT THE KIND
ON WORK YOU WANT

1974 CENTRE AVE. Phone: GRANT 2511-M

Know well thy self, and know
thy neighbor better.

Do you know that you are the
direct descendent of

"KING TUT"?

Yes you are. Then why not
wear his emblem.

FOR SALE AT
LIBERTY HALL

CHAMBER'S

Dressmaking School
& Shirt Hospital

6217 FRANKSTOWN AVE.
Third Floor, East End

Bell Phone: Hilland 1527-R

Two of Pittsburgh's Outstanding
Young Men In The Interest
of the Race.

STEVENSON & JOHNSON ATTORNEYS AT LAW

806 Wylie Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMUNITY GROCERY STORE

Special Sale from May 5th to
to May 12th

Nelson Price, Manager

2162 Wylie Ave. Grant 9328

J. W. JORDAN

THE SUN

PRESSING
A SPECIALTY

66 FULLERTON STREET

Case originated at V. Journal to be made at F only
Instructions: ~~Edwa. J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge~~

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5-10-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5-3-7 incl	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. Alleged Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses & Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to Agent's previous report of April 27, 1923, in which it was stated that ESAU RAMUS, alias JAMES JEFFRIES, had pleaded guilty to First Degree Assault. It will be noted therein also that he was apparently very anxious to talk, and a Writ of Habeas Corpus was therefore issued for him in the Southern District of New York.

He subsequently appeared in the office of Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck on this writ, and in the presence of Mr. Mattuck, Agent Amos and the writer, made a detailed statement. Jeffries is willing and anxious to testify against GARVEY but wants a promise of a suspended sentence. Mr. Mattuck advised him that while he can promise nothing he will be glad to make representations to Judge Talley in Part 1, General Sessions, where Jeffries is to be sentenced, to the effect that he has assisted the Government. Jeffries thereupon agreed to have his sentence postponed until the Black Star Line Case comes up in the United States Courts. Agent, on the 3d instant, appeared before Judge Talley, upon request of Mr. Mattuck, and obtained postponement of the case.

In addition to the interview with Jeffries at Mr. Mattuck's office, Agent and Agent Amos again interviewed him at the Tombs Prison on

Mortimer J. Davis for May 3-7 incl. Garvey

the 7th instant.

In effect, Jeffries states that while in Philadelphia last year he received a letter from Garvey stating that EASON was to speak there and that "his meeting must be broken up or he must not return to New York alive", (meaning Eason). Jeffries states he and members of the African Legion succeeded in breaking up the meeting, which was held at one of the Philadelphia churches, but Eason was left unharmed. Subsequently Jeffries was informed that the New York Police were looking for him, so he came to New York and saw Garvey, who advised him to proceed to New Orleans and change his name. Garvey gave him \$100 from the treasury of the U. N. I. A. for the trip. In New Orleans, states Jeffries, he was informed by a letter over Garvey's personal signature, that Eason was to speak there on a certain date and instructing Jeffries that "Eason had turned state's evidence against him, (Garvey) and must not be allowed to return to New York alive." This letter Jeffries states he showed to SHAKESPEARE and DWYER, the two men now convicted for Eason's death. It was also shown to other members of the African Legion, but, states Jeffries, these two men were to do the killing. Questioned further on May 7th by Agent Amos and the writer, Jeffries states that Dwyer is the man who did the shooting that Shakespeare was with him and while he did not shoot Eason, assisted in every other way possible in the act.

Jeffries states that he has destroyed the letter from Garvey, as suggested by Garvey in the letter itself. However, he states that if he can now locate MARY PRINCE, (formerly of 1807 Third Avenue,

Hertimer J. Davis for May 3-7 incl. Garvey

New York, but who has now disappeared), he will be able to prove everything. This leads to the belief that the letter and other papers are still in existence, probably in the possession of Mary Prince, who we are at present trying to locate.

Jeffries further states that if he gains his freedom he will willingly accompany Government Agents to various large cities and point out to them where large quantities of guns and ammunition have been stored by the branches of the African Legion. He mentions particularly New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. He himself, he states, made many of the purchases and states that in New York he was accompanied on these trips by VERNAL J. WILLIAMS, Garvey's attorney, and VINTON PLUMMER, Publicity Agent for the U.N.I.A. With these men he states he went to an Army Supply Store on 42d Street, New York, between 7th and 8th Avenue, uptown side, where ammunition was purchased. He also made purchases of ammunition at a sporting goods store at Madison Avenue and 48th Street; also from a concern at 5th Avenue and 40th Street, (over Woolworth's Store), New York City. In Philadelphia he states that he was negotiating for the purchase of bombs from an ammunition concern at 5th and Market Streets, but that prices were too high. These negotiations were made either in the name of RAMUS or JEFFRIES. At this same place he also purchased quantities of ammunition. The plan, in general, was to make small purchases in various places and send them to the U.N.I.A. Headquarters. They were then split up and divided among trusted members of the Legion, who, after taking a solemn oath of fidelity, removed the ammunition to his

Mortimer J. Davis for May 3-7 incl. Garvey

home. If at any time circumstances made the removal of these goods, other members were entrusted with them. The purpose of these purchases, states Jeffries, was to have a supply of guns and ammunition on hand in case of race riots. Garvey, he states, personally supervised many of these transactions and was always kept informed of same. In fact, much of the money for the purchases came direct from his office. In Philadelphia, states Jeffries, DR. FRANCIS and MAZIE KING have full information of such work. In New York a fellow named PHILLIP (last name) is in charge and Jeffries states he has seen large quantities of ammunition in his home; in Detroit a man named LORD is the one in charge.

Jeffries refused to sign any statements, in fact will not talk when notes are made of his remarks. He states, however, that he will take the witness stand against Garvey if there is any assurance of his receiving a light sentence in the State Courts. Also, he is worried over the fact that many of his admissions may lead to his arrest in various cities.

The officers of the U.M.I.A. in New York have learned of Jeffries' appearance in the United States Attorney's office here, and our undercover man has reported a move on foot to bribe him into silence. Jeffries has stated to us, however, that he will refuse such advances. He showed me upon my last visit, a letter from DR. FRANCIS of Philadelphia, urging him not to testify against Garvey and promising him aid after he goes to prison.

Upon suggestion of Mr. Mattuck this office wired New Orleans asking whether there was any possibility of D.YER or SHAKESPEARE talking at this time, but was in turn advised that their

Mortimer J. Davis for May 3-7th incl. Garvey

appeal will be heard on the 16th instant and that it was inadvisable to interview them until after the result is known.

N.B. Since writing this report Agent Amos has received from Jeffries, the following letter:

May 9/23

Hon. J. T. Amos,
Dept. of Justice.

Dear Sir:

This is to notify you of the locations where the goods was purchased which is as follows

Winchester, Sporting Goods Co.	40th St. & 5th Ave.
Army & Navy Store	42d St. bet. 7 & 8 Ave.
Amberchombie & Fitch	46th St. and Madison Ave.
Sporting Goods Store	48th St. & Madison Av.
Sporting Goods Supplies	5 & Market St. Phila, Pa.
" " "	Bet. 5&6 St. On Market. Phila.
" " "	Bet 10 & 11 on Chestnut Phila.
Pawn Shop	22 St. & South Phila, Pa.
" "	12th & Bainbridge St. Phila.
" "	9 & South St. Phila.
Hardware Shop	12 & 13 on South Phila. Pa.

We removed some ammunition from premises, 604 So. 17th St. Phila. about half hour before the Police came to New York by Dr. Francis and man named Simpson. In case you don't locate these remember I can. Awaiting your reply,

(Sgd) John Jefferies."

These are some of the addresses at which ammunition for the U.N.I.A. is supposed to have been purchased by Jeffries.

Continued.

WFG-27

May 19, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

I am attaching a very interesting report on the Marcus Garvey case, and call particular attention to the paragraph relating to arms and ammunition procured from several stores and being held by negro organizations for use in race riots.

I think this matter should be followed up at once either by our offices or, preferably, through a simultaneous raid by the local police, if it is possible to arrange it.

1781-6-21

WFO-17

May 22, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 261, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Agent Davis, dated May 10, 1923, in the case of U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey, and to the statement of Esau Ramus, alias James Jeffries, as to the storing of arms and ammunition in several cities.

We had in Washington Saturday night two affairs in which bodies of negroes were armed. A number of shots were fired and it is understood that there have been several deaths as a result.

I want you to follow out this matter closely and procure the addresses where these supplies are stored and if possible the names of the custodians, in order that we may take up the matter with the local authorities in the various cities and have simultaneous action effective.

Very truly yours,



Director.

MARCUS GARVEY ON TRIAL.

**"President of Africa" Charged
With Using Mails to Defraud.**

Marcus Garvey, self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," and Eli Garcia, George Tobias and Orlando M. Thompson, went to trial in United States District Court yesterday on indictments charging them with using the mails to defraud negro investors out of \$1,000,000 by inducing them to buy stock in the Black Star Steamship Line.

Garvey through negro organizations of which he is the promoter attracted gullible people to invest in the steamship line. Marshall S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, told the jury in opening the case for the government. The case will be continued Monday.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation,

Washington.

ADDRESS REPLY TO DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
AND REFER TO INITIALS.

JEH*H

January 16, 1932.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns;

The confidential informant who has been engaged upon the case against Marcus Garvey called by telephone at 3:30 Monday afternoon, January 16, 1932, and advised that a man by the name of Burke, formerly private secretary to Lincoln Johnson, the candidate for colored recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, had been in touch with him in New York.

It appears that Burke has been working for Garvey in a confidential capacity for the last ten (10) days, and told our informant that Lincoln Johnson had been retained as Garvey's attorney in the present difficulty between Garvey and the Federal authorities; that for \$20,000 the case against Garvey would be dropped.

It was stated that Postmaster General Hays, in order to repay a political debt, would intercede for Garvey; that Hays, of course, was not to receive any of the money, but the money was to be provided in Washington for use in the case. \$3,000 of the fund had to be raised by six o'clock Monday afternoon, January 16, 1932.

Burke is at present in New York in close touch with our informant, who will advise us when he leaves New York for Washington with the money.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

JFH*H

January 19, 1942.

Memorandum for Mr. Quinn:

Referring to the Margus Garvey case, I have been informed by our confidential informant that one Burke, private secretary to Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro who was nominated for the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, has recently entered the employ of Garvey. Burke and our informant have become quite intimate, and Burke stated that Johnson had been retained as a representative for Garvey in his difficulties with the federal government. Burke represented to Garvey that he would have to have \$20,000 in order to have the case dropped in Washington. Garvey was to supply \$5,000 immediately.

Our informant stated that Burke told him that the Postmaster General would intercede in Garvey's behalf in order to pay a political debt.

Our informant is giving this matter very careful attention, particularly this angle of it, and I shall, of course, advise you at once of any further developments.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation,

Washington.

ADDRESS REPLY TO DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
AND REFER TO INITIALS.

JEH:H

January 19, 1922.

Memorandum for Mr. Crim:

Referring to the Marcus Garvey case, I have been informed by our confidential informant that one Burke, private secretary to Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro who was nominated for the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, has recently entered the employ of Garvey. Burke and our informant have become quite intimate, and Burke stated that Johnson had been retained as a representative for Garvey in his difficulties with the federal government. Burke represented to Garvey that he would have to have \$20,000 in order to have the case dropped in Washington. Garvey was to supply \$3,000 immediately.

Our informant stated that Burke told him that the Postmaster General would intercede in Garvey's behalf in order to pay a political debt.

Our informant is giving this matter very careful attention, particularly this angle of it, and I shall, of course, advise you at once of any further developments.

Very truly yours,


Director.

190 - 1781 - 6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JEH*H



January 23, 1923.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns:

Personal and confidential:

Referring to my memorandum concerning the efforts of certain persons interested with Marcus Garvey in raising \$20,000 in order to have the case against him dropped in Washington, I have been advised by the confidential informant that one

will assist Lincoln Johnston in having the case against Garvey dismissed.

This information is, of course, very confidential.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. E. H.", written in a cursive style.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Baltimore, MD. -**

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA.-	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/23/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/15th;16th & 21st 1923-	REPORT MADE BY: J. G. SHUEY -
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY : ET AL			: Alleged Conspiracy to intimidate Government Witness in Violation Section 215 US C.C.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports of Agent entitled as above. We are in receipt of a communication from Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, New York City, dated May 11th entitled "U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL-Viola. Sect. 215 U.S.C.C., (Using the Mails to Defraud) N.Y. File R-218-E," which reads as follows:-

"Dear Sir:-

During the course of the prosecution of Marcus Garvey, Et Al, this office has obtained confidential information regarding the workings of other enterprises sponsored by the defendant, such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, The African Legions, etc. In general, we are informed that the divisions of the so called African Legions in various cities have been laying in large quantities of arms and ammunition to be used, it is stated, in case of riots.

We are reliably informed that in your city such materials have been purchased at the following places -

Sporting Goods Store-5th Ave. & Market

" " "-between 5th &
6th on Market.

" " "-10th & 11th
on Chestnut St

Pawn Shop-22nd & South -ts.,

" " -12th & Bainbridge

" " -9th & South Sts.,

Hardware Shop, between 12th&13th
St. on South St.

Should you decide to make any investigation at the addresses mentioned, you will undoubtedly be able to locate the purchasers under the name of John Jefferies or Esau Ramos, the man who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the African Legions.

We are further informed that some time ago a quantity of ammunition was stored at #504 South 17th Street, Phila., headquarters of the U.N.I.A., but that word was received that a raid would take place, following which the police entered and conducted a search without finding the material sought. This ammunition, we are informed, was removed from the 17th Street address by DR. FRANCIS and a man named SIMPSON. The present whereabouts of this material is unknown.

It would be of interest to the case in New York to obtain information or evidence which would tend to show that monies coming into the treasury of the U.N.I.A. have been used for the purchase of arms and ammunition and I will appreciate anything you may be able to develop along this line.

Yours very truly
EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge."

.....

Agent today visited the following Pawn Shops and Sporting Goods houses in Philadelphia endeavoring to learn if ESAU RAMOS alias JOHN JEFFERIES had purchased any small arms or ammunition -

DAVID SNIDER, 809 South St.; H. MALICOFF, 828 South St.,
B.B. BLOCK, Cor. 10th & South Sts; W. WEISMAN, 1215 South
St.; FIRST BROS., 1203 South St; S. BURKE, 1231 South St;
M. LEVY, 829 So. 12th St., - E. J. TYSON & CO., 912 Chestnut
St; M. GARBER, Sporting Goods-between 5th and 6th Sts.,
on Market; E. WANGER, 5th & Market Sts.; F.H.FRIEDMAN -
507 Market St., ; MILITARY EQUIPMENT CO., 509 Market Street;
BROADWAY CYCLE CO., 527 Market St., - L.H. HARTMAN & CO.,
522 Market Sts; EVERYBODYS ARMY & NAVY STORES COMPANY -
520 Market St., MASOWITZ & HERBACH - 512 Market Street -

None of the above places visited had any record of ever having

sold small arms or ammunition to any negroes in the past two years in quantities.

Agent visited the store of J. RIEDER of 2200 South St., He has a record of selling two revolvers to a tall black, West India Negro on December 13th 1921. This negro asked for prices on small arms in quantities stating that he desired to ship them to a foreign country. He was advised by MR. RIEDER that he did not handle small arms or ammunition in quantities, - consequently none were sold to him.

Agent visited the store of HARRY GOLDBERG - 631 Market St., Philadelphia. He stated that on May 14th 1923 a negro who spoke with a foreign accent and was likely a native of the West Indies, came to his Army and Navy Store and stated that he was in the market for machine guns and Luger automatic pistols in large quantities and asked if same could be boxed or crated so they would pass the U.S. Customs without be detected, that he wanted to ship same to South America. This firm recently bought a number of machine guns which were salvaged by the U.S. Army and a price was quoted at \$15.00 a piece. The negro stated that the price was satisfactory and that he would return later that afternoon or the next day and place his order. He was described as being 5'8" tall; 165 lbs; mulatto; blue suit; straw hat; spoke with a foreign accent; had a piece of sticking plaster on the side of his nose.

Agent made repeated calls at this address and made arrangements with MR. GOLDBERG to call this office should subject return to place this order and to date he has not returned to this address. MR. GOLDBERG states that should he return at a later date, he will advise this office before the sale is made to him.

CONTINUED:

New York, N. Y.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New Orleans, La.	5/23/23.	5/18/23.	H. D. Gulley.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL- Alleged Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses & Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
N. O. File			

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to all previous reports and file on above subject and particularly to the report of Mortimer J. Davis, New York City, dated May 10th, 1923.

On May 16th appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the attorneys of William Shakespeare and Cornelius Dwyer on bill of exceptions to the finding of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans and the hearing on this appeal set for June 16th, 1923.

Agent interviewed Cornelius F. Dwyer for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he desired ~~to~~ or could be prevailed upon to make a statement to corroborate the statement of James Jefferies, alias Esau Ramus. Dwyer stated to Agent that when Esau Ramus first came to his (Dwyer's) house, and on one or two other occasions made the statement that he had come to New Orleans "to get Eason". He denied, however, that he had ever seen any communication from Garvey or the Garvey Organization at New York with reference to the visit of Eason to New Orleans for the purpose of making lectures here and also denied that he had ever seen any communications that Ramus might have received from any source. Dwyer made a general denial of any knowledge of the murder of Eason, p. 14

ing that he had not learned of same until the next morning and did not know of any direct connection that Jefferies, alias Ramus, might have had with this murder.

William Shakespeare would not give any further information and denied that Ramus had ever made any statement that he was sent to New Orleans to get rid of Dr. Eason, nor would he change his former statement to this Agent in any particular.

Judge Robert H. Marr, State's District Attorney, was also interviewed in regard to having Esau Ramus returned to the jurisdiction of this court at a later time, or after Ramus will have served his sentence at New York. Mr. Marr stated that he did not know what might develop at a later period.

After June 16th, or the final hearing by the Supreme Court of the State Dwyer and Shakespeare will again be interviewed.

CONTINUED.

HDG:AsJ.

HDG

*

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan:
Case originated at N. Office - Journal

~~memo to be made at originating office only.~~

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/21 - 24/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE INC.- VIO. SEC. 215, U.S.C.C. Alleged Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Since the trial of the defendants in this case opened before Judge Mack on the 21st instant, there have been a number of anonymous threats made against the various government witnesses. Agent Amos, Special Employee Battle and the writer, upon request of Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck, have been cooperating with the U.S. Marshals in endeavoring to run down some of these threats and afford protection to the persons under subpoena.

On the 23rd instant, after Capt. Joshua Cockburn had testified for the government he reported to agents that a colored man had approached him in the Federal Building and threatened to kill him for testifying against Marcus Garvey. We endeavored to have Cockburn identify this man but he had apparently left the Federal Building immediately. On this same date, Richard E. Warner, who testified on the 21st instant and who is a Special Agent attached to the Prohibition Department in New York, advised agents that he was informed by his wife, that on the night of May 22nd, during Warner's absence from home, two Garveyites had been hanging around his house and had stated to some one on the street that they were there to "get" Warner.

At the noon

NEW YORK, N.Y. 5/25/23 U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE M. J. DAVIS

recess on the 24th instant, the writer was told by Hugh Mulzac, who is here under government subpoena from Baltimore, Md. that he and Sidney DeBourg, also a government witness, had been threatened. Mulzac stated he could identify the man who made the threat. Agent immediately secured the assistance of Deputy U.S. Marshal Eyer and Special Agent James E. Amos. Mulzac, without hesitation pointed out one, Linous Charles, whom the deputy marshal placed under arrest. When Judge Mack returned to court, he excused the jury and heard the charges against Charles. Mulzac and DeBourg stated that he had threatened that if they testified against Garvey he would "get them" if it took the rest of his life. Charles denied having made the threat. He admitted that he is a member of the U.N.I.A., also a member of the African Legion and a regular attendant at the Garvey meetings in Liberty Hall. He resides at 209 West 63rd Street, New York; is married; has second papers; born in the West Indies; states he served in the American Army; was wounded five times and gassed; is employed as a porter by the Interboro Rapid Transit Company.

Judge Mack found Charles guilty of criminal contempt and stated that if it were not for his war service record he would give him a very severe penalty. He then sentenced him to six months in prison but upon Charles' plea that his wife was in a delicate condition, the sentence was reduced to two months. Judge Mack set bail at \$10,000 and directed that Charles be held for the Grand Jury

NEW YORK, N.Y.

5/25/23

U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE

M. J. DAVIS

on charges of intimidating government witnesses and obstructing justice.

There have been many rumors that Garvey sympathizers have been carrying weapons while attending the trial and it is the intention of Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck to have the various known Garvey sympathizers searched before being permitted to attend the trial.

CONTINUED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/4-9-12/23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW H. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall on May 6, where MARCUS GARVEY made a speech, saying that his case was called for trial on the following day by the Government, but that it had been put off twenty times and he had nothing to fear. GARVEY also said the "U.N.I.A. is going to rise up and make one great fight for Liberty. We are prepared to go through anything to put our program over for the White man is preparing to get rid of the Negroes in America in the next fifty years by starving them. The White man had this idea in mind before the War - then the War came to divert the White man's attention, but now the War is over and times are becoming normal, the White man expects to open the flood gates of Foreign Nations and let in the cheap white labor to take the place of the Negro."

May 9, 1923. Writer called at the office of H. VENTON PLUMMER. While there ARNOLD J. FORD and MRS. M. MILLER called. They said that GARVEY couldn't deceive the members of the U.N.I.A. much longer and that they would help to get the Government new witnesses, also that everyone would know after the Membership meeting on May 12th what a crooked leader GARVEY was.

New York file
May 25, 1933
ANDREW M. BATTLE

REL NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

confidence in him.

Writer also had a talk with MRS. WALDRON PITT of #241 W. 135th Street, who said she had heard that MR. GARVEY was going to prevent the holding of a meeting of the members of the U.N.I.A. on the 16th and that if he did she would call the Department of Justice and tell them everything as she told the Department she would talk after the 16th as his trial started on that day and she knew everything about GARVEY paying money to JOHN JEFFRIES in regard to DR. EASON'S death.

MRS. MILLER called on the writer and said that she had told GARVEY that if she told what she knew about the death of DR. EASON to the Department of Justice, he (GARVEY) would get twenty years and that Garvey had become very excited and upset. MRS. BATTLE heard MRS. MILLER tell the writer the above.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan:

Case originated at "N.Y." Office - Journal Memo. to be made at originat-

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/25/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RT: U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY ET AL VIOL. SEC. 215, U.S.C.C.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Acknowledgment is made of receipt of the Director's letter mentioned below, which refers to information furnished the writer by John Jeffries regarding the purchase of guns and ammunition by and for the U.N.I.A. of which Garvey is President.

When Jeffries was interviewed on several occasions by both the writer and Agent Amos, he was pressed for details. However, Jeffries is practically illiterate and has a very poor memory for names and addresses. His continual plea was that he be given an opportunity to point out to Government agents the storage places and persons having the materials mentioned.

When agents last interviewed Jeffries at the Tombs Prison in New York he stated that he did not wish to be held there any longer and would take his chances of obtaining a suspended sentence before Judge Talley in the State Courts on the charge of 1st degree assault. Thus, on Monday last, he was sentenced by that Judge to from four to eight years in State's prison, New York.

Agents have been continuously engaged in the preparation of the mail fraud case against Garvey, et al, and have been unable to see Jeffries since his sentence.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 5/25/23 U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY ET AL M.J. DAVIS

However, several letters have been received from him, one just following his conviction, in which he expresses continued willingness to assist the government. In view of this, it will probably be just as well for agents to visit Jeffries at Sing Sing when the Garvey case is over to obtain the information suggested by the Director.

I might state that Agent Amos and the writer have endeavored to check up some of the purchases which Jeffries claims to have made in New York, however, without tangible result. The Winchester Arms people distinctly remember him having made the many purchases he claims but state that they were cash transactions; that Jeffries always carried them away himself and the U.N.I.A., its subsidiaries or officers were never mentioned.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Matlock has not finally decided whether or not he will use Jeffries as a witness against Garvey, but in the event that he does not, agents will nevertheless follow him up as he has an abundance of very valuable information in his possession regarding the activities of various negro elements throughout the country.

Instructions received by Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/15/23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

E. A. GARCIA, at one time Auditor of the U.N.I.A., called to see the Writer and told him MARCUS GARVEY had told VIRGIL WILLIAMS, his Counsellor, that his services would no longer be required after June 1st, 1923, and added that if GARVEY does not furnish him with a Lawyer for the Black Star Line, his own (GARCIA'S) Counsellor, Charles A. Taussing, will start suit against MR. GARVEY to collect some of the \$6,000 which was collected from the members of the U.N.I.A. for a relief fund.

Writer called at PLUMMER'S office where he met JOHN JOSEPH ADAMS, one of the delegates to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, last Fall, who said that the League of Nations Committee would have accepted the petition of the U.N.I.A. if some had been revised. MR. ADAMS said there were too many threats in it as it originally stood.

CONTINUED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/1-5/1923	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTIE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

The writer had a talk with MRS. WALDRON PITT, and ELI GARCIA at MRS. PITT'S apartment, #241 West 135th Street, this city. GARCIA said that Liberty Hall is running under false statements and that MR. GARVEY knows it; that last year when taxes of \$5,000 became due, GARVEY got in with MR. McCLENNON and MR. MORTON in the Tax Office, who said they would "fix it up" so that Liberty Hall would be free from tax if the U.N.I.A. would make out papers showing that this Hall was only used for Charity and Religious work. These papers were made out and sworn to by H. VENTON PLUMMER, after which time GARVEY had two checks drawn in the amount of \$600 each and gave them to McCLENNON and MORTON. The writer asked GARCIA how GARVEY could charge a fee at the door of Liberty Hall from time to time and GARCIA said that the Tax Departments were independent of each other and that it would never be found out that Liberty Hall was free from tax unless someone told. He also said that GARVEY was a fake from start to finish.

May 3rd and 4th, 1923.

The writer called on H. VENTON PLUMMER, an officer of the U.N.I.A. at his office, #52 W. 135th Street, but found him out at the time.

New York
July 25, 1935
ANDREW L. BATTLE

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

A MRS. M. MILLER of #57 W. 139th Street, this city, was also in PLUMMER'S office and while writer and MRS. MILLER were waiting for PLUMMER'S return a 'phone call came for MR. PLUMMER from lawyer GOODHART, Counsellor for JOHN JEFFRIES. Writer answered the call and GOODHART (thinking that PLUMMER was on the 'phone) informed writer what he must do immediately in regard to JOHN JEFFRIES.

When PLUMMER came in he called MR. GOODHART and then told the writer and MRS. MILLER what GOODHART had just told him, i.e. that JOHN JEFFRIES' sentence had been postponed that morning; that JEFFRIES was about to tell all he knew about GARVEY and the killing of DR. EASON in New Orleans; that GARVEY had DR. EASON killed and that he (JEFFRIES) did the killing by orders of GARVEY. PLUMMER then said that he had to go to GOODHART'S office immediately with money to satisfy JEFFRIES in order that he would not tell on GARVEY. PLUMMER also said that if they could get JEFFRIES to take the sentence, he couldn't do much after that, as it would probably be for four years. The writer knows the above facts to be the truth as he heard it over the 'phone from GOODHART as mentioned above.

PLUMMER also told writer that if JEFFRIES tells on MR. GARVEY it will mean twenty years for him. PLUMMER also stated that the U.M.W.A. put up \$400 in Detroit on this case in order to save GARVEY and that he was going to have GARVEY write him a check for \$200 when he came to New York to satisfy MRS. JEFFRIES; also stated that the only thing to do to save GARVEY would be to pay the money due MR. GOODHART; also that GARVEY had left this matter

New York File
by 25, 1923
ANDREW M. BATTLE

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES

in the hands of VIRGIL WILLIAMS, who had neglected the whole thing.
FLUMMER added that if they could only keep the Department of Justice
Agents from making JEFFRIES talk, GARVEY would be safe.

CONTINUED.

GARVEY IN COURT COAXES OFFICE BOY FOR 'TRUTH'

Thunders Questions, Then Pauses, Hand Cupped at
Ear, to Ask 'What You Say?' at Each

MAY 20 1923 Faint Answer.

Marcus Garvey rubbed his handkerchief back and forth across his black tufted chin in United States District Court yesterday and between the rubs shouted questions at six different witnesses on cross-examination. The Provisional President of Africa, who is charged with using the mails to defraud, even went so far as to object to a question rephrased by Judge Julian W. Mack on the ground that the Judge's question was leading. Judge Mack failed to sustain the objection.

As on previous days of the trial the foreground was predominantly Garvey, and his voice was still strong.

Schuyler Carrell, who was employed as office boy by the late Black Star Line, occupied a good deal of Mr. Garvey's time and required more patience.

"You were told to mention certain dates before you come to this court, didn't it?" asked the Provisional President.

Schuyler looked thoughtful but did not reply.

"What You Say?"

"What you say?" said Mr. Garvey, leaning forward with his hand in back of his left ear.

Schuyler didn't say. He just looked more thoughtful.

"Come on, say yes or no!" shouted Garvey.

Judge Mack assisted in the questioning, and Schuyler finally said Assistant United States Attorney Maxwell S. Matlock told him the dates. Mr. Garvey asked Schuyler if he had seen Black Star Line circulars, if he had mailed them, how he knew when ones he mailed. To every question Marcus Garvey would strain his ears to catch an answer and plead, "Come on, Schuy-

ler, tell the truth!" And then Schuyler told the truth so low the Judge had to ask him to tell it over again.

John Mulcaz, supercargo on the Yarmouth of the Black Star Line; Lawrence T. Hunt, printer for the *Negro World*; William Cooney, mailer, and Thomas J. O'Shaughnessy, foreman in the Post Office Department, were called as witnesses. Mulcaz testified that Garvey had deceived him in many respects.

Dressmaker Is Questioned.

Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, a dressmaker, said she had invested her life savings (\$100) in Black Star Line stock. Under cross-examination she said she read about the proposition in the *Negro World*, "and after listening to you it sounded very good."

"Isn't it a fact you threatened to get Mr. Garvey because he sold you that stock?" asked Garvey, mopping his face furiously with his handkerchief.

"Never in my life did I threaten you, Mr. Garvey," declared Mrs. Lawson.

"Didn't you procure a card and get into the convention in Cuba to conduct propaganda against Marcus Garvey?" demanded Garvey with fitting indignation.

"Never in my life, Mr. Garvey!"

"Were you interested in the business of the Black Star Line?"

"I was always interested where my money is," said Mrs. Lawson.

"Were you in the convention when they were discussing that line?" Mr. Garvey wanted to know.

"I was there part of the time they were discussing it," Mrs. Lawson testified and all Mr. Garvey's thunder would not change her.

Mr. Garvey with a fresh consignment of questions will continue his highly audible bombardment at 10:30 this morning.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MJD-JVD.

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 29, 1923.

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

Attention: Mr. Keep

Dear Sir:

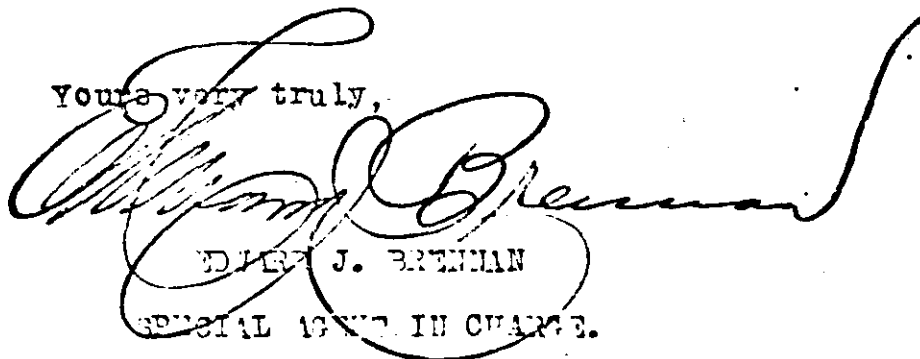
U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al-
Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.

Will you kindly endeavor to furnish me with the Draft record and copy of the questionnaire filed by Marcus Garvey, 235 West 131st Street, New York City?

I am informed that Garvey, on March 8, 1918, filed a questionnaire with his Local Board, claiming exemption on the ground that he was a British subject, and stating he came to the United States as a seaman on board a Norwegian vessel.

Garvey is now on trial in this district, and I would therefore appreciate having this information in hand as quickly as possible, in order that same might be used for purposes of cross-examination.

Yours very truly,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

CLX:PNB.

June 2, 1923.

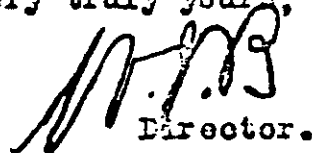
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GRIMES

I note that you sent a copy of Special Agent-in-Charge Brennan's letter of the 29th ultimo to Mr. Bohner of the Local office, requesting him to secure subject Marcus Garvey's draft status.

You are advised that Special Agent McQueen is in daily contact with the Selective Service Division and that the Bureau is trying to have him make all searches for draft records and Army and Navy service records so as to avoid any duplication of work.

Hereafter, I would appreciate having such matters referred to Mr. McQueen rather than to the Local office.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Instructions received from Agent in Charge E. R. Bohner.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D.C.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D. C.	6/2/23	6/2/23	Charles H. Powers.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al.			VIO. SEC. 115 U.S.C.C.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D.C.

File No.

ATTENTION MR. KEEP -4.

Reference a letter to the Director on the above entitled matter from Special Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan, New York, dated 5/29/23.

Agent consulted the files at the Washington Barracks, Selective Service Division, registration card of Subject showing that he registered with Registration Board #139 New York City June 5, 1917 claiming exemption on the grounds of being a resident alien, born at St. Anns Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies, August 17, 1887, and also on grounds of physical unfitness. He states he is a journalist and was President of the Universal Negro Association in Jamaica, and is now in employ of said association at 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Attached hereto is a copy of the questionnaire filed by subject as per request of the New York office. Copy made by Mr. Rasafy, Chief Clerk, Selective Service Division, and official seal set by him.

CLOSED AT WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

EDWARD J. BRENNAN

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 7th, 1923.

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

In re: U.S. vs. Marcus Garvey
et al. Viol. Sec. 215 USCC
N.Y. File

Attention Mr. Keep.

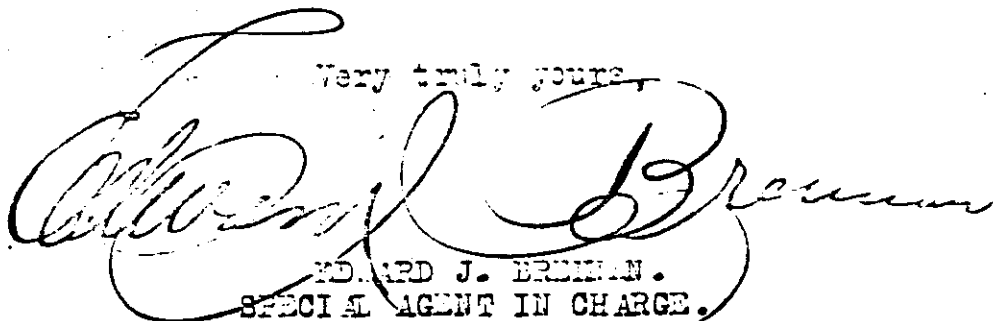
Dear Sir:

Confirming telephone request of today, the U.S. Attorney has asked this office to obtain, if possible, a supporting affidavit made by the above named subject in connection with the filing of his questionnaire on March 8th, 1918.

Said questionnaire was filed with Local Board for Division 139 at 5336 Lenox Avenue, New York City. Subject's serial number was 688, and order number 2783.

If such a supporting affidavit exists the U.S. Attorney requests that a certified copy be forwarded here immediately for use in the trial of subject.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN.
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

FXO(D:AH

Friday June 1, 1923.

William J. Burns

Department Justice,
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen- Just a word to lead you along in regards to the daughter
the Smith who committed suicide in your house. For it is done mysteri-
ously by an omnipotent power of lawless people in New York.

You must remember two years ago there were some people dropped dead
in Washington when his case was on before. He has people working
on the people's spirit so that you people cannot contain him and send him
away to Atlanta prison, just where he does belong.

The "BIG BLACKBULL" has cheated so many poor working ignorant class
colored people out of their hard toil earnings, and some of them had
life time savings and people at them. He has been striking around sixty
and seventy years of age. It is a shame the way he has robbed them
and told them lies, had them fooled up about Universal Improvement
Association helping people when they get sick, and was going to give
them sick benefit. They never has received one penny, but was driven
out of his office just like dogs.

It has been already said that he is going to win out and that he will
never see Atlanta prison, already so if you let him win out he will
always have the whip hand of you. He needs to go there and work out
the amount of the \$3,500,000 that he stole from the people at the
rate of a dollar a day with the ball and chain on his foot. He is
very selfish, will not hire any American colored people in his place,
but want the American people help him and in the American People's
country. He need to say that the people were nothing and that he was
all. After the trial in 1922 and '21, he bought house
in New York City, and he has been living in New York City since
then and now in his country. You tell that to the
people and they will know the truth.

The people of New York City should know the truth about this man. He should be
sent to Atlanta prison. He has been in New York City for many years. He has
taken out many citizens ship papers out in this country, has a British
subject. That is why he has been able to do what he has done. You should
do something about this. You should send him to Atlanta prison. You should
you will see what he can do then. You will have the advantage of him.

Universal Canada ought to be made given the money back from the bank
in which he put it in. That is a British country, and not United States
United States. We all have him to tell him to not let him get away
from you. He has been with you for years. He has to do him just like
before he going the full trial and then let him go. Keep him.

But he has wicked working on you all trying to influence you all
not do anything. He is a man of many tricks. He is a man of many
tricks. He has been with you for years. He has to do him just like
before he going the full trial and then let him go. Keep him.

He is a black man, Street, following the law, but him a white
coolidge jail. no fishes in New York now. I think, but in Atlantic
Ocean.

~~The secret he gets there the better. His and his conventions are all
hot air.~~

I would also like to acquaint you that in a place called Lakewood
New Jersey, with whiskey and stills are in full blast, and also the
LITTLE Ferry New Jersey. Can't you see over.

The Italians and other foreign nations are reaping a harvest.

I happened to read the item in the last evening's New York
Journal concerning the death of your friend Mr. Smith in what caused
to to write you.

I am reader of the New York Journal.

190-1781-6

**'KNIGHT OF THE NILE'
ACCUSER OF GARVEY**

**Native of Trinidad Testifies
Black Star Chief Was Boun-
tiful With Titles.**

MADE HIM TWOFOLD 'DUKE'

**Witness Declares His Former Em-
ployer Followed Races, but Could
Not Spot Winners.**

Marcus Garvey, who is on trial, with several associates, before Federal Judge Mack on an indictment charging use of the mails to defraud, was liberal in bestowing titles on those who won his confidence, according to the testimony yesterday of Sydney De Bourg, a native of Trinidad. Garvey, it appeared, appointed the witness leader of the western provinces of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

While there was no testimony concerning other titles, it was learned that the witness was knighted by Garvey during the annual convention of the association in Harlem in August, 1920, being made a Knight Commander, Order of the Nile; Duke of Nigeria and Duke of Uganda. In writing him thereafter,

Garvey, it was reported, gave him the title of Sir, and the name of Sir H. C. Excell, after the name of the Duke.

De Bourg testified that the attendance at the 1920 convention of the association was from all over the world, and that he had sold stock in the Black Star Line, Inc., in every part of the West Indies. In August, 1920, he said, he met Garvey at Santeo, Cuba, and went with him on a business expedition through Cuba and Jamaica. About \$25,000 worth of stock was sold, the majority of it being Black Star stock and the rest stock in the Universal Negro Improvement Association. At the meetings an admission fee of 50 cents was charged and collections were taken up. All the money collected, the witness testified, was turned over to Miss Amy James, then Garvey's secretary, and now his wife.

De Bourg testified that money was spent so freely during the trip that he objected, Garvey quieting him by explaining that liberal expenditure was necessary for propaganda purposes.

On cross-examination by Garvey, De Bourg admitted that as leader of the Western provinces of the Universal Negro Improvement League he was to receive an annual salary of \$6,000. He also admitted suing for \$5,000 back salary. The witness said that Garvey liked to watch the "bangtails," but that he had no luck with them. Replying to a question as to the manner in which Garvey lived in Kingston, Jamaica, the witness said:

"Your rooms were all one could expect and all that a man in your position should enjoy."

Garvey asked the witness how they traveled and the latter replied:

"You always rode; you never walked. Sometimes you rode and I walked."

Garvey asked:

"Did you not live in the same place as Mr. Garvey?"

"After you came from the races and told me you were broke," replied the witness, "you came to live at the same house with me."

After several witnesses testified to investments in Black Star stock and to failure to get their money back, Pross-

per continued to testify. Mr. Mack offered the book of the trial in evidence. The witness said that the book contained a list of names of those who had invested in the stock, and that he had seen it. Mr. Mack announced that he expected to close the prosecution on Monday. The trial will be continued to day.

ADVERTISEMENT.

'SIR' SYDNEY TURNS GARVEY'S BELLOWS TO WEAK SQUAWKS

**Witness Tells Court That Negro
Promoter Went Broke at
Race Tracks in Jamaica.**

**DENIES TITLE ORIGINATED
IN MUTT AND JEFF COMICS.**

**Testifies Yacht Kanawha Was
Considered Necessary for
Purposes of Propaganda.**

The deep legal bellow of Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of the African Republic," acting as his own counsel in his trial before Judge Mack in Federal District Court on a charge of using the mails to defraud turned several times yesterday into a faint squawk.

"Sir" Sydney de Bourg, "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile, and Leader of the Far Western Provinces of the West Indies," a small, khaki-clad figure with a shrill, devastatingly clear voice, was the witness who lowered Garvey's bellow.

"Broke" at Races.

Sydney is no longer "Sir" Sydney. He resigned from the Universal Negro Improvement Association when there seemed to be no prospect of collecting the \$6,000 salary that went with his title and his duties of promoting the sale of Uncle Sam Lin-Stock. He deliberately insisted on the word "broke" in interpreting Garvey's bellow that he "broke."

"Sir" Sydney was in Jamaica with Garvey.

"What sort of place did Mr. Garvey stop at?" Garvey inquired.
The witness replied:

Q. Do you know that Mr. Garvey paid only 25 cents a day for his room?

A. It looks almost impossible for me to believe that Mr. Garvey would have paid as little as that.

A. I am not sure, but I think he would have paid more than that.

BOOKS SHOW GARVEY LINE LOST \$476,109

Federal Accountants Tes-
tify of Deficit to Jan-
uary 1923

STOCK SALES \$765,110

Assistant Treasurer Says
Promoter Helped Him-
self to Money.

HUGE SUMS NOT ENTERED

Negro Defendant Makes Ir-
relevancy Record. Judge a
Mark for Patience.

The marathon record for irrelevant expostulations before a Federal district court jury was won hands down yesterday by Marcus Garvey, self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," who is defending himself as his own counsel against the Government's charge that he used the mails to defraud investors in stock of the Black Star Steamship Line. For ten days he has pranced before the jury and belloved questions at witnesses. Before he concludes his defense ten days hence some of those who have attended the trial think he may be sorry he fired his lawyer May 18 and exercised his constitutional right of acting as his own attorney.

Simultaneously with Garvey's winning of the irrelevant expostulation record, spectators in the court room awarded to Judge John W. Cook the title of the most patient man on the Federal bench. During the day's session he had rebuked Garvey only eight times. He was compelled to interrupt again as the evening wore on.

"Mr. Garvey," he said, "you certainly can't spend so much time on irrelevant questions. I have repeatedly rebuked you for your excessive prolixity and - - -" Again he expressed his impatience with the defendant - today. Let's get along with the case.

FILE NO. 100-100000

GARVEY WITNESS
JUN - 5 1920

Lady Henrietta V. Davis Got Her Accolade From Po- tentate Johnson.

Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis, Lady Commander of the Sublime Order of the -Nile, and lady of the Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia, was the first witness called by Marcus Garvey in his defense, when his trial was resumed yesterday before Judge Mack in the United States District Court.

Garvey, in his opening speech to the jury, plunged into matters that Judge Mack would not allow him to discuss. He announced he would prove a connection between the United States Shipping Board and his own prosecution, but Judge Mack headed him off.

Garvey said the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star steamship line were great spiritual movements that would help to solve the race problem. A jealous clique, twenty-five malcontents out of a total of 400,000 stockholders, had caused all the trouble, he said.

Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, inquired of Lady Henrietta who gave her the accolade. "Wasn't it Mr. Garvey that said to you, 'Rise, Lady Henrietta, and go forth a noble lady?'" he asked.

"No, it was the potentate (Gabriel Johnson)," explained the witness. "But Mr. Garvey was present."

Strident with indignation, Garvey jumped from his chair. "Is it any offense," he cried, "for a woman to be a Lady?"

Miss Davis told about her trip on the Kanawha of the Black Star Line. She was second Vice President of the line. She said she was on the ship when it was wrecked. She said she was glad to get back.

She said she was on the ship when it was wrecked. She said she was glad to get back. She said she was on the ship when it was wrecked. She said she was glad to get back.

The trial was adjourned to 10.15 o'clock today.

GARVEY INVESTORS

WANTED FOR COVER

JUN 24 1923

Federal Agent Tells of Appeals From Man Who Bought Black Star Stock.

Mortimer J. Davis, acting as his own attorney, started testimony he could not stop yesterday during his trial before Federal Judge Mack and a jury on charges of using the mails to defraud in promoting sale of Black Star Line stock.

The "Provisional President of Africa" was questioning Mortimer J. Davis, special agent of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigations. He had asked the witness if he ever, "directly or indirectly," exerted influence to put the Black Star Line in financial distress or embarrassment.

"No," Davis replied, and added he would like to explain his answer further. Garvey appeared eager and Judge Mack consented.

"Several persons came to me and asked if there was any way they could get back money paid for Black Star stock," Davis began, but was interrupted by Garvey, who saw too late the trend of the testimony. The attorney for another of the four defendants also protested, but the objections were overruled.

"I told them, so far as the Government was concerned, there was no way to get their money back," the witness went on, "and one of them asked about how to go about having a receiver appointed for the steamship company."

Garvey objected again. "He's answered all I want him to," said Garvey.

"I will answer that," said Davis. "He answered the question you asked."

Davis concluded by saying he had sent the unhappy stockholders along with the advice that a lawyer might help them.

Garvey was refused admission to the case to Monday morning arrival of witnesses. Monday, June 25, a company, Vice President of the Black Star Line, a defendant, was placed on the stand. He testified at one time his salary of \$50 a week was twenty-two weeks in arrears.

The trial will be continued today.

HOUNDED BY BRITISH IS GARVEY'S PLAIN

Negro Ship Promoter Tries to Show King George Spent Big Sums to Down Him.

MIXED ON LEGAL POINTS

Head of Black Star Line Uses 43 Witnesses, His Seven Others Deserting Him.

Marcus Garvey, self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," got all tangled up with law yesterday when he sought to prove that the British Government might have spent huge sums of money to persecute him and prevent him from successfully operating the Black Star Steamship Line, the funds of which he is alleged by the Government to have misappropriated. Judge Julian W. Mack, presiding in Federal District Court for the twenty-first day at the trial of the negro leader, didn't think the name of the British Government should be dragged into the court records, so he overruled questions on that score.

"You has had something to say about an association with the late President Roosevelt, hasn't you?" the negro, acting as his own lawyer, asked James M. Amos, a negro agent of the Department of Justice.

"Yes, I guess I have," replied Amos.

"How was you associated with President Roosevelt?"

"I was his personal attendant for fourteen years, his confidential messenger and his bodyguard, and I continued in that capacity until the day of his death."

"Has you or has you not been talking to persons in the court room here today during the trial of the negro?"

"I have talked to everybody here."

Agent for Government Says.

"What is your case, then, against the British Government?"

"What on earth can that have to do with this case?" Judge Mack asked.

"We may be able to prove your honor," snapped Garvey, sensing another rebuke that ran the total to more than 50 during the trial, "that this man received funds from the British Government to help him in the prosecution of Mr. Garvey."

When the laughter had subsided Garvey continued his questioning.

"Are you connected with the prosecution?" he asked.

"I should say so!" answered Amos. "I am connected with the prosecution."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"Did you ever tell anybody here that if you didn't get Mr. Garvey you'd throw away your hat and badge?" pursued the "Provisional President of Africa."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

190-1781-6

1919

GARVEY IMPLIES PLOT BY BRITISH IN TRIAL

Black Star President Warns Know Whether London Had Financed the Prosecution.

James E. Ames, the Presidential body-guard of Theodore Roosevelt and now an agent of the Department of Justice, testified yesterday in the trial before Federal Judge Mack of Marcus Garvey and other officers of the Black Star Line on an indictment charging misuse of the mails. Garvey asked the witness if he knew Lord Reading, formerly British Ambassador in Washington, but the question was struck out, despite Garvey's explanation that he wanted to learn whether the British Government had furnished funds to be used in prosecuting him.

Garvey asked the witness if he had told persons in the corridor that unless he "got" Garvey, he would take away his badge and gun. Ames denied having said anything of the kind. Garvey then demanded that the witness be disqualified as "hostile," but the Court let the testimony stand.

Warren J. Lewis, another agent of the Department of Justice, testifying in reply to a question by Garvey said:

"I know right well who Garvey is."
Garvey then wanted to know if it were not true that the witness and Ames had followed Garvey through various courts

the Black Star Line, told the Court the company's bookkeeping was not run on a "double-entry system." Thompson said about \$500,000 had been received through sales of Black Star stocks. Lack of confidence in the financial responsibility of the company, the witness added, made it difficult to obtain vessels. The trial will be continued today.

GARVEY ASKS MISTRIAL ON FAIRWOOD CHARGE

*Case Proceeds With Usual
Frequent Delays.*

Maxwell Maittack, Assistant District Attorney, by leaving some of his defense exhibits against Garvey, Provisional President of Africa, complained to Judge Julian M. Mack yesterday on the twenty-fourth day of the trial for alleged use of the mail by defunct investors in his Black Star Steamship Line. He was particularly puffed when Mr. Maittack called his statement an "intentional falsehood," and he insisted that Judge Mack call the trial a mistrial, because Mr. Maittack had said he was lying. Judge Mack smiled.

A total of \$12,500, made in two payments, was received from the Black Star Line by the United States Shipping Board as earnest money on the purchase of a steamship, John H. Philip, sales manager of the Shipping Board, testified. Negotiations were not completed because the Black Star Line never got a performance bond. The deposit money is held, he said, with the Black Star Line and Mr. Silverstone, a negotiator for the company, claiming it.

Orlando M. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the defunct line, and one of Garvey's co-defendants, testified he was "merely an office boy for the Provisional President of Africa," and had no authority in his official capacity. Judge Mack several times reprimanded Garvey for asking foolish and bitter questions during cross examination.

"Your irrelevancy is causing this case to drag," said the Judge. "Beginning to-morrow the sessions will open at 9:30 each morning and unless things are speeded up I shall be forced to call night sessions."

Cross examination of defense witnesses will continue today.

CLX:FMB.

June 13, 1925.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telephonic request for certified copy of affidavit in the LAROUS MARVEY case, you are advised that this matter was immediately taken up with the Selective Service Division and that they state that in several places in subject's draft record he has made affidavits that he is a citizen of Great Britain. They advised that they will furnish a certified copy of subject's draft record showing these statements and that they will send this as soon as possible. I told them of the urgency of this matter and they stated that they would try and get it in the mail tonight.

Very truly yours,


Director.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York Office.**

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Baltimore, Md.	DATE WHEN MADE: June 14/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 18-19/23	REPORT MADE BY: Wm. F. Secry.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al VIOLATION Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION-MR. CUNNINGHAM-3.

Balto. File

AT BALTIMORE, MD.

Reference is made to letter from Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan, of the New York Office of this Bureau, dated May 16th, 1923, in which it is requested that CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, of #1826 McCullough St., Baltimore, be located, and the New York Office notified so that subpoena for his appearance at New York, May 21st, might be issued.

On May 17th, 1923, agent located and interviewed CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC at the above address, and he claimed to be without sufficient funds to obtain transportation to New York. This information was communicated to the New York Office of the Bureau, and on May 19th, 1923, there was received at the office of the U. S. Marshal at Baltimore, subpoena for CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, directing his appearance on May 21st, 1923, before the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, and also authority to the Marshal for the advance of \$10.00 to CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC to cover his expenses to New York.

190-1781-6

On May 19th, 1923, CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC was served with a subpoena and advanced \$10.00 on his expenses, and he then informed agent that he would arrive in New York City midnight, May 20th, 1923.

CONCLUDED.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	6-15-23	6-14	Charles J. Scully
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al- violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud. (Alleged Gathering of Arms and Ammunition by Garvey's followers).			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Mr. Herbert S. Boulin, colored, formerly engaged as a Special Employee by this Bureau, and now operating a private detective agency at 2376-7th Avenue, New York City, (telephone, Audubon 9189) called at the office of Bureau this A.M. and informed me that yesterday while attending the trial of Marcus Garvey he engaged in conversation with a Negroess known as "Cissy", who is one of the active members of Garvey's societies, particularly the Black Cross Organization. That this woman informed him she is acquainted with a man, a prominent member of Garvey's African Legion, who works in the Navy Yard or Army Base, Brooklyn, whom she claims has been stealing guns from the Government for some time and hiding them in the cellar of an apartment house somewhere on Seventh Avenue, this city, and that this man's purpose in collecting these guns is to use them in the event of a Negro uprising.

Boulin further claims "Cissy" informed him that this man, whose name and address she did not mention, is married, and his wife acts as a janitress for the house in which he lives and which is located on Fifth or Seventh Avenue, in the vicinity of

Charles J. Scully for June 14, 1923. Garvey

135th Street, (a densely populated Negro District). That in the cellar of this house the guns are said to be stored under a concrete flooring.

Boulin informed me he had related this story, both to Police Lieutenant James J. Gegan and to Special Agent James T. Amos, prior to coming to this office, and that he, Boulin, was of the opinion he might be in a position to locate the place where the guns are stored, as well as the identity of the man suspected of stealing and storing same.

During the afternoon a second interview was held with Boulin, at which Lieutenant Gegan was present, and when questioned, Boulin admitted he could not add any further information to his story other than he gathered from his conversations with "Cissy", that the man suspected of stealing and storing the guns is a West Indian, who was born in Linstead, Jamaica.

Boulin at this point stated that in order for him to secure the desired information it would be necessary to have some of his operatives engaged on the case, and he asked that he receive some compensation for their services, and when informed by both Lieutenant Gegan and myself that it would be impracticable to do this, he promised to voluntarily loan his personal services in establishing the identity of "Cissy".

As arranged, Boulin was seated in the court room wherein Garvey and the others are being tried before U. S. Judge Mack, the purpose being to have him designate "Cissy" to me, so that I in turn

Charles J. Scully for June 14, 1923. Garvey

could designate her to Agent Covello and Special Employee 854, in order to have them keep her under surveillance to ascertain her identity and with whom she connected.

Agent James E. Amos designated a woman believed to be "Cissy", and the aforementioned agents immediately took up surveillance on her as she moved in and about the court room. Later in the day Boulin informed Agent Amos that he was mistaken in this woman and that she was not the one who had spoken to him of the man hereinbefore mentioned. Boulin further promised he would make efforts to locate this woman in Harlem, or in and about the court room, and if successful would notify this office immediately, so that she might be placed under surveillance.

It is to be noted that Boulin's identity as a Private Detective is known to practically every Negro in Harlem, and it might possibly be a move on the part of Garvey to have Boulin advised of the alleged stealing and storing of the guns, nevertheless this matter will be followed further, in order to verify the information received.

Boulin during my interviews with him today expressed his inability to furnish me with a description of "Cissy."

Continued.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
10 CARNEY'S PLEA
JUN 16 1929

Negro Promoter Insists Political Motives Are Behind His Prosecution.

The Negro promoter declared today that he had a Federal District Court judge call his name and name and name, and that he had any one out of a court in his life. The jury will decide whether he, with three others, and the funds to defend investors in the Black Star Steamship line, organized to take the colored race to a blissful Eden in Africa. Garvey presented his own defense argument to that jury at the opening session of his five-week trial before Judge Julian W. Mack.

Crouching, with his massive head thrust forward and the tuft of hair on his chin stuck far beyond his flat little nose, the Negro leader faced the jury and asked them to believe that his heart and soul are given over to the uplift of the black people and that the Government "got him all wrong" when it indicted him for alleged fraudulent use of the mails.

His heart was filled with utter contempt for the prosecution, he said, who turned aside from his duty as enforcer of the law to follow the aspirations of the negro race by shifting emphasis on men and women who enjoyed the titles of Duke of Ethiopia, Lady Commander of the Order of the Nile, and who were proud to wear the decoration of the Imperial Order of Ethiopians.

"Was not the negro race the same race as the white race? To recognize its aristocracy with titles and show its position in the world?" he asked.

... ..

... ..

... ..

Its purpose in organizing the Black Star Line was to sell the goods of the promotion of the government of the negro race.

Maxwell L. Martinek, spokesman for the Government, reminded the jury of its duties of the "Provisional Government of Africa." Instead of being the sort of "spiritual" movement described by the Negro, it was a movement to take the assets of the Negro, and the property of men and women of the race, to get the money away from them and to use that money, Mr. Martinek said.

Monday at 11 o'clock.

**GARVEY'S MIND HAZY
ON AFFAIRS OF LINE**

**Will Make His Closing Plea to
Jury To-day.**

Sweltering under the intense examination of Maxwell S. Martin, Assistant United States Attorney, Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of the line," and promoter of the Black Star Steamship line, the funds of which he is alleged to have misappropriated, admitted yesterday in Federal District Court that he knew very little about the affairs of his organization. The only words in his vocabulary were "I don't know."

He admitted he owned about 20 shares of Black Star line stock, \$1000 worth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is president, and a bank balance of \$25. George Tobias, treasurer of the Black Star line and co-defendant, is an honest man, he believes. He would not say the name of Orlando M. Thompson, another of the defendants. Money paid into the death benefit fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, he said, went into the general treasury and money from that was used for the benefit of the Black Star line.

Garvey will to-day make his personal appeal to the jury.

JUN 15 1923

GARVEY ADDRESSES OFFICIAL OF PLOT

Negro Leader Says Prosecutor Sent Man to Kill Him in His Office.

Marcus Garvey's eloquence, which has swayed many a Negro audience, will be unleashed in Federal District Court to-day in an effort to convince a jury of white men that he did not use the mails to defraud in sale of Black Star Steamship Line stock. His summation to the jury will be the climax of a trial, lasting four weeks, replete with unusual features.

Counsel for Garvey's co-defendants completed summing up yesterday. For the first time since the trial began, Garvey sat inactive.

Garvey's testimony capped presentation of evidence for the defense yesterday. Some hint of what might be expected when he addresses the jury was given just before he left the witness stand. He was discussing Orlando M. Thompson, Vice President of the Black Star Line, a co-defendant.

"Mr. Thompson," said Garvey, "was sometimes angelic, sometimes devilish. Once he tried to mislead me into borrowing money for the Black Star at 40 per cent. interest."

Garvey contended he was the helpless victim of unscrupulous persons inside and outside the Black Star Line from the time he first undertook to carry out his dream of a Negro fleet until the Department of Justice opened

the investigation. He said that he was misled by a man named Tyler, who was later identified as a member of the United States Attorney Mattack, referring to earlier testimony. "But you mean he sent Tyler to kill me?"

"I meant that Mr. Kilree sent Tyler to kill me," replied Garvey, without hesitation. "And Tyler shot me. He tried to kill me. Furthermore, Tyler was either killed or he committed suicide in jail after his arrest."

When asked the wisdom of Garvey's methods as president of the Black Star Line, his testimony yesterday showed he did not lack vision. One of the negotiations made was \$3,000 for a sawmill, which was considered a very profitable investment.

The prosecution's case will draw three of the counts in the indictments. These were based on evidence of witnesses who could not be found induced to testify.

STANDARD TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
OF THE UNITED STATES
TELEPHONE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1914

WASHINGTON UNION

TELEGRAM

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

CLASS OF SERVICE
- Telegram
- Cablegram
- Radiogram
- Money Order
- Post Office Order
- International Telegram
- International Cablegram
- International Radiogram
- International Money Order
- International Post Office Order

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

HC1014 15 COLLECT GOVT

NEWYORK NY 13 1014P

BURN'S

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC
THREE STOP GARVEY GUILTY THIRD COUNT SECOND
INDICTMENT OTHERS NOT GUILTY GARVEY REMANDED WITHOUT BAIL
MERRILLERS.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~at~~ Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>June 19, 1923.</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>May 28th to June 4, 1923.</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>James E. Amcs.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Alleged Viol. Section 7215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLENDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~At~~ Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 19, 1923.	June 11th to 18th, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. On June 18th, 1923, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against MARCUS GARVEY, after having been out for ten hours, (12:30 until 10:30 P. M.). GARVEY was remanded to jail, without bail, until he is sentenced, which will be on Thursday, June 21st, 1923.

ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON were found not guilty and discharged by the court.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED -- Before Journal Instructions JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	June 19, 1923. 11th, 1923.	June 4th to	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED -- Before Journal Instructions ORIGINAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 19, 1923.	May 18th to 28th, 1923, incl.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Alleged Viol. Section 215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the opening of the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge NY File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	6-18-33	6-17	Harry T. Leslie
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al. Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to above instructions, I today proceeded to the U. S. Court where the case against Garvey and others is being tried, for the purpose of mingling with the spectators and ascertaining whether or not any trouble was contemplated by them, inasmuch as threatening letters had been received regarding same. Remained in company with Agent Frank Fay, covering the court room and corridor up to 1 P.M., at which time we were assigned to another investigation. During this time agents did not note any demonstrations or trouble of any kind.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw.J.Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED Before Journal Instructions JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>June 19, 1923.</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>May 18th to June 18th, 1923.</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>Andrew M. Battle.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <u>RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent's entire time was taken up in attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY and his associates; mingling with GARVEYITES in the corridors of the Federal Building, also in the court room, during the trial, and making verbal reports to Agents Davis and Amos on anything that was thought would be of interest to the case. Agent also attended meetings of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, New York City, on various occasions.

Continued.

Instructions from Court O. J. Devilly.
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

(N. W. File No.)
JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 1/24/30	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/21/30	REPORT MADE BY John L. Hays. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: INDICT: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C., USING THE MAIL TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Acting under instructions and accompanied by Agents Lealic, Day, Devilly, S. Lee, Covello and Hays, I proceeded to the Federal building and remained on guard in the Court Room and corridors during the entire day. Judge Julian W. Mack, before whom this case was heard, charged the jury and they retired to the jury room about 12:30 p.m. At 9:30 a.m. the Court called the jurors into the box and delivered further instructions, the jury again retiring. At 10:30 p.m. the jury returned to the Court Room and rendered a verdict of "Guilty" on the third count of the second indictment against Marcus Garvey and "Not Guilty" of all counts charged against the co-defendants George Tobias, Lila Garcia and Colonel L. Thompson.

After the jury had rendered its verdict, Garvey bitterly denounced U. S. Attorney Lottman, stating that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy entered into by officials of the U. S. Government for the purpose of causing his (Garvey's) downfall; and, that the Government had resorted to the lowest and most contemptible tricks to bring this about.

There were from four to five
 hundred persons present during the trial
 and the Court Room spectators

being barred from the building) among whom the announcement of the verdict caused a great deal of excitement, especially when Garvey was placed in a police patrol and taken to the Tombs Prison to await sentence.

Agent, with Agents Valkenburgh, Davis and Amos, remained at the Court House until the members of the jury, Judge and U. S. Attorney were safely on the way to their respective homes.

Agents discontinued about 11:30 p.m.

Garvey will be sentenced on Thursday, June 21st, 1933.

100-1792-6-3-2

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge - NY File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	8-19-35	8-19	Mortimer J. Davis ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
U. S. VS. STATE STAR LINE, INC. Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C. Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION: MR. HOOVER.

since the eighteenth day of May, agent, in company with Bank Accountant Merrilees and Agent Amos, has been assisting Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck in the trial of this case before Judge Mack, in the Federal Court at New York. On the 18th instant the case went to the jury and after ten hours deliberation they returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Marcus Garvey, and released the other three co-defendants. This is the verdict which was expected and which Mr. Mattuck in his summing up indicated was the desire of the Government. Garvey, on the plea of Mr. Mattuck, was remanded to the Tombs, without bail, and will be sentenced on the 21st instant. He was found guilty on one count, and it has been intimated privately by Judge Mack that he will give him the full penalty of five years on the same. Mr. Mattuck is today issuing a Writ of Habeas Corpus for John Jeffries, alias Esau Ramus, now in Sing Sing Prison, so that he may bring to the Judge's notice on Thursday the fact that this man, under Garvey's instructions, planned and helped execute the murder of Dr. Mason, one of our witnesses. The purpose of this is to hold Garvey in high bail pending his appeal.

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18, 19, 1923. Black Star Line.

The feeling in the Negro section of New York during this trial has been extremely tense as between both Whites and Blacks, and among the Blacks themselves. During the course of the trial a member of Garvey's African Legion, by name Linous Charles, was arrested for threatening two of our witnesses and sentenced to a two months' term in the penitentiary by Judge Mack, for Criminal Contempt. After the verdict of the jury last night several hundred fanatical followers of Garvey gathered outside the Post Office Building and it was necessary to remove Garvey through a side door into a patrol to avoid trouble. It was only the presence of uniformed Police Officers that kept those who happened to find out which door he would be taken from, that prevented a serious riot. One fellow, who is known to most of our agents by description, but not name, as one of Garvey's body guards, made open threats on the street outside the Post Office Building that he would "get them", but he was pulled away by the crowd before the Police could grab him.

After the verdict was delivered and the jury had left, Garvey openly threatened Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck in court and said he would "get him"; that he was the victim of a conspiracy; that the Government had used vile methods to convict him; that he is God's disciple on earth, and that his conviction would be avenged. Judge Mack is being guarded as he has received written threats.

It is my personal opinion that Garvey is even more of a menace now since his conviction than before, for during the course of

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18-19, 1925. Black Star Line.

this trial he has shown himself to be a person who would stop at nothing for revenge. The group of fanatical West Indians that worship Garvey like a "God", have shown themselves capable and willing to do most anything he requests. The Police, through Lieutenant James J. Gegan, are endeavoring to check up now on the reported storage of arms and ammunition in this city by Garvey adherents.

In view of the situation I would strongly suggest that the Immigration Department be communicated with so that a warrant of deportation may be issued for Garvey to take effect at the termination of his sentence, and that a copy of the warrant be lodged with the Warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta. Garvey admitted on the witness stand that he was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, and I have in my possession, certified copy of an affidavit which he filed with the War Department, to the effect that he was born at St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, B. W. I., and that he came to the United States in 1916 from Jamaica, on a Norwegian vessel. This affidavit further states that at the time of filing, (1917), he had not declared his intention to become a U. S. Citizen. On the stand at the trial of this case he admitted that although he had taken out first papers he has never completed his citizenship.

It is agent's understanding that under the law which permits the Government to deport aliens who commit felonies within five years after their arrival in the United States, when the crime is a continuous one over a lengthy period, the date of its inception is the one on which the Immigration warrant is based. If this is correct it

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18, 19, 1923. Black Star Line.

would appear that the time of the commission of the crime by Garvey would start from the date of the incorporation of the Black Star Line, which was June 26, 1919, about three years after his arrival in the United States, and it is upon this ground that agent is asking a deportation warrant be issued.

If agent's understanding of this statute is correct, and the Director believes it would be advisable to communicate with the officials at Ellis Island, and will so instruct, agent will do so. However, it is believed more expeditious for the Director to take this matter up with the Immigration authorities in Washington.

GARVEY CONVICTED IN BLACK LINE FRAUD

Jury Out Ten Hours in Case of
Negro Promoter of "Back to
Africa" Movement.

3 COMPANIONS ACQUITTED

Chief Defendant Alleged to Have
Collected \$1,000,000 From
American Negroes.

Marcus Garvey, creator of the "Back to Africa" movement among negroes in this country, was found guilty by a jury before Judge Black in the Federal Court last night of using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the sale of stock in the Black Star line, which Garvey organized. The jury retired at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the verdict was returned ten hours later. Orlando M. Thompson, George Tobias and Elie Garcia, negroes, who were identified with several of Garvey's ventures, were acquitted.

Two indictments had been returned against the four men, but Garvey was found guilty of the third count in the second indictment. This alleged that he had conspired to sell stock in the Black Star line, which was held in trust for the benefit of the company, when he had no authority to do so. The delay in returning the verdict was due to the insistence of the lawyers that a verdict of guilty be returned on one of the other indictments. Identically the other jurors satisfied them that this defendant was guilty of the crime of conspiracy to defraud, which were returned to the jury.

When the verdict was returned the jury at 8 P. M. adjourned until tomorrow. The judge will probably return a verdict on the other indictments tomorrow.

The trial of the case, which probably would prove as expensive to the Government.

When the verdict was returned Garvey's counsel filed a motion for a new trial. He argued that the jury was not properly instructed and that the evidence was insufficient to support the verdict. He also argued that the jury was not properly instructed and that the evidence was insufficient to support the verdict. He was denied the motion.

During the trial Garvey testified in his own defense. He admitted that he had sold stock in the Black Star line, but he denied that he had done so without authority. He also testified that he had collected \$1,000,000 from American negroes.

The trial was held in the Federal Court in New York City. The judge presiding was Judge Black. The jury consisted of ten members. The trial lasted for ten days. The verdict was returned on the tenth day.

GARVEY ADHERENT UNDER EYE OF LAW

Mattuck's Charge That African Legion Is Armed Being In- vestigated by Police.

United States Department of Justice agents and city detectives under Lieut. James Gegan of the Bomb Squad began an investigation yesterday of the charges made in Federal District Court Monday by a United States Attorney Mattuck that followers of Marcus Garvey, styled Negro "liberator," have arms and ammunition concealed in this city. Garvey was convicted of using the mails to defraud and remanded for sentence without bail on the declaration of Mattuck that he was a dangerous man.

The investigation begun yesterday was at the request of Mr. Mattuck, who denied fears for his own safety, although he is said to have received threatening letters.

"The weapons and cartridges were bought in this city by an agent of Garvey who also is in jail," said Mr. Mattuck yesterday. "They were contained in small lots and paid for in cash. There are more than 1,000 members of Garvey's 'army' in this city. They are the uniformed branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which Garvey is president-general. They call themselves the African Legion."

Federal authorities say nine-tenths of Garvey's "army" are west Indian Negroes who have not been naturalized.

American Negroes in Harlem were related yesterday over Garvey's conviction.

The rage which Garvey displayed in court against Mr. Mattuck's charge after a night behind the bars, when den Hanley said he was believing in a model prisoner.

The council of the association founded by Garvey adopted a resolution yesterday deploring his conviction, but denying "any responsibility on our part for armed rebellion." The resolution was signed by Eli J. Gains, Minister of Defense.

Garvey's white attorney, Arthur Kohn and Maurice Nagler, of 215 West 40th street, would not appear in court yesterday and announced that they would not appear in court tomorrow. Mr. Nagler said he believed Garvey would be free to-day if he had not acted as his own attorney.

Garvey is to be sentenced tomorrow. The Government asks the maximum sentence of five years.

MARCUS GARVEY

A Federal court has exhausted fifty-seven days in convicting Marcus Garvey using the United States mails to defraud. It was apparent from the outset that the Knight Commander of the Order of the Nile was guilty, and yet his conviction could not be hastened through to the inevitable.

Garvey might have been a heroic tragedy, except that he was cast in the comic mould. Some cosmic William S. Gilbert seized upon his gorgeous investiture, operatic titles and shadowy projects, and Marcus Garvey was turned into the book and lyrics for a human comedy. If in the early days of his Black Star Line enterprise the Knight Commander had purchased a seaworthy vessel with his \$1,000,000 in contributions he might have been an Emperor Jones worthy of a play by Eugene O'Neill. Could he have planted his colony in Ethiopia, even Joseph Conrad might have cast him into immortality.

For once truth is stranger than fiction. Marcus Garvey now awaits sentence to a Federal penitentiary, after the adventurer's victims have defended him even to the point of menacing the court with offers of a large cash deal with Garvey, but he wisely used time enough to expose him to those of his race who saw in him a leader of escape to the mythical Jerusalem of a cleaner, greener land.

Who can say that there was no nimbus of the high, shining figure about Garvey? Had he founded his colony in Africa and ruled a monarch of all the gold lace he survey he might have been another Toussaint Louverture—in pantaloons.

GARVEY IS CONVICTED IN BLACK STAR CASE

Supporters of Negro Leader
Sob Aloud as Decision Is

Announced.

JUN 19 1923

'PRESIDENT' IN A RAGE

Bitterly Denounces Prosecu-
tor Who Terms Him a 'Dan-
gerous Man.'

Marcus Garvey, negro leader, was found guilty of using the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Steamship Line, of which he was president and promoter. George Tobias, Elie Garcia and Orlando M. Thompson, codefendants with Garvey and business associates with him in the organization of the Black Star Line, were acquitted.

Garvey in an effort to have his bail of \$1,000 continued, pending imposition of sentence by Judge Julian W. Mack bitterly denounced Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, who prosecuted him. Mr. Mattuck opposed his motion to have the bail continued and demanded that the negro leader be remanded to the Tombs.

"I have endeavored to support my claim that the funds of the Negro Improvement Association, of which Garvey was president, were used to purchase guns and ammunition," said Mr. Mattuck. "Marcus Garvey is a dangerous man and a menace to society. It is for the good of the community that I ask you to send him to jail without bail."

Garvey's conviction, which is being appealed by Mr. Mattuck, for whom he said he had fighting out until Nov. 15.

"I am satisfied to go before the world to clear my name," said Garvey. "Mack told me that if I was convicted I was to be sent to the Tombs. I am satisfied of your honesty and integrity and I am sure that you will do the right thing for me and for whom I have nothing but affection. The statements he has made are utterly false and my trial has been a complete farce. The only thing that the prosecutor has wanted to do is to make me a martyr."

Garvey's conviction was a great center of interest to the negro community. The conviction was a great blow to the Black Star Line, which had been the mainstay of the organization since its formation in 1919. The conviction was a great blow to the negro community and a great blow to the Black Star Line.

Because a crowd of several hundred negroes had transformed the entrance lobby of the Federal Building into a replica of the Harlem back beat, eighteen detectives, Department of Justice operatives and eight uniformed policemen accompanied the negro leader down the freight elevator and to the Tombs.

In dismissing the jury Judge Mack thanked them for their patience during twenty-seven days of the trial. He entered a verdict of guilty and ordered further jury duty in Federal courts for four years.

The jury retired at 12:30 yesterday afternoon and returned its verdict at 10:30 last night, after deliberating eight hours, with an hour each for lunch and dinner.

Dramatic Marcus Garvey.

Act I. in the drama of MARCUS GARVEY showed the poor West Indian negro rising from obscurity to racial leadership. Clad in robes of state, he received visiting delegates from other continents. Hailed as Provisional President of Africa, he harangued cheering crowds of deluded disciples with primitive but masterful oratory. Money flowed to him which he was supposed to use in his grandiose scheme of keeping Africa for the Africans, but he could not stand prosperity and power.

Act II. ends with this supposed superman of the negro world stripped of reputation, convicted of using the mails to defraud his followers of their savings and remanded to jail to await the sentence of a Federal court. Full of unconscious humor as his trial was, ludicrous as his brass band methods and spendthrift salesmanship were, nevertheless the legal test of GARVEY'S fitness for freedom was a deadly serious matter to those negroes who dared to testify against the Provisional President and his clique.

Whatever happens to GARVEY, his conviction should put a stop forever to the absurd "Back to Africa" movement which he capitalized, first to lift himself into prominence, and second to make easy money by promoting opera bouffe steamship lines to carry American negroes back to the Dark Continent. The bitter experience of GARVEY'S numerous victims should go far to convince the negro that one of his real enemies is the savings bank.

JUN 21 1923

1, 1923.

GARVEY WILL GET SENTENCE TO-DAY

Police See No Signs of Negro Colony Preparing to Spring to Arms.

Mr. Marcus Garvey's African Legion may be armed from the harbor. His followers, however, by their Garveyized notes, may be waiting for the moment when Judge Black shall sentence Mr. Garvey to the rock pile to start whatever it is they have in mind to start. The environs of 125th street and Lenox avenue may be preparing to spring to arms and rescue the popular Mr. Garvey from his white jailers.

Mr. Garvey, convicted of using the United States mails to defraud in his promotion of the Black Star Steamship Line, will receive that sentence today and it is not impossible that he will be the first to report the moment that sentence is imposed may be the one in which the African Legion bursts the fatal bomb.

But there were no signs yesterday in Harlem of impending riots. Here and there in stores and on corners where color folks take hundreds of papers lapse of the African Garvey bubble. George Edward David St. Ervin, president of the British West Indies Lawn Tennis Club and captain of the St. Kitts cricket team, St. Kitts Association, said that Mr. Garvey was not a black as he had been reported. There was no sign of any movement, according to reports it is not to meet on Monday evening in Liberty Hall, 125th street. But there were no real signs of an uprising on behalf of Mr. Garvey.

The colored folks of Harlem are still on the edge of their seats. West Indian folks are "up at arms" with him. The American great, particularly those who are in the Black Star Line are so far from Mary of these are a long to be utterly disappointed if Mr. Garvey is not sentenced to be executed.

The case of Mr. Garvey's nobles—sup. the Honorable Prince, Duke, Knight of the Nile and Duke of Uganda. See there, nothing really on a heavy heart at Liberty Hall, was too overcome by the fact to become very bold but he let it be known that he was opposed to the ruling of Mr. Garvey. The charges which Mr. Ervin reported to the Governor yesterday, that he was an impostor.

"His nobles may have a meeting Monday night," said St. Pierre, "and again we may not. Nobody can call a meeting except the acting boss noble, is it that Mr. Garvey's nobles are the enemy. I ain't seen the acting boss noble, Mr. Mabou, the Duke of Uganda to-day so I don't know. Maybe I see him to-night in some of the cafes. Maybe they won't have no meeting because it's night out and a lot of the boys is out of the city working at the beaches waiting on the table."

"But if this was winter time or anyway cool weather there'd be a meeting of a meeting with resolutions and ultimatums. Personally I don't see none of the nobles today so I don't know. I don't see no nobles today and I don't see no nobles today with nobody still we are heavy impatient. But nobody's thinking of starting trouble. Mr. Garvey is the victim of charges, that's all."

In the meantime the United States Department of Justice and the New York City Police Department are around investigating Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck's charges that the African Legion is armed and raring to go.

GARVEY ADHERENTS STAGE PROTEST AT 5-YEAR SENTENCE

Negroes, Barred From Court Room, Surge Around Police Car on Its Way to Tombs.

BLACK ADMIRAL DENIES MONEY WENT FOR ARMS.

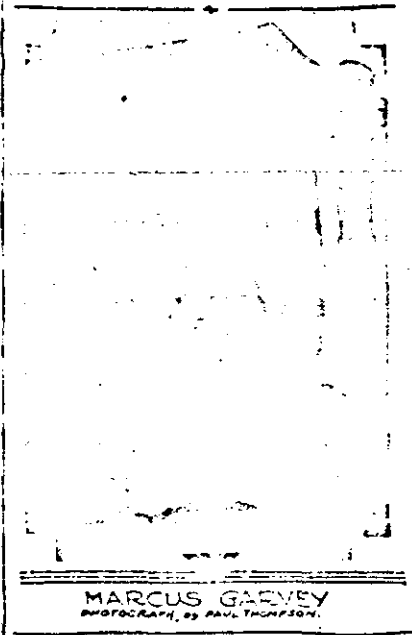
Court Emphasizes Financial Status of Victims as Justification of Maximum Penalty.

Despite activities of United States Marshals, Department of Justice agents and city policemen and officers, Negro followers of Marcus Garvey staged a demonstration yesterday as their leader was being removed from the Federal Building to the Tombs, after he had been sentenced to five years in prison for using the mails to defraud in connection with the Black Star Steamship Line.

The demonstration took place at the entrance to the Federal Building to hear sentences and to see many followers of Garvey, some of whom carried "Black Star" which was a sign of the Black Star Steamship Line.

When Garvey had left the court room, a large crowd of Negroes gathered around the police car on its way to the Tombs.

GETS 5-YEAR PENALTY FOR DEFRAUDING RACE



MARCUS GARVEY PHOTOGRAPH BY PAUL THOMPSON.

Women Trail After Car.

Trailers and lines made it difficult for the prison van to be driven away for several minutes. When the way finally was cleared and the car moved up East R. way, several women with a short distance in the wake, entered and were on.

Garvey sat at the front end of the prison van, handcuffed to a Deputy United States Marshal. Five or six other marshals were between him and the driver. Garvey had been held in the marshal's office in the hope the crowd would disperse. Only a few Negroes, holding permits, had been allowed to enter the building to hear sentence imposed.

Deputy United States Marshal, Department of Justice men, uniformed policemen and detectives of the Bomb Squad were stationed in the court room, the corridors and outside the building. Judge Mack led Garvey into the court room.

Judge Mack said Garvey would be allowed the privilege of requesting that he serve his time in the Leavenworth Penitentiary instead of the Kansas prison.

Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck called out the statement of a witness bearing out his statement that part of the money collected by Garvey's Negro movement was used to buy arms and ammunition. Judge Mack declined to hear any witness explaining that such testimony had no bearing on the sentencing of Garvey. The witness for Negroes was a man in a suit in the court room.

Explains Maximum Sentence.

"Under American law a man has the right to make any representation of facts, no matter how untrue, if they lead to the success of the enterprise," said Judge Mack in imposing

sentence. "It is the enormous extent to which it was done, it is the financial character of the race, a mass of people who were induced to put their money into this hopeless undertaking, that leads me to impose the maximum sentence in this case."

Mr. Mattuck agreed to permit Garvey to remain in the Tombs pending appeal, "provided he does not write any inflammatory articles for his Negro newspapers." One such article has appeared, the prosecutor charged, and he would not allow Garvey to write his testimony and other articles in the Tombs pending his statement to make before being sent home.

The statement about the arms and ammunition is unproved, I regard it as the greatest point of interest of the Negro. It would be a lie and would do a great deal of harm to the cause of the race. I am sure for any interpretation that I have been put up with, and I will not go to court. I feel that the damage to the Negro race will be repaired.

Men and people will appear to be surprised. I am satisfied that my sentence the court may impose.

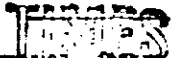
A nun Kohn, counsel for Garvey, urged the little part of the money that his agent had placed on the table, but this was denied. Mr. Kohn's instance of the law and the fact that the money was used for the purchase of arms and ammunition was not accepted. The law is clear and Garvey would not be allowed to take any action had been taken on his appeal.

TO 5 YEARS IN JAIL

Black Star Promoter Also Fined
\$1,000 for Fraudulent Use

JU of the Mails.
JUN 22 1924

GETS STAY OF EXECUTION



Calls America Negro's Greatest
Friend—Protest Outbreaks
Fail to Materialize.

Marcus Garvey, the West Indian negro promoter of the Black Star Steamship Line, was sentenced yesterday by Federal Judge Mack to five years imprisonment and fined \$1,000. Although the Court ordered that the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., it is understood that he will be sent to Leavenworth, Kan., for his confinement to the Southern prison, during his term.

The Court, Judge Mack, but granted a stay of execution until papers for an appeal were prepared. Meanwhile Garvey will remain in the Tombs. It may be some months before the appeal is ready. There is a matter of costs, however, that must be settled against Garvey, but this can be disposed of either by payment or by the exercise of the right of appointing the Government to obtain a judgment and then disposing of it.

There is some talk that Garvey will be deported when his imprisonment ends.

Armed Mann, representing Garvey, said yesterday morning that an appeal would be filed in a few days, but that other matters would not be ready for consideration.

The appeal was brought from the Tombs by sympathizers gathered at the Court house yesterday morning.

Garvey's appeal was brought from the Tombs by sympathizers gathered at the Court house yesterday morning. The appeal was brought from the Tombs by sympathizers gathered at the Court house yesterday morning. The appeal was brought from the Tombs by sympathizers gathered at the Court house yesterday morning.

Garvey is said to be in the Tombs. He is said to be in the Tombs. He is said to be in the Tombs. He is said to be in the Tombs.

GARVEY THREATEN A HUNGER STRIKE

JUN 25 1923

"Provisional President of Africa" Won't Eat Unless Liberated on Bail.

Marcus Garvey's dream of a negro Utopia in Africa has not failed because of his incarceration for using the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Steamship Line. His vision of a fleet of huge steamships carrying negroes to their own land—where members of the black race will rule supreme in government, industry and commerce—has not been obscured because a Federal court jury convicted him last week of misappropriating nearly a million dollars contributed for the upbuilding of just such a fleet.

From the Tombs yesterday the cornulent negro leader sent a message of reassurance to his followers—some 250,000 being his estimate. He will continue his efforts to establish an all-black republic in Africa, he said, where the negroes will enjoy race purity as the whites should enjoy it in their lands. From behind prison bars in Atlanta or Leavenworth, if such a state of affairs has five-year sentence, he will direct the operations of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, struggling for the things Garvey has made his followers believe can be attained.

Garvey today will begin anew his fight for freedom. His attorney, Vernon Koun, will move in Federal District Court to have Judge Henry Wade Rogers free the negro in suspension of the filing of a bill of exceptions and a motion for appeal of his case. If his freedom is not gained thereby he will resort to a hunger strike as a protest "against the unjust incarceration of an innocent man persecuted by his political enemies for endeavoring to uplift his race."

He will not rebel against going to prison if the tribunal of his race will hold the verdict returned against him. Garvey, speaking to the press, said that he will not be any more afraid of the law, the suit and the law's officers, than any of his people. His life shall be sacrificed, he said, to the task of educating members of his race and lifting them to a self-respecting position.

"Like Moses," he said, "I want to lead my fellows out of this wilderness. I want to see these negroes standing on their own feet, and no longer dependent on all negro Africa for their food. The day has passed when the negroes did only the menial labor of the white race. Negroes now are civilized and cultured. They have and they will have some mayors of cities, members of congress and ministers of the gospel. You cannot educate a man when you are not giving him an opportunity to use his mind. Negroes cannot be educated without an opportunity."

With fifteen million negroes in the United States and a hundred million whites the black race has little opportunity. As these negroes gradually are being educated, in order to get their share of the world's production, there will be a great struggle between the races. It will be a struggle that will last forty million years. I will lead myself and others to a better life, to a better country, to a better world, when civil strife between black and white is inevitable.

"If I must serve my prison sentence I shall continue to lead my race. A new Black Star Steamship Line will be organized to take the negroes to their own land. A campaign of education shall continue through my newspaper, *The Negro World*."

"My fiery attitude in court was caused by my disappointment at the attitude of the Negro Improvement Association. My denunciation of the government was not directed against the government, because the government can be no wrong. The negroes regard America as their greatest national friend. I have wanted to see a Negro Republic established. My final papers would have been approved next September had it not been for the campaign of innuendo to deprive me the power that accrues from leadership in the association."

"Despite all opposition I shall go on undaunted. Millions of negroes and whites are with me in the project, and the cause is too noble to be killed by the cowardly or the cowardly policy of the whites who had rather be yellow than black."

Garvey came to the United States in 1916, after having spent time in England, Nigeria, Hong Kong and Australia, and in the West Indies. He has organized the negro Utopia for returning to negroes in thirty-odd states.

PLEAD FOR MARCUS GARVEY

Times 7/17/23
Negro Mass Meetings/Appeal to
White Press of Country.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A united protest from many negroes throughout the country against the recent conviction in New York of Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was today being in series of telegrams addressed to the Washington office of the Associated Press.

Each of the messages represented sentiments said to have been expressed at local meetings held in various parts of the country. The number of persons reported as in attendance at each local meeting.

"We, loyal negro citizens of the United States, hereby protest against the conviction of Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and we appeal to the white press of this country to protest against the conviction that has been made."

The protest was signed by a group of negroes in New York, and a similar protest was received from a group of negroes in New Orleans. The protest was also received from a group of negroes in Chicago, and a similar protest was received from a group of negroes in St. Louis.

White House officials said that they had no objection to the protest, but that they would not interfere with the handling of the case by the district court.

THE WASHINGTON POST:
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1923.

**Collect Money Here
To Fight For Garvey**

Declaring that the fight waged by Marcus Garvey, now in a New York prison, for the recognition of the negro race must not stop, William Sherrill, assistant president general of the Universal Negro College of America, argued for a 100 per cent enrollment in the association, in an address at a large mass meeting at the Lincoln Memorial temple, Seventh and H streets, last night.

A collection was taken for the fund to fight Garvey's conviction and to obtain his release and full name recall. A petition will be circulated at the next meeting of the association for signatures, urging a new trial.

Joseph C. Carter, secretary general of the association, and H. Johnson, local vice president, also addressed the meeting. Joseph H. Steward presided.

100-1781-6

5,000 CHEER GARVEY.

Says He Was Jailed "for Cause of Human Rights."

Marcus Garvey, negro leader out on appeal from his conviction for using the mails to defraud, made a public re-appearance in Harlem last night. About 5,000 negroes, who paid 10 to 15 cents for admission to Liberty Hall, 138th Street, near Seventh Avenue, cheered Garvey for five minutes.

The African Legion, the guards of Garvey's "Republic of Africa," appeared in uniform with a plume that was a uniform and from his cocked hat they streamed a plume of red and white feathers. In a speech on his trial and conviction, Garvey said that "but for an appeal for a principle for the cause of human rights," was not a foregone prospect.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 21 1923

U. S. VS. JESSE BARNEY et al (Colored)
Via. Section 215 C.C.
Using the U.S.Mails in Furtherance of
a scheme to Defraud.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

The above mentioned defendant was convicted in the southern judicial district court of New York on Monday of this week June 18th 1923, on an indictment charging violation of Section 215 C.C. - Using the U.S.Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, and was sentenced today, June 21, 1923, by the Honorable Judge Julian Mack to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. for a term of five years and one thousand dollar fine and costs.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck represented the government and prosecuted the case to a successful end. The Government was well represented in court and by a lawyer.

Special Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees (the old Roman) was engaged on this case throughout the investigation; facts and figures prepared by him in such an expert fashion and presented before the jury assisted a great deal in the case and were an attack of the defendant, and a great deal of credit that the jury was unable to apprehend the full extent of the defendant's various wrongs. It must be remembered that this case was not under my charge.

A great deal of credit in connection with the investigation of this case is due to our agents Mortimer J. Davis and James Edward Amos; these agents have been busily engaged for months bending every effort in endeavoring to secure the necessary and essential legal evidence to convict this defendant.

It is owing to the peculiar circumstances such as the class and race of people involved in this investigation that the services rendered by these agents stood out and is so commendable.

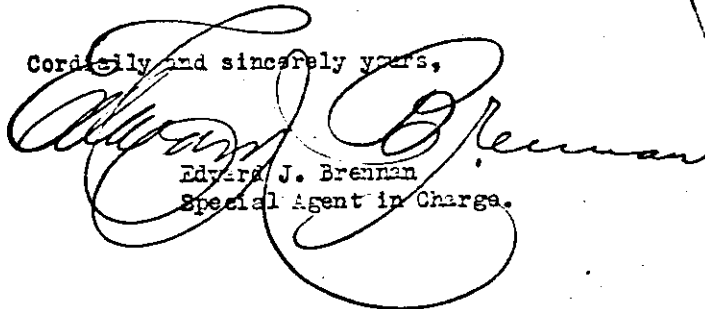
The United States Attorney and his assistant, Mr. Mattuck are

very much elated with the work performed by these agents and I will say that I do not think that there is any doubt but what it was the untiring and persistent efforts coupled with the resourcefulness of these agents, Davis and Amos, that was in a great part the cause of the successful prosecution of this case.

It is very gratifying to me to write you this way concerning the result of investigations conducted by this office.

Defendant Garvey was committed without bail pending the filing of a writ of error to the Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Mack granted defendant four months in which to file this writ.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

A large, flowing handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Edward J. Brennan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB:ED

Garvey Issues Statement From The Tombs in Which He Announces He Will Go On Hunger Strike

"I am satisfied to be a victim, it is worth. It shows now a of an international "frame up", now so-called some people are a conspiracy, not only engaged know I have been sacrificed by in all members of the opposite the duty to bolster up the nega- race, but including selfish and ration for Mattuck. I am no jealous members of my own. lawyer, but in the face of evi-

It has taken my enemies dence and the conduct of the more than ordinary effort to in- case. Mattuck had easily lost to jure my fair name. They have the defense and handling of tried to rob me of the precious the case was a mean job and treasure, but that cannot soil my soul and conscience. lay down, it led to a digni- even though he was assisted by the

"I shall go on hunger strike as a protest against white injustice and prejudice on which I have been convicted. shrewd and able Jurist, Judge Julian Mack.

"I am sorry that the name of the United States should be drawn into a "frame up" and conspiracy to "get me", but the Government is not at fault. We have, and must expect misrepres- entations in Government, as well as in other human activities, hence I shall not entirely blame the Government for my present position.

"In the trial of the case, I have had occasion to observe the ferocious attacks and unfair meth- ods of Assistant District Attor- ney Maxwell Mattuck, and his henchings. If he were a typical representative of our Govern- ment, then I should have no hope for America, but I feel sure that we have men of honor in this Government, and this great coun- try who will jealously guard its fair name.

"Mattuck through his agents, used the press to stir up white public opinion against me dur- ing the trial. They made a cow- ardly noise about the African Legion which they know to be untrue. To imagine that Mat- tuck would be afraid of Negroes is an eye-opening propo- sition. It was a deliberate ploy. The thing is shameful and a dis- grace to white bravery. I will dismiss the evil thought for

"The peculiar and outstanding feature of the whole case is that I am being punished for the crime of the Jew Silverstone, who during my absence in the West Indies took \$35,000 of the Black Star Line money, without being able to account for it, and which has caused the ruin of the company.

"I was prosecuted in this by Maxwell Mattuck, another Jew, and I am to be sentenced by Judge Julian Mack the eminent Jewish Jurist. Truly I may say "I was going to Jericho and fell among thieves".

"The Jury remained out for ten hours after being directed to go by a skillful Judge. After the verdict, there was not one member of the Jury who could look me in the face. I am sorry for these twelve men, for the in- nocence of my soul shall rest with them, and haunt their con- sciences through the coming years.

"My work is just begun, and as I lay down my life for the cause of my people, so do I feel that succeeding generations shall be inspired by the sacrifice that I made for the rehabilita- tion of our race. Christ died to save man free, I shall die to give courage and inspiration to my race."

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JER/MLR



May 16, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GRIFFS.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a communication addressed to me by Mr. Herter, Assistant to Secretary Hoover, together with a copy of a communication received by Mr. Stetson, Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce, from Mr. Kennaz Huffman concerning the activities of the Friends of Soviet Russia and the film entitled "Russia Through the Shadows".

Will you kindly prepare a very discreet reply to Mr. Huffman, giving him such information as may be consistent concerning the activities of this organization.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. E. Hoover", written over a horizontal line.

Encl.

Instructions from Agent C. J. Scully.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO B

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	6/13/33	6/14-15/33	Peter J.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: W. B. vs. MARTIN GARY, et al - VIOLATION SECTION 213, C. C., USING BRIBERY TO OBTAIN.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

June 14th: Pursuant to instructions, Agent, accompanied Special Employee 684, proceeded to the Federal Court Building, New York City, for the purpose of keeping under surveillance and ascertaining identity of a woman who is connected with a certain man (both of whom are colored) who is supposed to have ammunition stored in Harlem, New York City. The woman was designated to us in the corridor of the building and we kept her under surveillance for a short while until informed by Agent Amos that she was not the right subject.

June 15th: We again proceeded to the Federal Building and spent our time in and around the court room for the purpose of having subject designated to us by Agent Amos. Up to the time Court adjourned subject had not put in an appearance. We therefore discontinued our instructions.

190-1781-6

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

Case originated before Journal Instructions.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 20, 1933	June 12-16-18	WILLIAM PROME.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: <u>U.S. vs MARY S. CARVEY, et al</u> Alleged Viol. Section #215 USCC (Using the mails to defraud)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

N.Y. File

In compliance with instructions received, Agent, assisted by Special Agent James Carroll, visited the U.S. District Court, and mingled with the spectators in the corridor, during the progress of the trial of the above named subject, before Julian Mack, Federal Judge.

During the period specified no happening occurred worthy of special note.

Case continued.

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

Andrew W. Battle.
June 20, 1923.

and two hundred contributed \$1.00 each. There were about 1900 people at the meeting.

On June 18th, 1923, the writer had a talk with WILLIAM GRANT, (a member of the AFRICAN LEGION) just after MARCUS GARVEY was convicted. GRANT said to the writer, "We will kill that AMOS, DAVIS, WARREN, EDGAR GRAY, MATTUCK, SIDNEY DE BOURG, THOMPSON, and everyone who had anything to do with convicting MR. GARVEY." GRANT lives at #142 West 139th Street, New York City. The writer then went to the office of the "NEGRO WORLD", where he found more than three hundred of GARVEY'S followers. They were making all kinds of threats against everybody who had anything to do with the convicting of GARVEY. RUDOLPH SMITH, 3rd Assistant President of the U.N.I.A. said that the "LEGION is just waiting to see if GARVEY is convicted--then they will rise up in Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., and as far south as Florida. The AFRICAN LEGION has guns and everything that goes with the war to make war, in every branch of the U.N.I.A." CAPT. G. L. GAINES trains the Legions all over the country, also the motor corps.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	June 17/23.	June 17/23. & 18	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer had a talk with the REV. G.E. STEWART, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. in 1920 and 1922, who is also a share holder in the BLACK STAR LINE. He said to the writer, "I have always contended that the AFRICAN LEGION of the U.N.I.A. had the wrong idea when they thought they had the right to use their guns and swords as a real soldier--the Legion has no right to be drilling with real guns. It was one of the members of the Legion who killed DR. EASON and it was a Legionaire who made the threats regarding the Government witnesses at GARVEY'S trial."

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, #120 W. 138th Street, at 8:30 P. M. The speakers for the evening were MARCUS GARVEY and WILLIAM SHERRILL. MARCUS GARVEY said he would be surprised if the jury did not find him guilty, but said he was ready for anything and if they put him in jail, "h--- will be turned loose all over this country. The U.N.I.A. will never die and the U.N.I.A. is ready to play h--- if GARVEY is put in jail."

Ten people contributed \$10.00 each to GARVEY'S defense fund, seven gave \$5.00

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. file No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 6/21/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/21/23	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Judge Mack today sentenced Marcus Garvey to a term of five years in the Federal penitentiary and fined him one thousand dollars and costs of the trial. He remanded him to the Tombs, New York City, without bail, pending the filing by Garvey's attorneys of a writ of error. A period of four months was granted for the filing of this writ inasmuch as the minutes of the case have not been written as yet and it will take quite some time to procure them.

Upon Garvey's own request the Judge instructed the U. S. Attorney to make application to the Attorney General for permission to have Garvey serve his term in Leavenworth, Kansas, instead of Atlanta, Ga.

John Jeffries, alias Esau Romus, who has been referred to many times in previous reports, was brought from Sing Sing Prison on a writ and taken before Judge Mack. Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck stated that he desired Jeffries to take the stand to prove Mr. Mattuck's previous statements to the effect that Garvey's followers had been purchasing and storing guns and ammunition.

Judge Mack, however, refused to hear the testimony, stating that it could have little if any influence upon the sentence.

After sentence was pronounced, U. S. Attorney Mattuck, Agent Scully, Agent Amos and the writer interviewed Jeffries in Mr. Mattuck's office and went over with him the details of the shooting of Dr. Eason in New Orleans. He confirmed his previous statements in every respect and states he is still willing to be a witness for the Government in any prosecution they may enter against Garvey or anybody else for Eason's death as a Government witness. It is again suggested by Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck that the New Orleans office make an effort to obtain from either Shakespeare or Dwyer a statement regarding their knowledge of Marcus Garvey's part in ordering the shooting of Dr. Eason. If such a statement can be obtained the U. S. Attorney here will immediately enter charges against Garvey for complicity in the shooting of a Government witness and it is believed that with the statement of either Dwyer or Shakespeare and Jeffries a conviction will follow.

In the writer's report of the 19th inst. wherein it was suggested that the Department institute proceedings through the Bureau of Immigration for the deportation of Marcus Garvey at the conclusion of his sentence, it was stated that Garvey came to the United States in 1916. It now occurs to Agent that Garvey left the United States in February, 1921, and after an extensive tour through the West Indies and Central America, returned to the United States via the port of New Orleans on or about the 9th day of July, 1921. On that occasion he was given a thorough examination by the Immigration officials and a copy of this examination can undoubtedly be found in the files of that Department from the information furnished.

I am informed by Asst. U. S. Attorney Thomas who handles Immigra-

tion cases in this district, that in deportation proceedings the last date of entry into the country of the alien is the one upon which deportation is based and is considered his last date of entry even if he has maintained a residence while absent. Under these circumstances, there is undoubtedly no question that the crime for which Garvey has been convicted easily comes within the five year period of the Immigration statutes following the arrival of the alien in this country. I would therefore request that when the matter is submitted to the Department of Labor these facts be called to their attention.

Instructions: Edward J. Connan, Special Agent in Charge NY File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York**

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY:

New York City

6-22-23

6-21

Harry C. Leslie ✓

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

**U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al- Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C.
Using Mails to defraud.**

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to above instructions, I today proceeded to the United States Court, where Marcus Garvey was to be sentenced, for the purpose of mingling with spectators and ascertaining whether or not any trouble was contemplated by them, inasmuch as threatening letters had been received regarding same. Remained covering the court room and corridor until sentence was pronounced and subject was taken to the Tombs. There was no demonstration or trouble.

Instructions received.

By, Edw. J. Brenna.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE

REPORT MADE AT _____ DATE WHEN MADE _____

BY

New York, N.Y. June 21, 1923. June

James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

MARCUS GARVEY was this day sentenced by Judge JULIAN
BACK, Southern District of New York, to serve a sentence of five
years at the Atlanta Penitentiary, and pay a fine of \$1,000.

GARVEY'S attorney served notice on the court that he
will take an appeal and Judge Mack granted a stay of execution of
the sentence for four months. GARVEY was taken to the Tombs,
bail not granted.

Continued.

190 1781-6

Case originated by Journal Instructions,
Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: DATE MADE: PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: REPORT MADE BY:

New York, N.Y. June 25, 1923. June 25 & 26/23. Jam.

DEED AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #21b
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, the writer, accompanied by Agent M. J. Davis, proceeded to the Federal Building, New York City, on June 25th, 1923, and appeared before JUDGE ROGERS, with Asst. U. S. Attorney Maxwell H. Mattuck, where GARVEY'S attorneys, COHEN, MATTHEWS and JOHNSON, applied for GARVEY'S release from the Tombs on bail.

JUDGE ROGERS took the matter under advisement, and on June 26th Agent communicated with Asst. U.S. Atty. Mattuck and was informed by Mr. Mattuck that JUDGE ROGERS had denied bail.

Continued.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

TYPE AND FACTOR OF CASE

FACTS DEVELOPED

which is to be used in the protection of the Court's jurisdiction, and in the protection of the public interest, and in the protection of the rights of the parties to the proceedings.

It is the duty of the Court to see that its jurisdiction is not infringed, and that its orders are obeyed. In the present case, the Court has found that the respondent has acted in a manner which is calculated to bring the Court's jurisdiction into disrepute, and that he has acted in a manner which is calculated to bring the Court's orders into disrepute.

The Court has therefore ordered that the respondent be restrained from acting in a manner which is calculated to bring the Court's jurisdiction into disrepute, and that he be restrained from acting in a manner which is calculated to bring the Court's orders into disrepute.

The Court has also ordered that the respondent be restrained from acting in a manner which is calculated to bring the Court's jurisdiction into disrepute, and that he be restrained from acting in a manner which is calculated to bring the Court's orders into disrepute.



**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY

FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6

PART: 5 OF 6

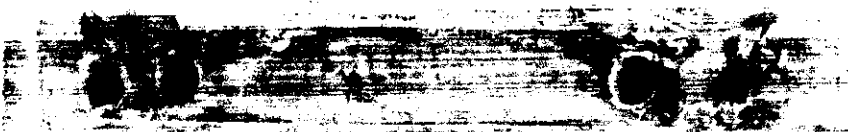


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DUE TO THE AGE
AND CONDITION OF
THE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS THESE
ARE THE BEST COPIES
OBTAINABLE

MARCUS GARVEY

Part 5 of 6 parts



Case originated at rk. Journal to be mad originating office

REPORT MADE AT.	DATE WHEN MADE.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE.	REPORT MADE BY.
New York City	6/29/23	6/25-26-27/23	Mortimer J. Davis.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING THE MAILS TO DEFAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Continuing Agent's investigation and report of June 21st which reported that Garvey had been sentenced by Judge Mack and held without bail.

On the 25th inst. Garvey's attorneys, Armin Kohn, Henry L. Johnson and William E. Matthews, appeared before Judge Rogers of the Circuit Court of Appeals to request that he permit Garvey bail. Agent James E. Amos and the writer were present at this hearing with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck. Garvey's attorneys attacked the count upon which Garvey was found guilty, i.e., count three of the second indictment known as the "Dancy count," charging that this count was defective and, in fact, the weakest of any in either of the two indictments. Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck was asked what bail he thought that Garvey should be allowed, upon which he stated the reasons why he believed Garvey should be permitted no bail, exhibiting to the Judge various threatening letters received during the past and one received by Mr. Mattuck on the 25th inst. Judge Rogers stated he would take the matter under consideration. On the 26th inst. Judge Rogers informed Garvey's attorneys that after going over the facts he could not see his way clear to permit Garvey bail, but added, that in turning down their request he was doing so "without prejudice." This phrase was

190-1781-6

not explained by Judge Rogers, but is presumed to mean that his denial in no way interferes with their making a similar request to other appeal judges in this district, and I am informed that Garvey's attorneys intend to apply to every such judge here.

With regard to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Agent Amos and the writer have made visits to the Harlem section and have been informed that business is practically at a standstill due to Garvey's absence. There is a strong rumor of a factional split and, also, it is intimated that they may lose one of their main means of propoganda, i.e., Liberty Hall, mortgages upon which will soon become due, the meeting of which mortgages will mean that same will be foreclosed and the building lost to the Association. Without Liberty Hall the U. N. I. A. and its various branches will be without a meeting place and will be forced to hire such as are available in the city at considerable expense.

Agent Amos and the writer are also continuing efforts in co-operation with the City police to run down the various rumors regarding the purchase and storage of guns and ammunition, but up to the present time have not verified same, and it is believed that if such material was in possession of any of the Garvey adherents, it has now been either destroyed or removed, due to the great amount of publicity given this feature by the New York newspapers.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 30, 1923.

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

Re: U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey, Et Al,
Viol. Sec. 215, U. S. C. C. - Using
the Mails to Defraud.

Dear Sir:

I am advised that during my absence from this office yesterday, Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck had a conference with Agents Scully, Davis and Amos concerning the activities of the followers of Marcus Garvey in Harlem and Mr. Mattuck requested that the Washington office of Bureau be solicited for the services of two colored agents or informants unknown in this city for the purpose of having them attend a mass meeting at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th St., on Sunday afternoon, July 1st, of the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Inasmuch as I advised Agent Scully over the telephone from Washington that the type of men desired by Mr. Mattuck was not available, authorization was obtained for the employment of one or two negroes to have them attend the meeting and to testify as to the remarks made there if desired.

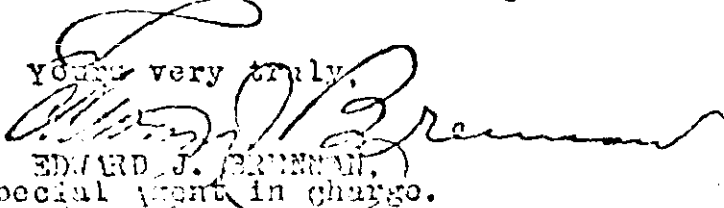
I have secured the services of Mr. William Lucas, 159 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Telephone: Prospect 2864) a negro who was formerly employed as an informant by this office and who was previously recommended by U. S. Attorney Hayward. Mr. Lucas will be engaged for one day only and his compensation will be five dollars (\$5) and expenses.

This informant agrees to testify, if necessary, as to what transpires to-morrow. Agent Amos has also made arrangements to have two persons to volunteer their services for to-morrow and he claims that both of these will make an affidavit and also testify.

Agent Davis has secured through the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, the services of two negroes to attend the meeting.

I am attaching several circulars announcing the aforementioned meeting.

Yours very truly,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

Monster Mass Meeting
Of Protest
For Justice to
Marcus Garvey

At
Liberty Hall

120 West 138th St.

Sunday Afternoon

July 1, 1923 at

3:30 o'clock Sharp

Prominent Public Men will Speak.

ALL MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF
The Universal Negro Improvement
Association

ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND

A MESSAGE will be read from
MARCUS GARVEY
The Man, The Fighter The Martyr,
For Negro LIBERTY

COME AND HEAR!

COME AND HELP!

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Spl. Agent in Charge-NY file
Case originated at Journal to be made at c originating office only

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-1-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6-24-26	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

June 24th. Attended a patriotic mass meeting held at the Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and 7th Street, where about 150 were present. William Ferris, editor of the "Negro World" and Fred A. Toot, once Field Organizer for the U. N. I. A. were the speakers. Ferris stated that the spirit of Garvey will never die, and that Garvey was the greatest leader the world has ever known. Toot stated that Garvey has suffered disgrace in having to be handcuffed to a low white man and brought into a court room.

After the meeting I had a talk with Ferris, and who stated that Garvey recommended that Captain Gaines, Mrs. Henrietta Vinton Davis, Rudolph Smith be discharged as far as salary was concerned, but if they wanted to go in the field and raise money for the U.N.I.A. they could take 15 per cent of all the money they raised. He also recommended that Gaines be let go, so that the white folks would be fooled, and no suspicion would be attached to the African Legion, as they could not then find the leader. Garvey wants to get rid of all the Americans, stating they cannot be trusted.

This evening attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, where about 3000 persons were present, and \$700 was raised for the Garvey Defense Fund. The speakers

Andrew M. Battle for June 24-26th. Negro radical activities.

were R. L. Poston, First Secretary, William Sherill, First Assistant President of the U. N. I. A. and Rudolph Smith.

Sherill stated that every direction of Garvey's will be carried out to the letter. He stated they were willing to shed blood for Garvey, and they would do all they could to have Garvey released.

June 25th. Today spoke with Captain G. L. Gaines, of the U.N.I.A. who stated that last Friday the officers came to search the U.N.I.A. Building, and asked him if he bought any guns, and he stated he had not. He further stated there is a big fight on between the officers, and that Garvey has directed Mrs. Davis, G. O. Marks, Rudolph Smith and Gains be dropped from the pay roll. Gaines said he is going to resign before something else happens, as the U. N. I. A. is not using the money right, and another arrest might come soon.

While speaking to Mrs. Boyington, 122 West 134th Street, she said she was a member of the U.N.I.A. and the white folks need not think they have done anything by putting Garvey in jail, and that the Legion and the Motor Corps can get their guns and shoot every one up, and will do it when ever they get the word. She made this statement in the presence of Mrs. J. Battle and Miss Hannah Battle, 238 West 127th Street.

I then spoke with G. Gadsby, 28 West 131st Street, a member of the UNIA; and president of the Panama Division until August, 1922, and he stated he could not understand how Garvey could say the African Legion didn't have guns, for the U.N.I.A. of Panama had just bought guns for the African Legion before the August convention. He

Andrew M. Battle for June 24-26th, Negro Radical Activities.

said the African Legion are in every branch of the U.N.I.A. of this country, and every division has guns.

June 26th. Today talked with Rudolph Smith, 2301-7th Avenue, who stated that Captain Gaines, G. O. Marks, Mrs. Vinton Davis and himself had received word their salary had stop from last Saturday, and when they received their letters they would split in the U.N.I.A. and call a convention as soon as they could of all the presidents of the different branches of the U. N. I. A. so they could vote against Garvey managing the organization while in prison.

Gains is afraid the Government will take him for training the African Legion. J. B. Yearwood, also stated he hoped Garvey would not secure bail, and would be kept in prison, in which event he would do all he could for the U.N.I.A. I then spoke with Arnold J. Ford, Musical Director of the U.N.I.A. who stated a convention must be called so the management could be changed, and that the Legion will have to distand for a while, or else they would be subject to arrest. The Legion has been advised to get rid of the guns.

190-1781-6

Case originated at NY. Journal to be made at originating office only.
Instructions: given J. Brennan, Spl. Agt. in 100-117 file

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	7-2-23	6-27-28	Andrew M. Battle ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Today interviewed Mrs. E. James, 101 W. 132d Street, a member of the U.N.I.A. and a shareholder of the Black Star Line, who stated trouble has just started in the U.N.I.A. because Garvey has caused a big fight among the officers by directing the discharge of Gains, Rudolph Smith, Mrs. Henrietta V. Davis, and G. O. Marks. She also said they are afraid Gains will tell about the guns and everything he knows about the U.N.I.A. Mrs. Davis lives in the home of Garvey and she knows all about the arms and the secrets of Garvey, for it was Garvey who had the guns bought for Gains. Captain Gains has been directed to get rid of all the guns, by Garvey,

I had a talk with Captain Gains, who stated he received a letter from Curby, President of the Chicago Division of the U.N.I.A. telling him to attend a meeting of the U.N.I.A. to be held in Chicago on July 8th, at which all the presidents will attend. Marks will call a convention for the U.N.I.A. after the Chicago meeting on July 8th.

William Ferris called to see me, and said he had to resign as Editor of the "Negro World" because he had changed some articles sent to him by Garvey, which were insults to Judge Mack, Mr. Mattuck and the court, and therefore Garvey not liking the stand taken by Ferris, changed the editor.

Andrew M. Battle for June 27-28, 1923. Negro Radical activities.

June 28th. This evening attended meeting at Liberty Hall, where Amos Carter said things are very discouraging, and the expenses of the U. N. I. A. are rapidly rising, with nothing to meet them, and only \$700 has been raised for expenses of the U.N. I. A.

It was also learned that the Chicago convention is being called without the knowledge of Garvey.

Instructions: X
Case originated

nan, Spl. Agent
al to be made

NY File
ig office only

REPORT MADE AT:

New York City

7-2-23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

7-1

William E. Lucas

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al- Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C.
Using Mails to Defraud- Mass Meeting Liberty Hall, 120 W. 138th St.
New York City.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

This afternoon proceeded to Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th street, New York City and attended monster mass meeting of protest of justice to Marcus Garvey.

The meeting was called to order at 3.50 P.M. by a Mr. Sherrill, who presided as Master of Ceremonies. After reciting the opening Ode, in which the assemblage arose and pledged themselves to One God, One Aim and One Destiny, Mr. Sherrill explained the purpose of the meeting was to enlist both financial and moral support towards obtaining bail for Garvey and bringing about an appeal of his case. He stated that a grave miscarriage of justice had been committed and said that a fair and impartial government, such as ours, would rectify the wrong when the true facts of the case were disclosed.

Mr. R. L. Poston was the first speaker and he endeavored to assure the people that they were not ill disposed towards Mr. Garvey and that they were in deep sympathy with him; to which they voiced their sanction and approval. Many women about me with tears in their eyes, likened him to Jesus. Poston accused the N. A. A. P. African Blood Brotherhood and an organization known as the "Friends of the Colored People" as responsible for Garvey's persecution. He stated that Harlem had been floated with literature

William E. Lucas for July 1, 1923. Garvey.

denouncing Garvey and his organization as associated with the Ku Klux Klan. He stated that that was responsible for the bitter attack upon Garvey by the prosecuting attorney and the penalty imposed by Justice Mack.

The next speaker was introduced as a friend although not a member of the U. N. I. A. under the title of Professor Tobias. After reading a few quotations of Lincoln's on Public Sentiment and quoting how the Jews spent money in investigating the Leo Frank Case, this man gave a descriptive account of the activities of Garvey in this country. He stated that up to the time that Garvey gave his first convention at Madison Square Garden, that Garvey was little considered, but after seeing the large following that he was gaining through his activities, the white people immediately concluded that it would never do to allow a Negro to lead his own race and started at once to weave a web, with the assistance of the N. A. A. P. and other negro antagonists, for the downfall of Marcus Garvey. Tobias assured the people that the U. N. I. A. was here to stay and the confidence of the people in their leader was unshaken.

Mr. Plummer, one of Garvey's right hand men, read a message from Garvey from the Tombs. Garvey expressed his appreciation at the attitude of the people in endeavoring to obtain bail for him and thanked them for their confidence in him. He contended that he was and is, the victim of a frame-up. (Letter received with quietness and weeping).

Prince Imah Devount of Abyssinia, was introduced. He was

William E. Lucas for July 1, 1923. Garvey

arrayed in silken costume, beard and everything that goes with a complete oriental outfit. It had its intended effect upon the assemblage and they received him with a great ovation. I immediately recognized him as one who I had seen with the organization when Garvey was preparing for his first convention. He admitted that he was raised in this country and had been connected with the U.N.I.A. since its origin. He endeavored to convince the people that Garvey was honest and sincere in his endeavors. After the novelty of his importation had worn off and the people learned that he had been but a short while before a plain ordinary Negro, dressed the same as they and following the same habits, when he took his seat there was little acknowledgment, by applause.

A resolution in the form of a petition was then introduced by Mr. Plummer. A petition to President Harding asking that Garvey be allowed bail and an investigation be made that might bring about an appeal of his case. A motion was made by Mr. Boston that this petition be adopted by the organization and everyone sign same before leaving the building.

A collection was then in order, asking a minimum of \$1 for the legal defense of Marcus Garvey.

The next speaker was Mr. Wright (White) of the Equal Rights League, who told the people that Garvey was not treated fair in his trial and that people were denied an opportunity to enter the court room. He said that he himself was told he could not gain admission as the court room was filled. Upon gaining entrance he said that he was amazed at the large number of seats that were available. He said

William E. Lucas for July 1, 1923. Garvey

that there was much he could say that he could not say there, but would say tomorrow noon at the City Hall; where he had obtained a permit to speak. His remarks did much to stir up the restless attitude of the people and many had expressions to make at the conclusion of his remarks, such as "You know he didn't get a square deal if the White man says so. This man told them that he was surprised at the attitude of the N.A.A.P. against Garvey and said that a woman member had told him that Garvey did not warrant a fair trial or admittance to bail. He said he told her that if he did not warrant a fair trial, then she should not talk of Negroes in the South being lynched without a trial. He was enthusiastically applauded at the conclusion.

Rev. Brown of the Metropolitan Baptist Church was the last speaker. He said that he had been and always would be the friend of Garvey and the U.N.I.A. He said that the N.A.A.P. and such other Negro organizations had long outlived their usefulness. He said Garvey was innocent of wrongdoing. He said that Garvey was framed up by Negroes

Great care was exercised by all the speakers to refrain from seditious utterances. Nothing was said against the government, although sarcastic criticisms were made of some of the officials. Threats to make Garvey's case a political issue in the next election campaign, were voiced. The majority of this element are not even citizens, so this is not to be seriously considered.

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Spl. Sgt. in Charge NY File
Case originated at _____ Journal to be made at _____ office only

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	7-3-23	7-1	Andrew M. Battle
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Today attended a mass protest meeting held at Liberty Hall, 120 West 136th Street, There were 2000 persons present, about two thirds of whom were West Indian Negroes. The speakers were D. E. Tobias, R. L. Postun, H. Venton Plummer, William Sherill, Rev. W. W. Brown, Charles Wright, Prince Imsh Devount, of Abyssinia. A collection was taken up for the relief fund and \$334.68 was realized.

Postun said among other things that if the Government could have heard the truth Garvey would not have been where he now is, but they kept the truth out, and the Judge is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, and if they do not let Garvey out of prison there will be a scandal about the Government.

Tobias said in his speech that it was a frame up on Garvey by Du Bois, who never had a job until Garvey came here. He further stated he would send a letter to Mr. Mattuck stating more than he could at the meeting.

Sherill said they were getting ready to fight for Garvey, and then read a petition which Garvey wants the members and friends to sign asking the President to let Garvey go free. The only American seen to sign the petition was Rev. Brown.

Andrew M. Battle for July 1, 1923. Negro Radical Activities.

The Rev. Brown said he was a friend of Garvey's, and that he did not want any money from Garvey, but believed in his plans, and said he was with anybody who was getting something for themselves, no matter how they got it.

I then had a talk with G. Gadsby, 22 West 131st Street, formerly President of the Panama Division of the U.N.I.A. and he said every division of the U.N.I.A. has guns, but would not say how many.

While talking to Mrs. Brown, of 70 West 133d Street, she said that if the white folks do not turn Mr. Garvey loose we are going to get together and knock hell out of them, and we will kill every one who had anything to do with the conviction of Garvey.

190-1781-6

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge NY File
Case originated at [redacted] Journal to be made at originating office only

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	7-3-23	6-29-30	Andrew M. Battle
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Today spoke with Captain Gains, the Minister of the legions of the U. N. I. A. who stated all the loyal members are much displeased with the way things were managed by Garvey with regard to the U.N.I.A., and that Garvey was keeping up the fight in the U.N.I.A. regarding the race question and his recent trial.

Today saw Arnold J. Ford, Musical Director of the U.N.I.A. who stated Garvey's friends and enemies are hoping he will soon be sent to Atlanta, for he is causing too much trouble, and they are afraid the U. N. I. A. will have to go in the hands of a receiver. They all hope he will be sent where he will not be able to dictate the policies of the U. N. I. A. There are four officers in the U.N.I.A. who want certain things, four want other things, and three still want other things, thus causing a split in the ranks.

Today while talking with C. Kobian, of 66 West 131st St. he made a threat regarding De Bourg, James Amos, M. Davis, and Mr. Mattock, saying he will stop talking, but when these men know too much their tongues will be stopped forever.

TEB:CA

June 28, 1923.

Hon. W. W. Husband,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

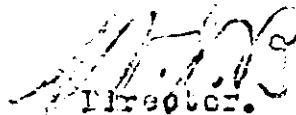
My dear Mr. Husband:-

On the 21st instant MERCUS GARVEY was sentenced to a term of five years in the Federal penitentiary and a fine in the sum of \$1,000 imposed following his conviction of a violation of Section 215 of the U. S. Criminal Code.

This subject is an alien and while he has previously been in the United States left this country early in 1921 and re-entered the United States at the port of New Orleans on or about July 9, 1921.

I am calling the matter to your attention for consideration of action under Section 19 of the Act of February 8, 1917.

Very truly yours,


Director.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
AND REFER TO

No. 54700/170

July 25, 1928

Mr. William J. Burns,
Chief, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Burns:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, relative to the sentence of Marcus Garvey to a term of 5 years in the Federal penitentiary and the imposition of a fine of \$1,000 for violation of Section 113 of the U. S. Criminal Code.

I shall be glad to have the proper immigration officer investigate the case of Garvey, with a view to institution of warrant proceedings, if you will be kind enough to advise me as to the name of the penitentiary in which he is now confined.

Very truly yours,



W. W. HUSBAND
Commissioner General.

WJC/apc

Instructions from [redacted] (N. Y. File No. [redacted])

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/2/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/25-29-50	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - RACIAL MATTERS - VIOLATION SEC. 238, U. S. C. T. USING MAIL IN VIOLATION (NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:			

Agent desires to refer to several past reports outlining the various threats against Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, etc., and other activities on the part of Garveyites in this city.

On the 29th inst. Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck requested that Agents Scully, Amos and the writer call at his office. He showed us several additional letters he has received, included among which are more anonymous threats. Another, a lengthy communication, was from Sidney Debourg, 211 West 140th St., who had been a witness for the Government. In effect, it stated that Garvey was continuing his obnoxious tactics from the Tombs Prison through the media of his wife, secretaries and by written communication. It appears that despite the fact that Garvey is still directing the affairs of his various organizations. Several informants have told us that the entire Garvey movement would fall apart, but for the fact that most of the present members believe that Garvey will be released on bail and therefore, through fear of this, they keep silent.

It has also been brought to our attention that speakers at Liberty Hall, particularly one William Sherrill who appears to have assumed active leadership since Garvey's incarceration, have openly advocated resis-

tance to the Government, have made threatening suggestions against Government officials and endeavored to induce the people to take violent action toward obtaining Garvey's release on bail. In this connection received on the 29th inst. copy of a circular entitled "Monster Mass Meeting of Protest for Justice to Marcus Garvey," to be held at Liberty Hall July 1st. It was advertised that a message would be read from Marcus Garvey "The Man, the Fighter, the Martyr for Negro Liberty." Mr. Mattuck suggested that this meeting be well covered by persons who, if necessary, could give affidavit of any violent speeches. Accordingly, the services of William E. Lucas were secured in addition to Andrew M. Battle, Special Employee, and one Williams, an employee of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Copies of their reports are being sent to Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck.

Agent [redacted] and the writer called at the [redacted] on the 29th inst. and in the absence of Warden Hanley interviewed one of his deputies with regard to visiting and mailing privileges of Marcus Garvey. He was informed that there are no restrictions whatever upon the right of Garvey to send or receive letters and that such mail cannot be censored except under the suspicion of dope smuggling or the receipt of instruments with which to make an escape. Passes for visitors in Garvey's case are issued only by the U. S. Marshal and Mr. Mattuck will take up with that officer the strict censorship of such visitors.

Agent has also been informed that Garvey has ordered the discharge of Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis who has been one of his staunchest adherents and an officer of the U. N. I. A. for a long time. This has resulted, it is alleged, from her failure to give proper testimony in

Carvey's behalf on the witness stand. Another person of "high standing" in the Carvey movement who has merited the disfavor of Carvey and been removed from office is William H. Ferris known as "Sir," a title conferred on him as a member of Carvey's "Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia." We are informed that the reason for this is that Ferris refused to publish in the "Negro World" (of which he was editor) several extremely radical communications received from fanatical Carveyites located in various parts of the world. These letters, it is stated, were of a threatening and derogatory nature against the United States Government and its officials. A third important member of the Carvey movement who has voluntarily resigned is Captain Gaines, head of the African Legions.

The report of the meeting held at Liberty Hall on July 1st, received from Mr. Williams mentioned above, reads as follows:

Great indignation and dissatisfaction was expressed at the meeting at the hall. Speakers also mentioned Liberty Hall yesterday, which was called for the purpose of protesting against the imprisonment of Marcus Garvey. However, every one of the speakers seemed careful not to assail the United States Government, stating that they loved their country, and did not believe that America which has always been a champion of democracy and justice would willfully and maliciously persecute Marcus Garvey.

In order to secure Carvey's release plans were outlined for bringing pressure to bear upon various "powers that be." David E. Bowie one of the speakers, claimed to be an intimate friend of Colonel William Hayward of the "Fighting Fifteenth" and responsible for a great deal of his success. He said he would demand intervention on the part of the Colonel in behalf of Carvey as compensation for favors he had done for the former.

The next step would be an appeal to the Attorney General and a petition to President Harding. The petition was read setting forth the "true facts" before "his excellency" Mr. Harding, appealing for a fair deal in the name of 2,500,000 members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The reading was supplemented by a threat that the ballot would be used in 1924 to show their power if the nation's executive

tive did not take prompt and favorable action.

The federal government was likened unto a machine and it was said that while the principles and intention of the government might be all right, when the officers holding governmental positions were biased, prejudiced and ill-intentioned there would be a miscarriage of justice. Such was the case of Judge Mack, Assistant United States Attorney instructors and other Department of Justice officials in conducting the trial of the leader of the U. N. I. A.

The rumor that arms and ammunition were being purchased by agents and members of the Carvey movement was branded as a pernicious lie fabricated by its designing enemies. It was felt that the "World" and fair minded publications would give wide publicity to the truth.

Carvey's statement, "a voice from the tomb," was read to the audience who eagerly listened with ears, eyes and mouths wide open. It contained nothing striking. He simply declared again that he is innocent and that the charge is wholly false. Holding himself up as a martyr he asserted his willingness to suffer insult, imprisonment and false accusation for the advancement of his race. In conclusion he advised the members of the U. N. I. A. to be patient, obedient and law abiding.

There were about two thousand in attendance.

Case originated at NY. Journal to be made at originating office only
Instructions: Rway J. Brennan, SPL. sent in large-IV file

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	7-5-23	7-2-3	Andrew M. Battle
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

July 2d. Today met Reverend W. W. Brown, 143 West 131st Street, who is pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 128th St. and 7th Avenue, and talked with him regarding the meeting of last Sunday at Liberty Hall, at which he spoke in Garvey's behalf. Brown said that when Garvey first came to town he volunteered to speak any afternoon for Garvey, but since that day he has not spoken to Garvey. He was asked why he had signed the petition for Garvey's release on bail, and he said he thought Garvey was entitled to bail under the law, but claims he is now sorry he ever signed the petition, as he has learned Garvey cannot be released on bail without the orders of the Judge. He then blamed Owen Pickens, and those who sent the letter to the Department of Justice, for Garvey being convicted, as they themselves taught the white people how to catch Garvey. Brown was asked if he thought Garvey had helped the negroes, and stated that while Garvey has been able to make the colored man feel he had something when as a matter of fact he had nothing, Garvey harmed the colored man very much.

I later had a talk with Miss Hazel Smith, 167 West 142d Street, who stated Captain Gains is going around telling everybody he is going to carry out Garvey's directions to

Andrew M. Battle for July 2-3, 1923. Negro Radical Activities.

the letter, but he is fooling the people, as he does not want Garvey to get out of jail, for he, and all the members of the U.N.I.A. think Garvey a hindrance to the organization, and a crook, but will not come out and so state.

I also talked with J. B. Yearwood, at one time Secretary of the U.N.I.A. and he stated that Mr. Pettiford, the attorney of Detroit, Mich. had asked Garvey not to send out the petitions the way he did, but Garvey would not listen to him. Pettiford is of the opinion the petition is an insult to the government.

July 3d. Today talked with C. Kobian, who formerly lived at 66 West 131st Street, but is now living at the National Baptist Church, 125th St. and Madison Avenue, where he is engaged as janitor. He stated trouble will be started if Garvey is not turned loose, and that he would be one of those to see that those who were witnesses against Garvey, should die.

I then talked with Mrs. Henrietta Venton Davis, a member of the U.N.I.A., who lives with Garvey's wife, and among other things she said Garvey is still insulting the Government, and is not doing the U.N.I.A. any good, and it would be the best thing if he were not allowed to write for the "Negro World", or confer with the officials of the U.N.I.A., as the white people would then hold the Negro in a better light, and it would keep down the trouble between the American Negro and the West Indian Negro. She stated she is going out in the field to try and save the U.N.I.A. and it may be necessary for her to go to the West Indies, as she claims to have great influence there.

Andrew M. Battle for July 2-3 Negro Radical Activities.

She said everyone will have to go out in the field and work for the U.N.I.A. except the three persons appointed by Garvey as managers of the home office.

Later I talked with Arnold J. Ford, Musical Director of the U.N.I.A. who stated that now that Garvey has been convicted, he will have to remain in prison, which is only just for Garvey, and that when the "Negro World" of this week comes out, it will settle everything for Garvey, as the Judge had warned Garvey not to do certain things by writing in the "Negro World", but Garvey will not obey anybody. The writings of Garvey in the "Negro World" proves that Garvey is a crook, a liar, and that he has no regard for this Government. It seems to be the opinion of the leading men and women in this section that Garvey should not be allowed to keep up the fight between the white people and the Negroes, through his paper the "Negro World", which contains insults to the Government.

(By direction Agent in Charge Geo. R. Hampton)

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York City.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/6/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/25/23	REPORT MADE BY: HARRY D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Vio. Sec. 215 C.C., Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former reports on above subject, and particularly to report of Special Agent Mortimer J. Davis of the New York office, dated 6/21/23.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND C. F. DWYER lost their appeal to the Supreme Court by decision rendered June 16, 1923, and will, within a few days, be taken to the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, La.

This agent endeavored to obtain statement from each of them, to ascertain if they had any knowledge of whether or not JOHN JEFFREDS, alias EASU RAMUS, had been sent by MARCUS GARVEY to New Orleans for the purpose of murdering or effecting the death of Dr. Eason.

C. F. DWYER stated that he had full knowledge that his appeal had failed, and that he desired to tell absolutely the truth, but that as far as he knew RAMUS had never told him directly that he had been sent by GARVEY to New Orleans for the purpose of getting rid of EASON, but that RAMUS, from the first time that he met him, always stated that he was going to get DR. EASON. He would

190-1781-6

7/6/23

not change any of his statement with referhce to the murder of EASON, or his (Ramus') connection with same, except as stated herein.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE denied that RAMUS ever made any statement that he was "going to get Eason", and denied that he had ever seen any letters or heard RAMUS make any statement that he had been sent here to murder EASON. He also would not change any statement made with reference to the killing of EASON January 1st, 1923.

Every effort was made to obtain information desired without result as stated.

Further investigation will be made with reference to the arrival of MARCUS GARVEY in this country on the 9th day of July, 1921, and report submitted accordingly.

CONTINUED.

HDC:CL.

Instructions from [redacted] to [redacted] Charles Brown. ([redacted] file No. [redacted])

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/9/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/4-8/23	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

At New York:

FACTS DEVELOPED:

The writer interviewed the Rev. W. D. J. Dawels, first chapter of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who expressed satisfaction at Carver's conviction. Mrs. Anna Broom, of 267 W. 131st St., in conversation stated that she would like to see those who had anything to do with Carver's conviction, burned. Among the American negroes, from whom the writer could learn, the feeling is that the Carveyites should be suppressed and the petition for his release ignored.

July 5th: The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall at 11th St. N., the speakers of the evening being James O'Healy, Arnold J. Ross and the Assistant Secretary of the U. I. A. In James O'Healy's speech he stated that he had no word from Carver, but hoped all would be well. Ross said that he has seen Carver from the officials of the U. I. A. and will always follow Carver as long as he guides them right; that Carver has done some wrong things, but they want him with them.

About one hundred and fifty were present and there seemed to be much squabbling among those present. Otherwise the meeting, as far as enthusiasm was concerned was very

good. H. Vinton Drummer was not pres-

ent.

100-1781 - 2

STAR. WASHINGTON

SKIPPER TELLS TRIALS
ON BLACK STAR LINE

Says Garvey Used One Boat for
Selling Stock More Than
Freighting.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Description of the trials and troubles of Capt. Cockburne, negro skipper of the Yarmouth, which was the only ship ever owned by the Black Star Line, took up the greater part of the day at the trial in the federal court today of Marcus Garvey, "provisional president of the African republic" charged with using the mails to defraud.

Capt. Cockburne, under cross-examination by Garvey, said that the ship did more publicity work than freighting, and kept stopping off at ports along its route so that Garvey could sell stock to negroes.

He told of taking on a cargo of whisky for Havana and then being forced to jettison a large part of it when the ship foundered in Newport News harbor. He said he was to receive the berth.

Garvey tried to show that Cockburne was a "certain people" to send him to prison.

"No, do you mean," asked Judge Mack, the prosecutors?

"No," answered Garvey, "just people."

Instructions received from Special Agent Charles J. Scully.

Case originated at New York Journal to be made originating office.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: July 16, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 15, 1923	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. ALDS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

N.Y. FILE

Reference is made to previous reports on the above entitled matter.

When I arrived at Liberty Hall, Sunday, after 9 P.M., a heavy-set, brown skinned man was talking. I learned that he was the first speaker, and that his talk consisted mostly of fighting for equal rights. After he sat down the master of ceremonies introduced SIR ROBERT POST(?). While introducing SIR ROBERT he referred to what the former speaker had related about the K.K.K. He said the K.K.K. was organized principally and fundamentally to fight negroes, not Jews and Catholics only, and the reason why they fight Catholics is because of their religion and any time a Jew or a Catholic becomes a Protestant, said Jew or Catholic is eligible to membership in the K.K.K. He further stated that that Jew MATTUCK should have sense enough to know that GARVEY above all men, who are fighting for freedom for the negro, would not be interested in the K.K.K., and that anyone who says GARVEY is a member of the K.K.K. is an infamous liar, an enemy to GARVEY, who is the savior of their race.

SIR ROBERT then spoke, and stated

N.Y. File

July 16th, 1923.

JAMES E. AMOS.

that progress of the Association is still being made despite the fact that "that Jew MATTUCK" has taken away GARVEY'S liberty, - the reports of GARVEY'S misfortune has gained for the Association four new Charters in West Africa and five in South Africa during the past week; that they (meaning U.S.C.) need not think that getting rid of GARVEY will break the Association no. because GARVEY'S spirit shall live forever in their hearts; that if more men would die for the race, the race would make more progress; that GARVEY had been denied the Constitutional right, in being bail; that had he been a Japanese or anything but a Negro, the whole race would be aroused. The attitude of the four million negroes should be - - "get out and fight for freedom".

A dark man, about 5' 8" tall, then read a letter from GARVEY stating that he is more inspired now than ever and that he is on the road to victory, and that he is content more than ever before. The man said that GARVEY was in the very best of spirits. He gave the people to understand that their president is the victim of an unfair deal, and that they should fight for his freedom. He then requested each one in the audience to come to him and give their dollars for "our president's defense fund". (I sat in the west end of the place and I could see the speakers, and could hear almost every word. The hall was not packed to capacity - there being, near me, about ten

IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES

N.Y. File

July 16th, 1923.

JAMES E. AMOS.

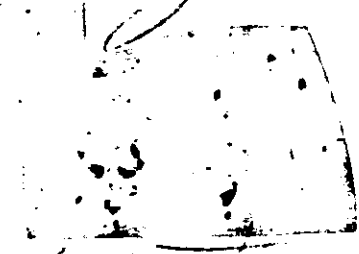
rows of seats, with just a few persons scattered here and there).
The people marched up and placed their money before the speaker.

Continued.

July 17. - 1823

Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

J. M. W. T.



Hon. J. M. W. T.

It has been observed by the
majority of legal citizens of
the United States of America especially
of the members of the family, that a
system and gross miscarriage of justice
has been created by the courts of New
York in the case of the Hon. Francis
Pickens. The act will be by a
committee. In the end in spite of
the strong right enacted a gainst him
every where in every way. I certainly
deplore the fact that America be
called a Democracy. When the
majority of citizens are ruled by
all sorts of administration and
don't understand the things in

all cases where Whites are concerned
 and all nations at this time have
 their eyes on America, and can
 see plainly that the Constitution
 is the Rock. White Supremacy
 is all right in its place, but
 why not Demand firm his place
 in the same as other races, why
 prosecute him for the effort, which
 who had same effort of Lincoln and
 Washington and Jefferson made
 America what it is to day, but
 like Babylon, and the world
 writing on the wall America is
 gradually taking her place in
 the dust. The Red, Black and
 Jew shall for ever wave and
 from the highest hills of Africa
 Ethiopia shall Live and Men
 shall be the real Imperators
 shall live down thro the ages of
 time the sign will no longer

be duped in fighting and dying
 for the Anglo-Saxons, and finally
 crushed and turned with U.S.
 Uniform on as happened in some
 Southern States shortly ~~after~~ after
 the war, and got a protest from
 the Government, America has
 gone crazy, funny, and ~~loose~~
 after 60 years to still torture
 those while under ~~the~~ whip and
 lash gave her the start, that
 made her what she is to day,
 there is another hand writing on the
 wall that says that I shall
 suffer that you like should
 suffer too until you pull
 your nose down upon you.
 if I fight for us who can be
 against us. The Search light
 of Divine Justice have exposed
 you long ago the Buntard ~~trick~~

of 4th January in New York, is
only an act and ~~not~~ only one
internationally, but one inter-
continental, which only brings
America a step closer to her
divine grave. I would to God
that the Stars and stripes never
wave, but the brutal treatment
of a loyal people in peace and
war, is gradually dragging
her down, silence for now on
the part will be a warning to
all nations until she becomes,
you may laugh and mock
and sneer, and point your finger
dripping with blood of Ethiopia,
but it is only your undoing.

God has spoken.
O May Divine Justice take its
course.

Instruction

Agent in Charge,
New York File

188.

REPORT MADE AT:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REF
New York City	7/27/23	7/16/23
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:		
IN RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY.</u>		Violation Section 215 - USCC Using the mails to Defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Agent has learned through a confidential source that a MRS. FLORENCE LOCKWOOD who holds first mortgage on the property at #56 W. 135th Street, now owned and being used by the U.N.I.A. as their headquarters, will in the next few days be foreclosed by said MRS. LOCKWOOD.

Agent has also been informed by Maxwell Mattuck, U. S. Asst. Attorney that Judge Manton had refused GARVEY bail on Monday, July 15th, 1923.

CONTINUED.

190-111

'I MADE EVERY ONE RESPECT ME,' SAYS MARCUS GARVEY IN THE TOMBS PRISON

Head of Universal Negro Improvement Association, Convicted of Using Mails to Defraud, Tells of His Struggles to Be His Race's Benefactor.

CALLS HIS DOWNFALL
"FRAME-UP" BY HIS FOES

Denies Belief That Blacks and Whites Should Intermarry—Fears Great Race Conflict Here if Independent Nation Is Not Had by Colored People.

The following story written exclusively for The World from Tombs Prison by Marcus Garvey is his own account of himself and his struggle to put into effect a program which had for its purpose "an African nation for Negroes."

I was born in the Island of Jamaica, British West Indies, on the 17th of August, 1887. My parents were black Negroes. My father was a man of brilliant intellect and dashing courage. He was unafraid of consequences. He once had a fortune; he died poor. My mother was a sober and conscientious Christian, too soft and good for the time in which she lived. She was the direct opposite of my father. Of this strange combination I was born thirty-six years ago and ushered into a world of sin, the flesh and the devil.

I grew up with the other black and white boys. I was never whipped by any, but made them all respect the strength of my arms.

My education from many sources—through private tutors, two public schools, two grammar, or high schools and two colleges.

A Printer's Apprentice.

I became a printer's apprentice at an early age, while still attending school. My apprentice master taught me many things before I reached twelve, and at fourteen I had enough intelligence and experience to manage a press. Between school and work, at home I had under my control several men. I was strong and manly, and I made them respect me.

To me, at home, in my early days, there was no difference between white and black. One of my father's properties, the place where I lived most of the time, was adjoining that of a white man. He had three girls and two boys; the Wesleyan minister, another white man, whose church my parents attended, also had property adjoining ours. He had three girls and one boy. All of us were playmates. We romped and moved together.

As a child I went to school with white boys and girls, like all other Negroes. We were not called Negroes then. I never heard the term Negro used even once until I was about fourteen.

At maturity we black and white boys separated and took different courses in life. I grew up then to see the difference between the races more and more. My school mates, as young men, did not know or remember me any more.

Gets a Good Post.

At eighteen I had a nice position as manager of a large printing establishment, having under my control several men who were old enough to be my grandfathers. But I got mixed up with public life. I started to take an interest in the politics of my country, and then I saw a world of injustice done to my race because it was black and became dissatisfied on that account. I went travelling to South and Central America and other parts of the West Indies to find out if it was so elsewhere, and, by God, I found the same situation! I set sail for Europe to find out if it was different there, and lo and behold, I found the same stumbling block: "You are black."

I read of the conditions in America. I read the "Up From Slavery" of Booker T. Washington, and then my doom—may I call it so—of being a race leader dawned upon me in the city of London, after I had travelled through almost half of Europe.

Immediately I boarded a Royal Mail Steam Packet at Southampton for Jamaica. It was in late June of 1913. The ship stopped at many ports between the West Indies and Colon,

(Continued from First Page.)

Panama, but I arrived in Jamaica around the 15th of July.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities (Imperial) League, was founded and organized five days after my arrival with the program of uniting all the Negro peoples of the world into one great unity to establish a country and govern it absolutely their own.

Saw Name in Vision.

Where did the name of the organization come from? It was while speaking to a West Indian Negro who was a passenger on the ship with me from Southampton, who was returning home to the West Indies from Newfoundland with his Basuto wife, that I further learned of the horrors of native life in Africa. He related to me in conversation such horrible and pitiable tales that my heart bled within me.

Returning from the conversation to my cabin, all day and the following night I pondered over that conversation, and at midnight, lying flat on my back, the vision and thought came to me that I should name the organization the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities (Imperial) League. Such a name I thought would embrace the purpose of all black humanity. Thus to the world a name was born, a movement created, and a man became known.

I really never knew there was so much color prejudice in Jamaica, my own native home, until I started the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

I was openly hated and persecuted by some of these colored men of the island, who did not want to be classified as Negroes, but as white.

I got in touch with Booker T. Washington and told him of what I wanted to do. He invited me over to America, when he promised he would speak along with me in the South and other States to help my work. I arranged to go over to America in the spring of 1916, but Washington died in the fall of 1915. I was disappointed, but nevertheless I came and arrived in America on the 23d of March, 1916.

Comes to America.

On my arrival in America I came in contact with a new and different problem that called for the same consideration. I immediately visited some of the then so-called Negro leaders. I found out after a close study of them that they had no program, but were mere opportunists who were living off their so-called leadership, while the poor people were groping in the dark. I travelled through thirty-eight States and found the same condition. I returned to New York and organized the New York division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

(Continued on Second Page.)

After instructing the people in the aims and objects of the association, I intended returning home to Jamaica to perfect the Jamaica organization, but after we had enrolled about 800 or 1,000 members in the Harlem district and elected the officers, a few Negro politicians started to corral the membership for politics. They wanted to turn the movement into a political club, one for the one party and others for the other. I saw that they were about to destroy my ideals, so I had to put up a fight to get them out of the organization. There it was that I made my first political enemies in Harlem.

They fought me until they smashed the first organization to about fifty persons. I started again, and in two months built up a new organization of about 1,500 members. Again the politicians came and divided us into two factions. They took away all the books of the organization, its treasury and everything.

On the second split in Harlem thirteen of the members met me and requested me to become President for a time of the New York organization, so as to save them from the politicians. I consented and was elected.

By this time I had the association incorporated so as to prevent the other faction using the name, but in two weeks the politicians had stolen all the people's money and had smashed up their faction.

Starts Negro Paper.

I started the Negro World. Being a journalist, I edited this paper free of cost for the association and worked for them without pay until November of 1920. In 1919 we had about thirty branches in different cities.

By my writings and speeches we were able to build up a large organization of over 2,000,000 by June, 1919, at which time we launched the program of the Black Star Line.

We succeeded in making the Universal Negro Improvement Association so formidable in 1919 that we further encountered the hate of our political brethren. They sought the influence of the District Attorney's office to put us out of business. Edwin P. Kilroe, at that time an Assistant District Attorney, started, on the complaint of the Negro politicians, to investigate me, as also the entire association. His investigation led to many conflicts of words between us.

For eight or ten times Mr. Kilroe would constantly and continuously call me to his office for investigation on foreign and extraneous matters without coming to the point; the result was that, after the eighth or ninth time, I wrote an article in our newspaper, the Negro World, against him, which was interpreted as criminal libel, and for which I was indicted and arrested and subsequently dismissed on a retraction.

During my many tilts with Kilroe the question of the Black Star Line was discussed. At that time we were collecting donations from the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to start the line, not knowing that it could not have been done legally that way. We had then collected about \$300,000 or \$400,000.

By Kilroe's threats, we made investigations and found out through our attorney that if we desired to run a steamship line we had to incorporate a separate company from the membership organization of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. We therefore incorporated the Black Star Line of Delaware on the 27th day of June, 1919. Immediately after that we secured a ship in September. Kilroe heard of it and doubted us. He sent for the original owner of the ship, one Mr. Harris, and asked him if he had really sold us the boat. Harris said "Yes."

My downfall was planned by my enemies.

With robberies from within and without, the Black Star Line was forced to suspend active business in December, 1921. A certain man during a business trip I took to the West Indies in the spring of 1921, gave the Black Star Line the blow that broke its back, when, through the Vice President of the company, he got \$25,000 to pay on the purchase of a ship that was to sail for Africa, which ship was never obtained, and the money was never returned, but in addition he got \$11,000 more under a trick. This resulted in my being indicted and subsequently convicted for using the United States mails to defraud investors in the company, for which I was sentenced to five years in a Federal penitentiary.

I know I was not given a square deal, because my indictment was the result of a "frame-up."

The Universal Negro Improvement Association has been misrepresented by my enemies.

We feel that there is absolutely no reason why there should be any differences between the black and white races, if each stops to adjust and steady itself. We believe in the purity of both races; that the black man should not be encouraged to believe that his highest purpose in life is to marry a white woman, and that the white man should be taught to respect the black woman in the same way that he wants the black man to respect the white woman.

We do not believe in the vicious and dangerous doctrine of social equality, as far as it means the getting together of black and white to destroy—as taught by certain colored leaders—their respective racial purity.

We believe that the black man should have a country of his own, where he should be given the fullest opportunity to develop politically, socially and industrially, and not to be encouraged to remain in white people's countries and expect to be Presidents, Governors, Mayors, Senators, Congressmen, Judges and social and industrial leaders.

Fears Serious Clash.

We believe that with the rising ambition of the Negro, if a country is not provided for him in another fifty or one hundred years, there will be a serious and terrible clash that will end disastrously to him and disgrace our civilization.

Looking to the future of another 100 or 200 years, we can see an economic and political death struggle for the survival of the various and different race groups. Many of our present day national centres will have become overcrowded with vast surplus populations. The fight for bread and position will be keen and severe. The weaker and unprepared group is bound to go under, and it is because of this that, visionaries as we are in the Universal Negro Improvement Association, we are fighting for the founding of a nation for Negroes in Africa.

WJ2:D

July 27, 1935

Hon. W. W. Husband,
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Husband:

Replying to your letter of July 26th would state that Marcus Garvey, who was convicted and sentenced to a term of five years in the Federal penitentiary and fined \$1,000 for violation of Section 215 of the U.S. Criminal Code, is now confined in the Tombs in New York pending an appeal which he has made.

Thanking you for your prompt attention in this matter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



Director

Instructions of Spc. Sgt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. file no.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8/16/23	8/14/23	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro radical activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions I went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 218 West 135th Str. No one was home so I proceeded to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 W. 133rd Str. and there found Briggs, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Dison and W. Monroe Trotter, Editor of the Guardian, a Negro publication of Boston, Mass., who from what I could learn had been in session for some time. They had about finished the conversation when I arrived: Miss Campbell left the room very soon after agent entered. Mrs. Dison remained about twenty minutes, after which Mr. Briggs left. They said they were disgusted with the way some people had been trying to run things as there is six different leagues that was against the A.B.B. and didn't want to let them have a voice in some general conference that they are to have and have termed them as radicals and Communists.

Mr. Trotter said that when he was in jail in Boston, not stating the time, that he received no word from Marcus Garvey and he was not going to extend any sympathy for him. Trotter said that Kelly Miller is trying to put things over and to keep the Negro in the same path as they have been. He said that he wanted to be at the head of a

NEW YORK, N.Y: 8/16/23 AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD E.E.TITUS

big organization and get some money out of it, but he is too old and has those old fogey ways. He said the All-Race Conference is going through and if they don't look out the black man will have no place in the conference at all.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/10/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: NEGRO ACTIVITIES: African Blood Brotherhood.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent interviewed Cyril Briggs, 2nd floor, 213 West 155th Street, who gave agent the following information:

The African Blood Brotherhood is getting in good shape and was, as he thought, in better shape than ever before. They are going to start a chain of stores and will sell stock to its members only who wish to take them at \$25.00 a share. The stores will be co-operative at this time and they intend to operate 25 stores in different cities around the country where there are a large number of colored people and it is thought by doing that, it will increase the membership. Any negro can join the organization. This movement has been on ever since the Supreme Council met in July last. Literature will be given to each and every member concerning the principles of the organization and every member, no matter how many shares he or she holds, will be entitled to vote on any question which may arise. After this has been completed, it is intended to start a bank which they believe will be a paying proposition. It is understood that the stores will not be incorporated, which would make the individual officers responsible and it is the desire to make all the members responsible as the officers and still profit two ways, in the shares and in the buying of goods from the

NEW YORK, N.Y. 8/16/23 NEGRO ACTIVITIES

EARL E. TITUS

stores. The goods will be sold at a standard price to every one of the members and all the dividends will be divided at the end of each month. It is expected that the stores will be in operation within six months. There will be a meeting at 149 W. 136th Str. at 9:00 P.M. today.

Briggs said that the colored people do not get a chance at business or anything else; that the supremacy of the white man will soon be checked as the Negroes are going after the money now and once things are started they can't be stopped. He said there are enough colored people in the West and South to support these stores and keep them going.

I was at the hall, 149 W. 136th Str. at 9:00 P.M. There were present Cyril Briggs, Mr. Oswood, General Organizer, Mr. Omeria and in all about 12. Mr. Oswood has been on a tour to Pittsburgh and Chicago to put some spirit in the local organizations and his remarks seem to be very discouraging concerning the movement as he said nobody was working at all and he had learned in Chicago that the police had driven them off the streets and would not let them work there at all. He said they had spread their propaganda and the workers of the world had not been in touch with them in Chicago at all and the Machinist's Union could not work with them any more as the head of it was a man from the South and the man who was at the head of it in 1919-1920-1921 was not with them and had got fired because he was working with the Negro who believed in radicalism and Soviet Russia. After

NEW YORK, N. Y.

8/16/23

NEGRO ACTIVITIES

EARL E. TITUS

this speaker had finished they went into a business meeting to see if they could start a new form and make new circulars and get a new place to hold there meetings.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge H. Y. File No.
Brennan: Case or dated H. Y. Office

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N. Y.	8/16/23	8/11/23	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Radical Negro Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and found him not at home but learned he would be there in the afternoon. Agent returned at 2:00 P.M. and learned that Briggs was at 206 West 133rd Str. Agent went to address and there found Mr. Briggs and Mrs. Dixon getting out literature to send out by mail but as they were in such a hurry to get the mail out and to put it into so many mail boxes so as not to create suspicion, they had no time to talk. Mr. Briggs said that they were very much elated over the situation in Germany and he said he had to write a few letters of interest to some of his business friends so that the parties would be sure to get them by Monday morning, so they could get started and take some action next week. Agent could not learn who he was writing to but one of them was The Workers of the World. Briggs told me that he expected to have some of the other brotherhood members to see him Monday in the afternoon.

Instructions from Spec. Agt. in Charge - H. Y. File No.
Brennan: Case originated N. Y. Office - Journals Made.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/15/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: NEGRO ACTIVITIES			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, agent read various negro newspapers and negro radical literature and visited various parts of the Negro section of Harlem, in order to get better acquainted so as to be prepared to locate any radical activities that may arise.

I then went to the Post Lenelek Hall, 149 West 136th Str., headquarters for the African Blood Brotherhood at 9:00 P.M. and waited until 9:45 and as no members showed up by that time, went to Liberty Hall and found about 150 present, mostly women. There was a man there who seemed to be giving an explanation of the organization, however, I learned nothing of value to the Bureau.

Brennan: Case originated N.Y. Office - Jourr J. Lade.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8/16/23	8/13/23	EARL S. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: NEGRO ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, I visited various business places in Harlem, seeking information concerning the radical movement but no facts were learned.

I then called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 W. 135th Str. and was told he was down in the city on some business and would not be back until late in the evening.

Then called at Post Menelek Hall, 149 W. 136th Str. at 9:00 P.M. Members of the African Blood Brotherhood were preparing to have a card party for members only. As I am not yet a member of this organization I did not insist on staying.

I then went to Liberty Hall, and there found a social and dance for the benefit of the children. The benefit was to buy uniforms for the young drill teams that have been organized of late.

Instructions received from Act. Spl. Sgt. in Charge, J. O' Donnell.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, to Genl. Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	August 20, 1925.	Aug. 20, 1925.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :</u>		Violation Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, on Sunday, August 19th, 1925, a negro meeting was held at Liberty Hall, New York City, for the purpose of collecting \$500. with which to purchase a loving cup to be presented to MARCUS GARVEY on his birthday.

From a confidential source Agent was advised that HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS in a speech, said, among other things--"We want to let them know that we live by him. We die by him. We will give up our last drop of blood for him. And we will fight for him with our money, with our blood and with our lives--our indomitable leader, MARCUS GARVEY." (Loud and prolonged cheers and, "This is the speech we like to hear" shouted by the audience.)

The collection amounted to \$27.00.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge
Brennan: Cr. originated N.Y. Office-
Journal 1010.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8/21/23	8/20/23	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, I was in conference with Agents Scully and Amos. Received and read literature and was then instructed on various lines of Negro radical activities, after which agent went to Harlem, a colored section and visited a number of places but found nothing of interest to the Bureau. Agent went to the headquarters of the African Blood Brotherhood at 9:00 P.M. and remained about the place until 9:45. There was no meeting held as but three people came. Nothing of interest to the Bureau was learned.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8/21/23	8/18/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

Pursuant to instructions from Special Agent Scully, agent went to the headquarters of the various negro organizations and found nothing of interest to the bureau.

Agent also went to the headquarters of the African Blood Brotherhood, Post Kenelek Hall, 149 W. 136th Str. and found no one present. Agent went to Liberty Hall, Headquarters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at 120 West 158th Str. and found only a few there in meeting.

Instructions of Spec. Apt. in Charge broomman: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8/24/23	8/22/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions proceeded to the Harlem District and visited a number of places but learned nothing of interest to the Bureau.

During this time I called on Mrs. Campbell, 206 W. 133rd Str., where Cyril Briggs frequents and learned that Briggs will be back in the city tomorrow, the 23rd inst. and she thought the African Blood Brotherhood will hold a meeting on the following Friday, Aug. 24th. Agent will cover this meeting.

100-1781-6

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Lede.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8/23/23	8/21/23	SAR. E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, agent visited a number of places in Harlem and owing to the fact that the Supreme and Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias were holding a session, agent was unable to learn anything of interest for the Bureau.

Agent called at the headquarters of the African Blood Brotherhood at 9:00 P.M., but no members were there. A man informed agent that they will hold a meeting about Friday.

Agent went to Liberty Hall and found a very few there and as there were no speakers present, which was about 9:30 P.M., discontinued.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. file No.)
Case originated at New York. Journal made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	8/28/25	8/27/25	Earl E. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York.

Agent visited the residence of Miss Grace Campbell, 208 West 133rd St., and there found Mr. Cyril Briggs who was writing for the Crusader service, press service of the African Blood Brotherhood. A forum is to be opened on Sunday, Sept. 2nd, at 4:00 p.m. and arrangements are being made for speakers, the list of whom will be published in their paper. It is intended that they shall have speakers every Sunday of next month. The National Headquarters of the Workers Party are moving to Chicago and the local headquarters will move from where they are located at the present time, but Agent was unable to learn where they will in future be located. The local in Harlem will remain where it is. The speeches of the local forum No. 105 will be made at 159 W. 131st St. and each member will be given cards so they can give them confidentially to friends, both male and female, for the purpose of recruiting members.

Agent learned that the Co-operative Store proposition will be taken up in full at the next regular meeting, as the committee has been instructed to make a full report.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York: Journal to be made originating office.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	8/27/23	8/24/23	Earl G. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

At New York:

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, Agent visited a number of places in Harlem during the day and obtained no information that would benefit the Department. Agent covered meeting at Post Menslek, 149 West 136th St., headquarters of the African Blood Brotherhood. The meeting opened at 10:15 p.m. and closed about 11:30 p.m. Among those present, who numbered about sixteen, were Cyril V. Briggs, Theo Burrell, Otto Huiswood, Richard B. Moore, Grace P. Campbell, W. A. Domingo. It was a business meeting and Agent was sworn into full membership. Mr. Huiswood read a report after a trip to Chicago in an attempt to co-operate with the Farmer-Labor Party. There was an argument as to whom he should report and Domingo left the session in a huff. They decided in the course of the meeting to hold the first meeting at 165 West 131st St., Sept. 2, 1923, at 2:00 p.m. and to advertise it through the "Crusader" and "Messenger." They appointed a committee of three, Mr. Burrell, Mr. Huiswood and Mr. Domingo, to obtain some church or other meeting place to spread their propaganda. The same committee was appointed on the Co-operative Committee to build up as many stores as possible as they had a good field in New York City. They haven't any speaker for next Sunday— and will have a meeting to discuss what the best thing is for the negro, at the hall or at Mrs. Campbell's, 206 W. 133 St. They will try and get James Waldon

Johnson to speak for them in the near future as they believe that he will bring a crowd and start things going.

They are making efforts to increase their membership.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York. Journal made.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/24/25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/23/25	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent visited the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found Briggs about to leave for downtown to attend a meeting. Briggs told Agent there would be a meeting at Post Menelik of the African Blood Brotherhood Friday night, August 24th, and requested Agent to be there. He gave Agent his membership card to the African Blood Brotherhood and told Agent he would have a copy of the "Crusader Service" for him at the meeting, this being a paper that is published by Mr. Briggs for African Blood Brotherhood propaganda. Agent visited a number of places throughout Harlem, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 29, 1923.

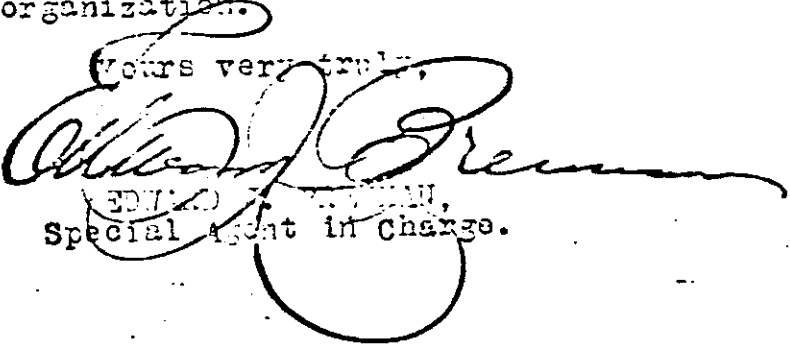
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Circulars - African Flood
Brotherhood.
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Dear Sir:

I am attaching circulars secured by
Agent Carl E. Titus in connection with his investigation
of the above entitled organization.

Yours very truly,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

CJS:WJK

Instructions from Agent in charge Brennan. (N. Y. file No. _____)

Case originated at New York. Journal to be made. Originating office _____

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/30/25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/28-29/25	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD & NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem in an endeavor to obtain information regarding negro radical activities, but learned nothing of interest.

August 29th: Agent visited the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd St., and had a talk with her about the story that came out in the Negro World entitled "Quick Change Artists of the Negro Race." She stated that as Mr. Garvey was incarcerated and knew he could not be harmed, he was very courageous; that he was also a very treacherous man and would do anything to harm the A. B. B.

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem, but learned nothing of value to the Department.

Instructions: From Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at [redacted] Journal to be made [redacted] originating office.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/31/25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/30/25	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN-RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:			

I went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St. and found him writing an article for the "Crusader Service" for next week's issue. He stated that he was much elated over the article which appeared in this week's Negro World regarding the loyalty of some negroes to the negro race. He said that it was Garvey's idea to dissolve all negro organizations and reorganize them under his banner and dictatorship and that Garvey has done more harm to the colored race than any other man in the world; that it is his (Briggs) idea and that of those working with him to work on a co-operative basis. He further stated that although Garvey's band talked of using firearms, they never had any and only made a big noise by drilling and band playing; that Garvey is jealous because his confinement prevents him from having things his own way and that he wishes to blunt the opportunity of other negroes to help the colored race. Briggs stated there will be an article in the Amsterdam, the Messenger and Crusader Service concerning the new co-operative idea of running stores for the people to be controlled by a committee to be appointed. Agent was invited to attend a special meeting to-morrow afternoon at 2:00 p.m. at Miss Grace Campbell's, 206 W. 133rd St. Agent visited different places in the Harlem section, but learned nothing of interest to the Bureau.

Case originated at New York. Journal to be made at originating office
Instructions: [unclear] Brennan, Spl. Agt. in [unclear] re-NY file

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9-1-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-21	REPORT MADE BY: Earl D. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Today went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133d Street, where a meeting of the committee of the African Blood Brotherhood was to be held at 2 P.M. Waited until 4 P.M., but no one put in an appearance, although Briggs called Miss Campbell on the telephone and stated he would not be able to attend.

I had a long conversation with Miss Grace Campbell regarding various matters, but was unable to secure any information of value. Secured copy of literature which is to be given out to each member to be distributed to some confidential friend, asking them to come to the first forum meeting on September 2, 1923, same being entitled "A Burning question, Will the collapse of European Civilization Benefit The Negro?".

Agent then visited several places in Harlem, but learned nothing of value.

Case originated at N. Y. Journal to be made at originating office:
Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Spl. AGT. in CF 82- NY file

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	9-4-23	9-1	Earl W. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: NYRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Today went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 155th Street, and found him writing for the "Crusader Service", the organ of the African Blood Brotherhood. Briggs gave me a note to deliver to Otto E. Housewood, 206 West 153d Street, stating that he, Briggs would send Burrell down to help Housewood in getting the mimeograph machine from Allison.

I then went to Housewood's home, where I assisted him in mailing out 96 copies of the "Crusader Service". While there learned the printing machine will be taken to the home of Briggs, at the address given above.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan:
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Lede.

U.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	9/7/23	9/6/23	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions agent proceeded to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and found Mr. Briggs writing a story for the Crusader Service, after which Briggs and the writer went to locate a small office room. Briggs stated he wanted to get near a sub Post Office so he wouldn't have so much trouble in mailing his letters and literature that he has to send out. He located a small office at 125 East 126th Str. near a sub Post Office for \$27.00 per month. Briggs stated that it was rather small but he thought he would take it until he could get another place to suit better. He said it was not wise to have his office where he was rooming and thought it best to have it outside and it would stop all inquiries about his business. He told agent he thought that the Crusader Service would be out on Friday, Sept. 7th. Briggs asked agent to help mail them when they came out which I agreed to do.

I then visited various places in Harlem but learned nothing additional.

Case originated at New York. Journal made.

Instructions: Edward J. Connelley, 1st. in char. - W. file

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	9-11-23	9-10	James W. Dillon
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY. Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C. Using Mails in Scheme to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, in company with Agent Fortimer J. Davis, proceeded to the Federal Building, this city, where it was learned Marcus Garvey was to be released.

From the records of the Clerk of the court it was ascertained that Marcus Garvey would be released on a bail bond of \$15,000, consisting of U. S. Liberty Bonds, furnished by Miss Amy Jacques Garvey, of 153 West 129th Street, New York City, for appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals. The order for release on bond was signed by Judge Martin T. Manton.

Garvey was represented by his attorney, Mr. Eagles, of John A. Eagles. His attorneys of record will be Battle, Vaniver, Levy & Van Pine, this city.

After a wait of some time, due to the fact that the bond had to be signed by either Judge Manton or a U. S. Commissioner, Garvey was finally released about 3 P.M. after Commissioner Hitchcock had signed the order.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

JGT-JTD.

NY File

September 11, 1923.

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

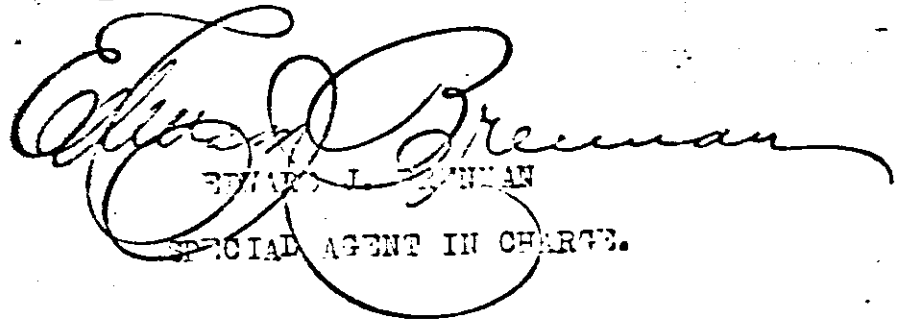
Attention: Mr. Hoover.

In Re: African Blood Brotherhood.
Negro Radical Activities.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith, "Monthly
Bulletin", for September, 1923, of the African Blood Brother-
hood, issued by the Supreme Executive Council to the
Membership.

Yours very truly,


EDWARD L. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Instructions of Spec. A. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. file No.
Case originated N.Y. office - Journal Case.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	9/10/23	9/7/23	CARL J. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. on two different occasions but could not see him. Later agent went to the home of Grace Campbell at 206 West 133rd Str., who stated that Briggs had just left her home and informed agent that the people that had the renting of the hall at 169 West 151st Str. where they held the Forum meeting on last Sunday, Sept. 2nd had refused to rent it to them again and Mr. Briggs was on his way to see about another place. Agent again inquired at Briggs' home but received the information that he would not return until very late if at all.

I then visited a number of places among the Negroes in Harlem but learned nothing additional that would interest the Bureau.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated in New York Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	9/15/23	9/8/23	EMIL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and was informed by his mother that he had been in but went away again. Agent then went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd Str., and she stated that Mr. Briggs and Mr. Huiswood went downtown and would return about noon with the Crusader Service. She stated that they were going to the Workers Party office to see if they could secure funds to rent the hall at 102 West 131st Str., where they met last Sunday as they had been informed that they could secure it for \$100.00 per month. She also stated that the Workers' Party did not consider the colored people very much as there was so many coming up from the South that they considered them as a racial party more than anything else, and as they had ideas of their own such as the Marcus Garvey and other societies and that for that reason they were taking more interest in the white people.

Agent went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell again at 2:00 P.M. and helped mail out the Crusader Service. Mr. Briggs came at 4:00 P.M. and he stated that there would be no meeting of the Forum on Sunday, Sept. 9th as he had not succeeded in securing a hall and that it would be too late now, but he thought after having another talk with Mr. Bright, he would be able to

NEW YORK, N.Y. 9/13/23 9/8/23 AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD E.E.TITUS

secure the same place at 169 West 131st Str. for \$90.00 per month and he could also have the office of the Crusader there and rent the hall out to different social functions and make the rent of the hall. He also said that the Workers' Party absolutely refused to do anything for them to secure a hall as they were hard up themselves. Briggs said that Otto Huiswood was down getting out the African Blood Brotherhood Bulletin for the next regular meeting and would probably have it by Sunday or Monday. Agent was unable to secure any additional information for the Bureau.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	9/13/23	9/10/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions, agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and found Briggs writing an article for the Crusader Service and he said he would be very busy today and asked Agent to help him mail out the A.B.B. Monthly Bulletin. Briggs said that he had seen Mr. Bright, the man who has the renting of the hall at 149 West 131st Str., where they hold the Forum Meeting but said that he had not come to any definite terms but that he was to see him again today and he thought things would be all O.K. He said that if he was successful he intended to have all meetings held in that hall and have his office there too, which will take in the Supreme Council and members of all its committees.

Agent went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell at 3:20 and found that she had just come in and Briggs came in about 3:40. We mailed out 200 copies but didn't have time to mail all of them. Briggs had an engagement with Mr. Bright at 4:30 and said that he would let me know how he came out. While agent was at Miss Campbell's she told agent that there was a very interesting piece in the New York Times, morning issue and to be sure and get one and read it and give it to Mr. Briggs if I got one.

190-1000-6

NEW YORK, N.Y.

9/13/23

9/16/23

A.B.B.

E.E. TITUS

Agent got one and is sending the article to the Bureau. Miss Campbell seemed to be very much elated over it and said that it is time that Soviet Russia is doing something and that it would waken the people up. Agent then visited several places in Harlem among the colored people but learned nothing additional for the Bureau.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York, Journal case.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/18/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/11/12/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Sept. 11th: Agent visited a number of place in Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Sept. 12th: Agent visited the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found him there, mailing out notices to the African Blood Brotherhood members of a meeting of Post Kenelek, 149 West 136th St., to be held on Sept. 14th at nine p.m. Agent helped Briggs and remained with him until 4:15 p.m. While there, Briggs informed Agent that 8,722 members were connected with this post, 3,000 of whom are active and upon whom he stated he could call at any time. He also stated that there are about 8,000 women in the organization, all being good members and capable of getting information; that nearly all of the members are away now, but would be coming back soon, as the summer was about over, and that they would hold some rousing meetings. He further stated that he would put it up to the Supreme Council to have a hall and have all the business in one place. Agent had occasion to look over the books and found that over 7,00 had paid dues up to Sept. 1, 1923, and Briggs stated that the notices were for the payment of dues. Agent also visited several other places in Harlem among the colored people but learned nothing additional.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. 190-1781-6)
Case originated at N. Y. Journal date.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/19/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/13/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl L. Titus. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent this day went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found Briggs writing for the Crusader news service. Agent remained an hour, but learned nothing of interest. Agent covered meeting at Liberty Hall, 120 West 136th St., which opened at eight o'clock and at which about 5,000 were present, the admission being fifty cents. William Cherrill acted as chairman and the first speaker was G. M. Carter who gave a brief outline of the order. The next speaker was R. L. Foster who said he was too full of joy to speak and anxious to hear his majesty, Marcus Garvey. Marcus Garvey then spoke and told of his stay in jail and stated that it was due to his wife, the little "pale face," that he was released from jail, and that she worked for him against the advice of those who said they would stand by him. He stated that the white people were not the only ones against him, that some of the black people as well opposed him, thinking that the Universal Negro Improvement Association would go under; that he was not convicted because of his connection with the U. N. I. A. and the Black Star Line, but because some one said he misused the mail and that the truth of the matter was that the white men at the head of the Black Star Line couldn't get enough money out of the thing and had him indicted unjustly; that they, the white men, knew that he had stirred up the whole world

190-1781-6

and they didn't want the black man to get up in the world; that some of the people told him that he would not fight the Government; that he was not fighting the Government, only fighting for his rights and his people's rights and is going to keep on fighting. "I have been in jail for three months, but to ---- with the jail and to ---- with the prison; I will stay there for the length of my term and then come out and fight just as I am now, for my people; for I am fighting for justice and I want justice. He further said, that there are no colored juries, judges or prosecutors and it is impossible to get justice; that if given a chance and given Africa they will be the happiest people on earth. "I took my own case because some of these so-called niggers who pretend to be lawyers would have had me given thirty years instead of five years and I am carrying it to the higher courts where they have more brains and maybe more justice. He further stated that while in jail he learned that the whole of Africa had heard of his incarceration and had awakened and are up in arms about the way he is treated; that if he serves his term he will still fight for his race; that while he is waiting for his case to be decided he is going on a little vacation to various cities such as Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Denver and will stop at Fort Leavenworth where he will tell them to keep him if they think he deserves to be there. Concluding he introduced D. E. Tobias who, Garvey, said, had offered his services free of charge and had expressed himself as willing to anything for his people and particularly Garvey himself.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (U. S. File No
Case originated at New York, Bureau of Investigation

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	9/27/23	9/26/23	Earl E. Titus ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found Briggs writing notices for the members of the African Blood Brotherhood to be present at the next meeting which will be held on Sept. 29th, 1923. He stated that the meeting of the Supreme Council held last night was not well attended, although they had some important business to look after. He further stated that he thought he would get a place for the forum meeting on next Sunday and that he was going to see about it this afternoon.

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing additional of benefit to the Department.

190-1781-6

Case originated at New York. Journal to be made originating office.
Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Spl. Agt. in Charge - NY File

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	9-29-23	9-27-29 incl	Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: MARCUS GARVEY Deportation Matter.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On September 25th, during my absence, Inspector Zucker from Ellis Island, called at the Bureau Office and informed Agent Scully that he has instructions from his department in Washington to prepare a deportation case against Marcus Garvey based upon alleged radical speeches which the subject has made during the past.

On the 28th instant agent interviewed Inspector Zucker and was informed by him that it is the wish of his department to prepare the case based on radical statements so that should Garvey's appeal from his recent conviction on a mail fraud charge be successful the charge of radicalism can be placed against him.

After going over the matter with Inspector Zucker it was agreed that agent would endeavor to locate from the Bureau records, and otherwise, copies of speeches made by Garvey during the past, which would in turn be furnished to the Immigration authorities for their use in this matter, and agent was engaged on the 28th and 29th locating such material.

~~Continued.~~

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York. Journal made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10/3/23	10/1/23	Earl A. Titus.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.			

At New York:

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Street, and found Mr. Mercer, an African Blood Brotherhood member who is employed at the City Hall. He and Mr. Briggs were figuring out the cost of the paper and printing of a pamphlet that the A. B. B. is trying to get out for the benefit of the A. B. B. and help pay the expenses as well as disseminating propaganda. Mr. Mercer said that he was sure he knew of a place where he could get it done cheaper than they could do it themselves.

Agent visited a number of other places in the Harlem colored district but no information of additional interest was obtained.

Instructions from Ice in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. Case originated at New York, General Case.)

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/5/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/4/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 215 West 135th St., and found him very much worried. He said, that things were not as they should be and he was going to move as soon as he could get quarters; that on account of the illness of Grace Campbell she was not able to see about a hall and consequently there would be no forum meeting next Sunday, Oct. 7th.

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing more of interest to the Department.

190-1781-6 -1-1

Instructions of Spec. Sgt. in Charge Brennan:
Case originated N.Y. Office Journal Made.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/8/25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/5/25	REPORT MADE BY: MARI A. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and found Briggs cleaning the mimeograph machine and he told agent that it was all ready for business and that he and Luiswood would try and get the Crusader Service out themselves for the first time. He told agent that he was going over to see Miss Campbell as he had not seen her since Monday. As Agent left Briggs' home, he met D.E. Tobias who has a small office in his home at 244 W. 121st Str. He told agent that between the republicans and the democrats they nearly had him down but that he was coming up fighting just the same. He was on his way over to see Miss Campbell as he had heard she was sick and that he and Miss Campbell would get the "Forward" meeting going as soon as she could get out. He said that Miss Campbell was the minister of the A.B.'s and was the best worker that any party could ever get.

Agent visited in Harlem but learned nothing further for the Bureau.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	10/9/23	10/6/23	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. at 10 A.M. and found him very busy writing a story for the Crusader Service and he had very little to say. Agent then went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd Str. She said that she had seen about the hall and we would have a place for the Forum to meet on Next Sunday, Oct. 14th.

Agent then went to the home of Cyril Briggs and found Otto Huiswood there. Agent and Briggs mailed out 250 Crusader Services. Briggs said as they have the machine going now, he will start a drive for the A.B.B. and the booklet and he will be able to do a great many things now as it won't cost so much. The Forum is the center of all things and we will have that going by next Sunday.

Agent visited about the Harlem district among the colored people but learned nothing more of interest to the Bureau.

Instructions of Spec. Agent in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	10/10/23	10/9/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent saw W.A. Domingo on the street today. He is the Director of Publicity and Propaganda for the African Blood Brotherhood. He told me that Cyril Briggs had gone out of town and would not be back until some time tomorrow and that he and Briggs notified a good many people to be present at the meeting of the A.B.B. on Friday night, October 12th for business of importance. He said he expected quite a few there.

Visited a number of places in the Harlem District among the Negroes but learned nothing more for the Bureau.

Case originated at New York. Journal to be made originating office.
Instructions: Edward J. Connan, Special Agt. in Ch. 3-175 file

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10-9-23	10-8	Earl E. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Today went to home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Street, and found Briggs working on some sort of insurance policy to be presented to the MENELEK POST, African Blood Brotherhood, 149 West 136th Street, on October 12th. He stated same might be the means of bringing the people closer together, as is the case with other lodges and societies.

He further stated that the man referred to as working in the City Hall is EDGAR MERCER, but did not know in what department he was engaged.

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem, but failed to learn anything of value.

Instructions from R.F.Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Oct. 10, 1923	Oct. 1 and 9.	H. J. LENON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
MARCUS GARVEY,			President, 'Universal Negro Improvement Association. Alleged Radical and Fraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office File No.

With reference to previous reports made in this matter, last of which was made by Special Agent Ames, of this office, entitled "MARCUS GARVEY, Speaker at the Gospel Tabernacle, Erin St., Pittsburgh", under date of May 5th, 1923.

Agent having been informed that MARCUS GARVEY would address a meeting of colored citizens at the Gospel Tabernacle, Corner of Heman Street and Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and that the meeting would be preceded by a large parade, I called on Chief of Police Jones and acquainted him with the facts in the case, and later arranged to have a colored operative cover the meeting.

Agent having been absent from headquarters during the balance of the week did not obtain a report on the meeting until today, October 9th. The report follows in full:

*Monday, October 1st, 1923.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Garvey meeting, was held tonight as per schedule, at Gospel Tabernacle, corner of Heman Street and Center Avenue, the meeting starting at 8:00 o'clock. Prior to the meeting, a parade was had, starting on Wylie Avenue, and ending up at the place of meeting. Long before the programme started, the hall was comfortably filled, and by the time the speaking started, all seats were occupied, and all aisles were crowded, there being so many on the outside desiring admittance, that the doors were closed after the hall had been filled to capacity. Conservatively speaking, there were between twenty-five hundred and three thousand people in the hall, and it is a matter of speculation just how many were turned away, being unable to get in. The audience was a typical Garvey crowd, though there were a great many who came out of idle curiosity to see how Garvey looked after his three months sojourn in the Tombs Prison in New York. Immense pictures of Garvey were put on sale throughout the meeting, which were eagerly gobbled up by his frenzied adherents.

There were several speakers preceding Garvey, one of whom was from Homestead, a man by the name of Samuel Campbell, who is employed in the old Court House, and who has resided in Homestead for a number of years. The trend of the remarks of the speakers who were present, was to laud Garvey, and his enterprises, and speak of him as

a martyr to the cause of the Universal Negro Improvements Association, as evidenced by his incarceration in the Tombs. All spoke of the 'Back to Africa' idea promulgated by this association, and advised everybody to 'Get on the band wagon'. Garvey was spoken of as the greatest Negro in the history of the world. To give some idea as to the way in which these frenzied idiots believe in Garvey, and his avowed intention to take all of the Negroes back to Africa, the writer heard one of the spectators say, 'If they don't go willingly, they should be drafted, and forced to go'. Applause and howls of enthusiasm and approval greeted every speaker, especially when he made some mention to Garvey and his doings.

The address delivered by Garvey, was a typical Garvey speech, in fact, all of the addresses which he has made in his various trips to Pittsburgh, were on the same order. He spoke in lengthy detail about the fact that the Negro can never expect to obtain economic freedom in this or any other details, he will never rise to more than a figure head, and it was his intention to take them all to the place where they could have their own government, senators, representatives, and political and economic freedom.

He flayed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and stated in effect, that all they were doing was grafting from the people, and giving nothing tangible in return. He spoke of the activities surrounding the attempt to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the last session of Congress, and with much sarcasm,

inquired of the audience, if they believed that any white men, were going to pass legislation which would have for its ultimate object, the granting of the Negro of any of his so called rights.

He dwelled at some length on the recent edict of Mayor Cauffiel of Johnstown, in which he issued an order, requiring all negroes to leave the city who had not lived there for periods of seven years and upwards. Garvey stated, that he had no complaint to make against the action of Mayor Cauffiel, that he was simply following out the dictates of his own race, and that it served the negroes right, for their lack of initiative in organizing their own enterprises.

He then started on another tirade, painting a beautiful picture of the advantages offered to negroes in Africa, and what it was his intention to do in that regard. In speaking about his imprisonment, he stated, that the only reason why he was let out of jail, was because the authorities could see, that by keeping him imprisoned, was simply furthering the cause of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and that Garvey out of jail, was less of a menace than he was in jail.

No explanation was offered as to what became of the funds of the Black Star Steamship Line, and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, though additional funds were solicited, and in all probability, will be forthcoming.

The personnel of the audience, was very illiterate for the most part, the type whom Garvey is capable of swaying at will. He has lost none of his cunning in oratory, and in the event he was to remain permanently in Pittsburgh, would cause a great deal of trouble, in addition to that which he starts every time he comes here.

After the meeting, long lines were formed, and the hero worshippers had the opportunity to shake hands with their idol. There was no disorder, either before or after the meeting.

Garvey has no campaign mapped out for the present, being en route to California, to recuperate from his recent imprisonment."

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge, Brennan:
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/13/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/11/23	REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM E. DURN JR.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities. (Edgar Mercer)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to the report of Agent Earl E. Titus, dated October 3rd, 1923, under the title "African Blood Brotherhood - Negro Radical Activities," wherein he states that a Mr. Mercer, who is employed at "City Hall" had been present with Cyril Briggs at the latter's home, 213 West 135th Str. on the 1st instant, engaged in figuring out the cost of the paper and printing of a pamphlet the above mentioned organization is endeavoring to publish to help defray the expenses of the organization as well as disseminating propaganda.

For the purpose of establishing Mercer's identity and the position he holds, if any, with the city administration, agent this morning proceeded to the office of Mr. Joseph McGann, Room 1340, Municipal Building, who has charge of the list of city employees on the retirement list. After searching the retirement list, agent found a William S. Mercer, who was eliminated as he is a white man.

Agent later called on Mr. Frank Byrne at Room 1440, Municipal Building, who has charge of the entire list of city civil service employees. A search of his records shows that a Gaston Mercer, Negro, residing at 1004 Brook Ave., Bronx, is employed as an auto truck driver by the Street Cleaning Department of the City of New York and works

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10/13/23 10/11/23 AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD W.E.DUMM JR.

out of Stable B. located at 365 East 152nd Str. Gaston Mercer is 36 years of age; was born in North Carolina (city not known on October 15th, 1888; is 5 ft. 9-1/2" tall, and has brown eyes and black kinky hair.

A later report of Agent Titus, dated October 9th, 1923 under the same title, states that Mercer's first name is Edgar, and in view of this fact and also that the description of Gaston Mercer does not tally with that of Edgar Mercer, agent is of the belief that the two are not identical.

Inasmuch as Gaston Mercer is the only person of that name and a Negro on the City payroll, agent will make further inquiries elsewhere concerning Edgar Mercer.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Spec. Sgt. in Charge Brennan:
Case originated N.Y. Of e - Journal Made.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/16/23	REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM E. DURN JR. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities (Edgar Mercer)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Continuing on the above matter, last reported by Agent on October 13th, believing that subject might be an employee of the U.S. Post Office Department at the City Hall Station, agent this morning proceeded to the Federal Building on Park Row and made inquiries of George B. Cutler, Superintendent of City Hall Station and learned that Edgar Mercer, a Negro is employed there as a clerk.

Mercer resides at 163 West 145th Str.; was born Sept. 28th, 1886; was appointed a clerk December 6th, 1919; receives a salary of \$1800.00 at the present time and his duties consist of sorting mail. Mercer at present is on the night shift, starting work at 12 midnight. Mr. Cutler stated that Mercer's work has been entirely satisfactory to the P.O. Department.

In view of the fact that Edgar Mercer, the postal clerk resides at 163 West 145th Str., which is in the Negro District of Harlem, and the further fact that he is employed at the City Hall Station, it would appear that this Mercer is identical with the one mentioned in Agent Titus' report of October 3rd, 1923.

So far as agent was able to learn, there is no evidence of radical activities in connection with Mercer's position as

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10/16/23 AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

W.E. DUBOIS JR.

a postal clerk, therefore, this phase of the investigation will be considered closed.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York. Journal to be made at originating office.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/17/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/16/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD. ✓			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent interviewed Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th St., who, during his conversation, said that in a short time we can rejoice as Germany was turning to Bolshevism; that then his party will be on top and Russia will overrun Europe; that this comes next among the countries which will turn to Bolshevism; that Japan was not in the world's war and is not friendly to the United States on account of the treatment the Japanese received in California, which result in Japan's joining with the other darker races to right the wrongs that the white people have perpetrated on the darker races.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. Case originated at New York. Journal made.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/18/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/17/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs and helped address some mail for the Crusader Service and while there found the address of Edgar Mercer, which is 163 West 135th St.,

Briggs said, that he is going out of town for a few days and would start on Friday night, October 19th. Agent went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 205 West 133d St., who said that Briggs was going to Washington, D. C., but she was not aware of his reason for going. Agent also talked with Otto Huiswoud who said, that they are making efforts to hold a forum meeting on Sunday, Oct. 21st.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.
Case originated from Journal Instructions.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 19/23.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 19/23.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, from a confidential source Agent learned that MARCUS GARVEY'S brother-in-law, CLEVELAND JACQUES, has arrived in the United States from JAMAICA, W.I., for the purpose of assisting GARVEY in making his escape from America. GARVEY is reported to be in Los Angeles, Calif., at the present time. However, informant has promised Agent that just as soon as he gets anything definite regarding the attempt to escape he will communicate with Agent at once.

Agent is keeping in close touch with the situation and will notify the Bureau immediately on receipt of further information.

CONTINUED.

Instructions: Edward . Brennan, 3pl. Sgt. in ch re-NY file

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 10-22-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10-20	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent today visited various places in Harlem, but did not learn anything of value.

I later went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133d Street, and was informed by her that she had received a letter from Claude McKay, who is in Russia, stating that Russia had her eyes on the colored people of this country, and the colored people should get together and show some spirit and form a Communist Group, and stand out from the white people, so they could be recognized. He stated they would not get anything by coming up from the South and falling into the hands of the politicians, but should get together and make one mass, in order to get power. He further stated the Communist Party of Russia has a great deal of faith in the colored people of America, and they should get a man of Garvey's type for their leader.

McKay further stated he expected to be in France in a few weeks, but never expected to return to America, but would keep in touch with his friends here and keep them posted, and would assist any good movement that might arise.

I was unable to secure McKay's address from Miss Campbell.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. Case originated at New York. Journal to be made at originating office.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10/23/23	10/19/23	Earl E. Titus.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent met B. E. Tobias on the street and while talking, mentioned that Cyril Briggs had gone to Washington and he told Agent that he had no use for Briggs as he was one of the fellows that sent Marcus Garvey to prison and that any man who would work against his own race to get a little benefit for himself was no good. Agent could get no information out of him in regard to any other movements.

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. File No.
Case originated at New York. Journal to be made originating office.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10/19/23	10/18/23	Earl E. Titus

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED: **At New York:**

Agent called on Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., who was very busy getting ready to make his trip, and asked Agent to help him address some envelopes for the Crusader Service. He wrote a note for Miss Grace Campbell which he asked me to bring to her and which stated that he was going to Washington and requested that she tell Huiswoud to take care of the Crusader Service.

The addresses of the Wholesale co-operatives are: The Central States Co-operative Wholesale, East St. Louis, Ill., and the Co-operative Central Exchange, Superior, Wis.

Agent took the letter to Miss Campbell, 206 W. 133d St., and remained at her home for about an hour, but learned nothing of value to the Department.

HH:J M

October 29, 1923.

Mr. L. E. Sawyer,
P.O. Box 665,
Milwaukee, Wis.

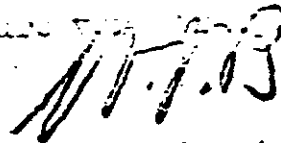
Dear Sir:

Information has been received to the effect that CYRIL BRINGS of New York City, organizer for the African Blood Brotherhood addresses the Co-operative Central Exchange, of Superior, Wis. as one of the "wholesale co-operatives" connected with the African Blood Brotherhood.

As you know the latter is an extremely radical organization operating in New York city etc.

The above is for your information.

Yours truly,



Director.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N. Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/23/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/22/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and was informed that Briggs was still in Washington and would be back Wednesday, October 24th. They got a post card from him, but it had no address on it. Briggs' mother said, that Huiswoud came up to the house and ran off on the mimeograph machine the Crusader Service which she mailed out on Sunday.

Agent afterwards met Miss Grace Campbell on the street, who said, that she had a post card from Briggs, but there was no address on it.

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing of additional interest to the Department.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Prev. to Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Oct. 25, 1923.	Oct. 25, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.G. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above matter, at 10:00 A. M. A gent proceeded to the Federal Building to hear the argument between GEORGE GORDON BATTLE (counsel for defense) and Asst. U. S. Attorney Maxwell Mattuck in regard to a postponement of the date set for the hearing of MARCUS GARVEY'S appeal from conviction (which had been set for this day, October 25th.) Before JUDGE JULIAN MACK, BATTLE asked for a postponement until January 1st, 1924, because they did not have all of their records completed. Asst. U.S. Atty. Mattuck opposed this and JUDGE MACK ruled that one month from today, November 25th, they would be ready for the hearing he then reconsidered the matter and ruled that as the 25th of November came on Sunday, he would allow them until November 26th, 1923.

CONTINUED.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 3160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 27th, 1923.

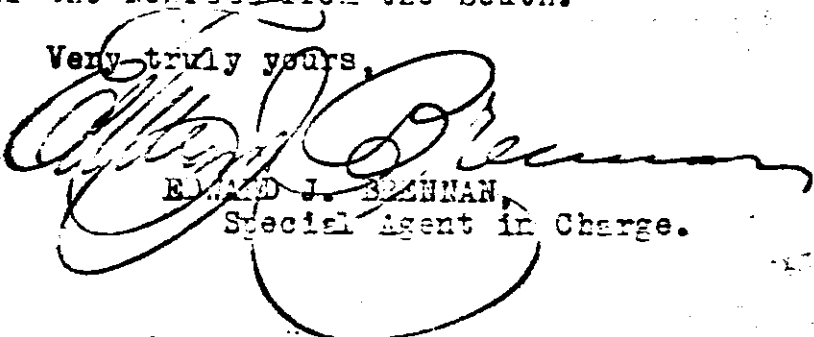
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Circular issued by
African Blood Brotherhood.
N.Y. File No.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a mimeographed circular issued by the African Blood Brotherhood which purports to be a statement of the League for Industrial Democracy, concerning the exodus of the Negroes from the South.

Very truly yours,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

WED

Enclos.

10/20/23
A MIGRATION THAT CAN'T BE STOPPED!

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY SAYS NEGRO EXODUS FROM SOUTH CANNOT BE STOPPED, AND RACIAL FRICTION WILL ONLY FLY INTO THE HANDS OF THE BOSS IN THE NORTH AS IT DOES CONTINUALLY IN THE SOUTH.

BLACK WORKERS MUST BE ORGANIZED AS BROTHERS IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL LABOR, LEAGUE WARNS, FOR "UNLESS NEGROES CAN BE ORGANIZED, WHITE WORKERS IN THEIR INDUSTRIES WILL BE DISORGANIZED."

WILL WHITE LABOR SEE ITS INTERESTS AND ITS DUTY?

Speaking of immigration, here is one employer's idea: President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in an interview with the United Press suggested a method of selective immigration under which plant managers would apply to the government for permission to fill their unskilled labor requirements in Europe." The plan, according to Mr. Grace "would eliminate competitive bidding among plants for labor."

This particular dream of a reservoir of cheap labor will not be fulfilled. The next best thing, many employers think, is to ship in colored workers from the South. The great Negro migration is partly encouraged by employers who find the cotton states a reservoir of cheap labor. But if employers did nothing Negroes would migrate because of conditions in the South. This migration, at best, compels the South to treat the Negroes like men, to abolish the virtual peonage, the humiliating laws and the menace of the mob under which they now live. At worst, this Negro migration to the North may extend the area of race conflict and drag down to yet lower levels the too low standards of white workers in coal mines and steel mills.

There is no stopping the Negro migration as immigration has been stopped. Racial friction will only play into the hands of the boss in the North as it does continually in the South. It will not be easy to organize the Negro fresh from the Mississippi delta. But the Negro in America is such as the white boss made him. White men today owe him a debt that labor may help to pay by organizing the black men as brothers. From a labor standpoint, there is a selfish reason: Unless Negroes can be organized, white workers in their industries will be disorganized.- League for Industrial Democracy.

THIS

IS

YOUR

FIGHT,

SO HELP

US

WAGE

IT.

The African Blood Brotherhood,
2299 Seventh Avenue;
New York City.

Instructions from

Charge Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

No.

N. Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10/26/23	10/24/23	Earl E. Titus ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 215 West 135th St., and was informed that Mr. Briggs would be in from Washington to-night, having so informed them by postal card.

AFRICA OURS, GARVEY TELLS 2,000 NEGROES

COND. BY. 1917 - 7/23
Condemns European Colonization There; Urges Founding of Nation.

Condemning colonization by European nations in Africa, Marcus Garvey, self-styled provisional president of Africa, and president general of the Universal Negro Improvement association, speaking last night before more than 2,000 negroes in the John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal church, declared that Africa is for the negroes, and that they should band together and set up a government there.

"Uncle Tom" is a figure of the past, he said, adding that the negroes have buried him and are still burying his like, every day. A new type of negro, with higher ambitions, has come, the speaker emphasized. But, withal, he continued, the negro is backward and lazy, and will never get anywhere until he decides to go out for himself.

Garvey, who was convicted in New York courts on a charge of using the mail to defraud, in connection with the Black Star steamship line, a subsidiary of the Universal Negro Improvement association, declared that he was willing to do anything to get his race a place in Africa—even go to jail. Garvey attacked the Ku Klux Klan for its frankness in saying that it was for the white man. This, he pointed out, is bringing the negroes to a clearer race consciousness.

"I am calling upon the negroes to remember that America is for the white people, Europe and Russia are for the white people, Asia is for the white people, but Africa must be for the black man. And the sooner the leaders of European nations realize that, the sooner their colonies in Africa, the better it will be for them; for we, the members of the Universal Negro Improvement association, are coming to a new dawn, and we are willing to go to any lengths for the land that is ours."

HH:GA

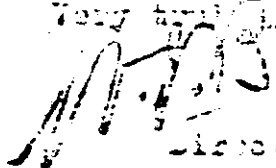
October 30, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOYER

Information has been received to the effect that MARCUS ^O GARVEY, notorious negro radical, is scheduled to speak at a negro church on Fourteenth Street, between J and E Streets, N. W., Tuesday night, November 6th.

Please arrange to have this meeting covered in the usual manner.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N. Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/29/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/27/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus	✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.				

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent visited several places in Harlem among the colored people but learned nothing of interest to the Department. At two p.m. Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found him mailing out the drive notices for the A. B. B. He said that he had about seven hundred more to mail and he was then going to Miss Grace Campbell at 208 West 138th St. to help them in their work; that while there he will make arrangements for the forum meeting as that is one of the important matters to take care of.

Instructions of Spec. Sgt. in Charge Brennan: N. Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. office - Journal Lede.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/5/23	10/31/23	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 136th Str. and was informed that they hadn't seen Briggs for two days and did not know where he had gone nor when he would return.

Agent then went to Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Str. and was informed that there would be no meeting there tonight as they were holding a social function and nobody but members would be admitted. Agent covered other sections of Harlem but learned nothing of interest to the Bureau.

100-1781-6

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge

Bronx: Case originated H.Y. Journal Made. N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/3/23	11/2/23	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

Agent went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and found him writing for the Crusader Service and he said that he had worked very late last night and had mailed out over 9,000 of the drive papers for the A.B.B. Drive and will have about 3,000 more to mail out and would like to get them out this week. He said he intends to follow them up with the Crusader Service and every post will get at least ten copies of them so they can distribute them among their friends.

Agent later proceeded to the vicinity of the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway between 39th and 40th Str., where Lloyd George delivered an address. I saw several crowds dispersed at Broadway and 40th Street but no other information was secured.

Instructions of ec. Agt. in Charge Brennan

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/3/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/25/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent proceeded to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Street and found Briggs writing letters and he stated that while in Washington, he was a very busy man. He said that he went to Washington for the purpose of putting the policies of the African Blood Brotherhood before the United Front Conference and he had seen while there Percy Miller, who is one of the heads of the United Front Conference, who liked the plans of the A.B.B. very much and said that they would finance them in their efforts if they would adopt the U.F.C. by-laws and policies. He further said that they liked the co-operative store and insurance plan as well and so far as they could see it would be a paying proposition. Briggs said that he told him that the A.B.B. was an organization and had its own by-laws and rules, but after a long talk with Miller, said he was going to write to all the posts of the A.B.B. and lay the plans out to them.

Agent

visited a number of places in Harlem but learned nothing additional for the department.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N. Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York city	10/31/23	10/26/23	Earl E. Titus ✓

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found him writing for the Crusader Service. He said he had some notices to get out and would get the service out afterwards; that he was to send notices to all the unions and to all the posts in the world. He remarked that Kelly Miller of the "Messenger" is scheming against him and that he will have an article on this in the next Service. Agent went to the home of Briggs at four o'clock and helped mail out the drive and service. The drive is for the membership and was sent all over the world to negroes. Briggs stated, that there were posts in every place that these membership drive papers went, on the east and west coast of Africa, Jamaica, British Isles, Italy and all dark colonies. Briggs told Agent that Miss Campbell and Mr. Huiswood were mailing out the literature just as fast as he was. At Miss Campbell's home, 206 West 138d St. Agent was unable to get hold of but one copy of the membership drive papers.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 5th, 1923.

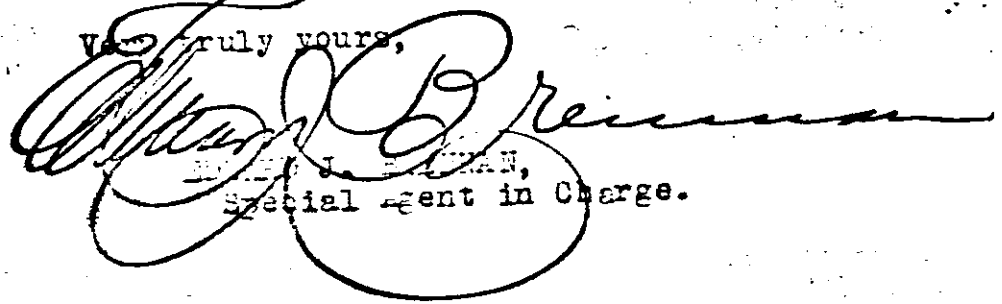
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: J.E. Hoover, Esq.,
Re: African Blood Brotherhood
Crusader Service. N.Y. File
No.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith in duplicate the
"Crusader Service," press release dated November 5th, issued
by the African Blood Brotherhood.

Very truly yours,



WILLIAM J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

WED

Enclos.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York City

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:

New York City

DATE WHEN MADE:

11/2/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

11/1/23

REPORT MADE BY:

Earl E. Titus

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED: at New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 155th St., and found him getting some literature ready for the drive of the A. B. B. Service. He said he had been talking with some of the heads of the unions for the last few days to see what they were going to do, but they promised nothing and he is going to increase his drive to nearly one-third. He further stated that Edgar Mercer was down to see him last night and helped him in his work and said he would see him to-night. They haven't had time to look after the Crusader Service this week, but Briggs says he will get to it at once, although the drive for membership is of great importance to him at this time. He stated, that he has men right in the unions who are spreading propaganda.

Instructions received from Agent in Charge Edw. R. Bonher.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D.C.	11/7/23	11/6/23	A. L. Brent.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: MARCUS GARVEY.		Negro Radical.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Hoover.

On Tuesday evening, November 6, 1923, this Agent attended a meeting which was addressed by Marcus Garvey, at John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets, N. W., Probably the largest audience ever addressed by Garvey in this city were on hand to hear him.

Attorney Joseph H. Stewart, who has been identified with all of Garvey's activities in this city, acted as Master of Ceremonies, and in introducing the speaker referred to him as the most wide awake, the only, NEGRO in the world.

The subject was quite as outspoken in his address as he was before his trial and conviction; in fact, his address was substantially the same as the one delivered by him at the Lincoln Memorial Church, 11th & R streets, N. W., on April 21st last.

Mr. Garvey began by stating that he had just returned from a trip across the continent by way of the South. He remarked that he liked the south better than any other part of the United States because he understood the southern people better. They being very frank and outspoken

in regard to the Negro. They make no pretence of being willing to accept him in any other manner than his present status in the south allows, whereas people further north are very hard to understand because they are always on the fence and are likely to flop either way.

He went on to say that he wanted to tell the negroes how much progress they were making - none at all, stating that the negroes are the most backward, the laziest people in the world. Instead of getting out and going after what they want they sit around and expect the white man to give them what he has.

He referred to Booker Washington, as the greatest man the world has produced during this century, and said that his work would live forever.

He pointed out that at the present rate of increase of the white race in about one or possibly two years there would be no room on this continent for the negro and as it is a white man's country the negro will be compelled to go or be exterminated. Therefore he advises going while the going is good. He said that he does not blame the white people for keeping the negroes down; he blames the negroes for allowing them to do it. He said the white race has risen to power and glory, the yellow race has risen to power and glory, and the black race thru the U. N. I. A., will rise to power and glory.

Referring to his recent trial in New York, Carvey said there were three things he might do - go to Heaven, hell, or jail, but the U. N. I. A., would not be stopped whatever might happen to him.

He referred to the minerals and oil and other riches of this

country saying they were for the white man because this is his country, but the wealth of Africa is for the black man because that is his country, and he is going to have them no matter what means may be necessary to get them; adding the sooner the white people now colonizing Africa realize that and get out the better for them.

Garvey closed his remarks by paying his respects to America, the Greatest Democracy in the world, the greatest Republic in the world, the greatest nation in the world - for the white man.

There were between fifteen hundred and two thousand people in the audience.

Admission fee of 50¢ paid in cash by Agent.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
EDWARD J. BRENNAN

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8166
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nov. 9 1923

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington D.C.

RE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Dear Sir:

Assistant U.S. Attorney Maddox spoke to me yesterday and also today to arrange to have Special Agent Mortimer J. Davis here as soon as possible for the reason that the above named defendant, Marcus Garvey has filed a bill of exception and the Government has to reply to same within the next two weeks.

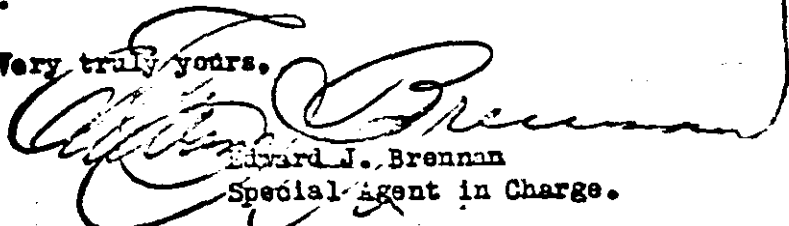
Mr. Maddox states that Davis is almost indispensable and it will be absolutely necessary that he should have the services of Agent Davis to aid and assist him in preparing the Government's answer.

I explained to Mr. Maddox that Davis is now in Savannah on another important investigation and the date of his return I did not know but that we consider the Marcus Garvey case also a very important one and that I would write the Director and put the facts up to him and request that arrangements be made to have Agent Davis return to New York to assist him on this case.

Mr. Maddox stated that in view of the circumstances he would do everything in his power to arrange his matters, and requested that Special Agent Davis be here in New York not later than next Wednesday morning Nov. 14 1923.

I would thank you to please arrange to have Special Agent Davis here next Wednesday.

Very truly yours,


Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

HN:GA

November 10, 1933.

Dodge
De Soto Hotel
Savannah, Georgia

Instruct Agent Davis arrange arrive New York not
later than Wednesday November fourteenth STOP TWO

Burns

190-1781-6

Instructions of Spec. t. in Charge Brennan: N.Y File No.
Case originated N.Y. Rice - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/6/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/5/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent visited the home of Cyril V. Briggs and was informed that Mr. Briggs went downtown early this morning and would not be home until late in the evening. Then went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell and found no one at home. Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the Negro people and learned nothing for the benefit of the Bureau.

Later agent saw an advertisement in the Indianapolis Spokesman for the membership drive of the African Blood Brotherhood.

HN:JMA

November 16, 1923.

Mr. E. L. Osborne,
P. O. Box 1038,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of information to the effect that a recent advertisement appeared in a periodical called the Indianapolis "Spokesman", relative to a membership drive of the African Blood Brotherhood.

As you know this is a particularly radical organization doing propaganda work in negro circles, and your attention is called thereto in order that appropriate investigation may be made of the periodical in question and of the situation in general.

Yours very truly,


Director.

Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.
Instructions of Special Agent in Charge Brennan:

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/8/23	11/5/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro medical activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, and found him looking over his records and he said that he had been down to the Workers' Party for two days looking for the list of secretaries of the Liner's Unions, which had been misplaced by some one or stolen. He said that every one of the secretaries belong to the A.B.B.'s and that they are 90,000 strong. As soon as he finds the list, he will send out circulars to them. He said that he is carrying on the biggest drive since the organization started. He said that he had arranged for the general organizer of the Liners' Union to make speeches.

Briggs said that he hoped to get the Forum started soon and that there will be a meeting of the A.B.B. on the evening of the 7th.

I visited a number of places in Harlem among the Negroes but failed to secure any additional information of value to the Bureau.

190-1781-6

Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/6/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/3/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent met Mr. John T. Morris of 210 West 133rd Str. and he advised me there we are to have a big meeting at 149 West 136th Str. on Sunday night, Nov. 11th.

Called on Cyril V. Briggs and found him mailing out the Crusader Service. He said that when we get the Negro worked up to the extent where he will do for himself as the fighting Irish did, then we will be recognized and not until then. He spoke about the moving picture "The Birth of a Nation" and said that the Negroes had protested about it, but nothing was done. He said that every picture of this kind should be smashed. He further said that he now has the drive on and after it sinks into the Negroes mind, they will have to be recognized. He said we have to organize and that this drive is to wake the Negro up.

Instructions of Sp. . in Charge
Brennan:

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/12/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/9/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CATRICAL BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 W. 135th Str. and found him writing for the Crusader Service and he said he was getting some good response from the drive now and the percentage was far greater than he anticipated. He said he was talking with Mr. Huiswood last night and he told him that he would be able to get a list of the miners secretaries by tonight.

Agent then visited a number of places in Harlem among the Negroes but learned nothing more of interest to the Bureau.

Instructions of Spect. Lt. in Charge
Brennan:

New York, N.Y.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/13/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/10/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro radical activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs and helped mail out 750 Crusader Service bulletins. Briggs said that he received a letter from the General Secretary of the Miner's Union saying that he would mail him a list of the secretaries and that he should have it by Monday morning. He said he would then be able to complete his drive.

Agent then went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd Str. W. and while there, Mr. L.N. Coles of Philadelphia came in and said that he wanted Mr. Otto E. Huiswood and Miss Campbell to speak in a church in Philadelphia on Sunday. Miss Campbell told him that as she was unable to go she had got W.A. Domingo to go in her place and they were to go to Washington and speak tonight and would be in Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon and would then speak in the church as was intended for her to do. Coles went to the telegraph office and sent a telegram to that effect. Later agent talked with Coles, who said that he was in for anything radical and that he has been a radical 16 years and that by hard work he was beginning to work the Negroes up there.

RM:J.M

November 20, 1923.

Mr. Walter C. Foster,
P. O. Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

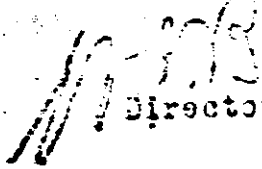
Dear Sir:

Information has been received to the effect that one ~~L. H. Coles~~ of Philadelphia was recently in New York City and made arrangements for one W. A. Domingo to speak in a Philadelphia church on November 12th.

The arrangement entered into by Coles was with the representatives of the African Blood Brotherhood and it is evident that Coles, Domingo, et al. are connected with that organization.

The foregoing is for your information.

Yours very truly,


Director.

Instructions Sgt. in Charge Brennan:

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/12/23	11/8/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs and found Briggs writing for the Crusader Service and he said he was downtown all day yesterday trying to locate the list of the Liner's Union, but so far he has not been able to obtain it. He said he was not getting any rapid results from the drive as yet but thinks that after he gets the Liner's list things will change. He said, he had received a letter from a business man downtown this morning, but didn't mention his name, who is an anti-communist and who offered him a position but that he wrote and told him he didn't want it. He said this man will now know we mean business and that the Communist does not want to co-operate with any one at all.

190-1781-6

Office of
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 19th, 1923.

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

Attention: J. E. Hoover, Esq.
African Blood Brotherhood, Negro
Radical Activities, N. Y. File No.

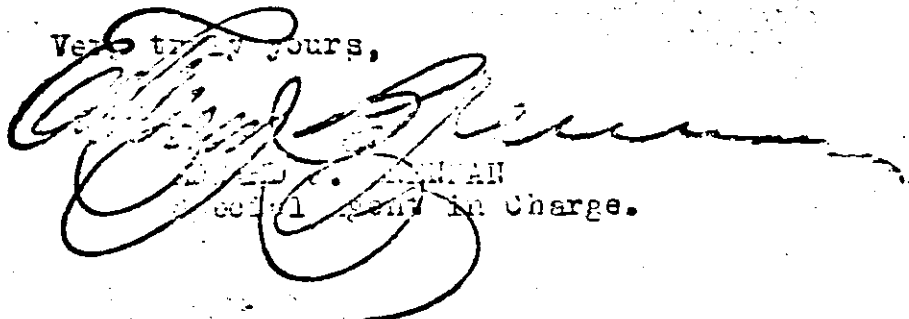
Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith two copies of a "Special Bulletin," dated Nov. 19th, 1923 and issued by the African Blood Brotherhood, calling attention of the membership to the establishment by the organization of an insurance and sick benefit fund.

It will be observed that the organization proposes to pay \$100.00 death benefit and a sick benefit of \$8.00 per week for 40 weeks.

Having in mind the fraud practiced on the Negro people by Marcus Garvey, through the Black Star Line, inquiries will be instituted in this city with a view to ascertaining whether the State insurance laws are being complied with and in the event they are not, it is proposed to turn over such information as may be obtained by this office to the County District Attorney for such action as he may deem desirable.

Very truly yours,



J. E. HOOVER
Special Agent in Charge.

JGT-WED

Enclos.

REGULAR MEETING

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD. Subject: INSURANCE

Dated November 19, 1923.

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

The following information is sent you by order of the Supreme Executive Council of the Brotherhood:-

The Insurance Department is now in operation.

Delay in organizing this Department was due to the care and work involved in order to keep up the Brotherhood's record of fair dealing with its members and the public in general. Every precaution has accordingly been taken for your full protection and the effective and satisfactory operation of the Insurance Department, and the following decisions reached:

First, that the protection of this Department shall be extended only to those who are members of the Brotherhood;

Second, that the funds of this Department shall be kept separately from the ~~other~~ general funds of the Brotherhood;

Third, that while the Posts or branches of the Brotherhood are made responsible for the payment of the Sick benefits of their members, the Supreme Executive Council shall accept this responsibility whenever a Post is unable to meet its obligations.

Fourth, that the initiation fee into the Insurance Department shall be the sum of two (\$2.00) dollars for all persons under forty-six years of age and in good health at the time. For applicants over forty-six years of age and under sixty-five, the initiation fee shall be five dollars. For persons over sixty-five years of age and under seventy the initiation fee shall be ten dollars.

Fifth, that the dues shall be fifty (50) cents a month for all members.

Sixth, that a Sick benefit of Six (\$6.00) dollars a week is authorized by the Supreme Executive Council, and may be increased at the discretion of the Post to which the sick member belongs. The Council authorizes and pledges a payment of six dollars a week for forty weeks, and ~~one~~ three dollars a week for another forty weeks, in case of necessity.

Seventh, that of the monthly dues of 50 cents, the sum of 20 cents shall be retained by the Post Treasury for the payment of the Sick benefits of its members for which it is responsible, with the provision heretofore stated that the Supreme Executive Council pledges such payments in the event of insolvency of any Post. The remaining 30 cents of the monthly dues shall be forwarded to the Supreme Executive Council for the Death Fund of the organization.

Eighth, the Death benefit shall be \$100 to every and any financial member and wife. The Death benefit shall be paid by the Supreme Executive Council within 24 hours of notification of death.

Ninth, that no member is entitled to any benefits until he has been six (6) months in the Insurance Department.

Tenth, that any member who is an alien in his insurance dues for twenty days past the first of the month, which is the date on which all dues should be paid in the Brotherhood, shall be considered unfinancial and shall not be entitled to any benefits from the Insurance Department of the Brotherhood.

Eleventh, that any member of the Insurance Department who has not paid his regular membership dues in the Brotherhood for the period of three months and is accordingly unfinancial in the Brotherhood shall be considered as unfinancial in the Insurance Department, by reason of the provision that the protection of the Insurance Department shall not be extended to others than members of the Brotherhood.

Twelfth, that each Post has the right as a branch of a fraternal organization, to ask for contributions from its membership for the purpose of further helping the family of a deceased brother or sister, and may use all constitutional means whereby to raise such monies as they are needed.

Fraternally yours,

Executive Head, A. D. B.

"THE A. D. B. - THE NEGRO'S ROCK OF Gibraltar!"

P. S. Remember the SECOND PRIZE can be won by bringing in 500

AFRICAN BROTHERHOOD. Subject: INSURANCE

Dated November 13, 1923.

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

The following information is sent you by order of the Supreme Executive Council of the Brotherhood:-

The Insurance Department is now in operation.

Delay in organizing this Department was due to the care and work involved in order to keep up the Brotherhood's record of fair dealing with its members and the public in general. Every precaution has accordingly been taken for your full protection and the effective and satisfactory operation of the Insurance Department, and the following decisions reached:

First, that the protection of this Department shall be extended only to those who are members of the Brotherhood;

Second, that the funds of this Department shall be kept separately from the former general funds of the Brotherhood;

Third, that while the Posts or branches of the Brotherhood are made responsible for the payment of the Sick Benefits of their members, the Supreme Executive Council shall accept this responsibility whenever a Post is unable to meet its obligations.

Fourth, that the initiation fee into the Insurance Department shall be the sum of two (\$2.00) dollars for all persons under forty-six years of age and in good health at the time. For applicants over forty-six years of age and under sixty-five, the initiation fee shall be five dollars. For persons over sixty-five years of age and under seventy the initiation fee shall be ten dollars.

Fifth, that the dues shall be fifty (50) cents a month for all members.

Sixth, that a Sick Benefit of Six (\$6.00) dollars a week is authorized by the Supreme Executive Council, but may be increased at the discretion of the Post to which the sick member belongs. The Council authorizes and pledges a payment of six dollars a week for forty weeks, and six three dollars a week for another forty weeks, in case of necessity.

Seventh, that of the monthly dues of 50 cents, the sum of 20 cents shall be retained by the Post Treasury for the payment of the Sick Benefits of its members for which it is responsible, with the provision heretofore stated that the Supreme Executive Council pledges such payments in the event of insolvency of any Post. The remaining 30 cents of the monthly dues shall be forwarded to the Supreme Executive Council for the Death Fund of the organization.

Eighth, the Death Benefit shall be \$100 to every and any financial member who dies. The death benefit shall be paid by the Supreme Executive Council within 24 hours of notification of death.

Ninth, that no member is entitled to any benefits until he has been six (6) months in the Insurance Department.

Tenth, that any member who is unpaid up in his insurance dues for twenty days past the first of the month, which is the date on which all dues should be paid in the Brotherhood, shall be considered unfinancial and shall not be entitled to any benefits from the Insurance Department of the Brotherhood.

Eleventh, that any member of the Insurance Department who has not paid his regular membership dues in the Brotherhood in the period of three months and is accordingly unfinancial in the Brotherhood shall be considered as unfinancial in the Insurance Department, by reason of the provision that the protection of the Insurance Department shall not be extended to others than members of the Brotherhood.

Twelfth, that each Post has the right as a branch of a fraternal organization, to ask for contributions from its membership for the purpose of further helping the family of a deceased brother or sister, and may use all constitutional means whereby to raise such monies as may be needed.

Fraternally yours,

Executive Head, A. B. B.

"THE A. B. B. - THE NEGRO'S ROCK OF GIANTS!"

Remember the SECOND FUND can be won by bringing in SIX

In :ructions of Sr .Agt. in Charge Brennan: P ~ File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/16/23	11/12/25	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent saw Mr. W.A. Domingo on 135th Street and went with him to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and while there Domingo said he was in Philadelphia with Otto E. Huiswood and while there made a speech in one of the churches there. He said it was a little old church and that it was crowded. He said Huiswood made a fine speech and succeeded in convincing his audience, and if given the chance would make one of the best organizers there is. He said housing conditions in that city are in bad shape and Huiswood got a committee of that church together for the purpose of calling all the local ministers together to see if they couldn't get better living conditions.

Briggs said he met Cules and had a talk with him and found him a pretty nice chap and there was no truth in what he had been told about him.

Domingo said he saw in the Chicago Defender that DuBoise was to go to West Africa.

Domingo further said that Garvey was gaining ground

NEW YORK, N.Y.

11/16/23

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

EARL E. WILKS

in his new movement and after he gets a few of those grafters out of his order, he will have one of the foremost organizations in the country.

He said Garvey learned a great deal while in jail and had time to think over his mistakes. He said that the N.A.A.C.P.

is a good organization and are getting good results out Garvey has the ability of organizing. He said that Garvey in his trip out west made a good many friends who are now willing to help him.

Briggs said he had received a letter from Claude McKay to the effect that he was in Germany and that he was to stay there until something happened.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/15/23	11/15/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, and he told me that since Huiswood spoke in Philadelphia, he believed the organization would grow there and that a good many negroes would join the A.B.B. He further said that Grace Campbell had told him that she was going to see about the hall for the Forum meeting and she said she was quite sure she would get it. He said that he had received a partial list of the Miners Union Secretaries and Huiswood said he would be able to furnish him with the balance soon.

Agent went to Liberty Hall on two different occasions about 9 and 10 o'clock, the usual time of meetings there and although some kind of a small meeting was going on, no speeches were made.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/19/23	11/16/23	EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent attended a meeting of the above organization at the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd Street. The meeting was opened at 9:00 P.M. and closed at 10:30 P.M. Earl E. Titus acted as chairman, Huiswood being absent. A report was read which stated that all expenses for Huiswood and Dominga were paid for by the posts they visited and that they gained over 300 members in the various posts they addressed.

Briggs reported mailing out 9,000 drive letters and stated he had received good results from the drive. Briggs then introduced the sick and death benefit insurance, which was accepted by those present and turned over to the Supreme Council and all posts will abide by the council in the discussion. A discussion was had on this matter and it was shown that other lodges had an insurance plan and as they were not a lodge but an organization, they would have to have something of that kind to build up the organization and to increase its membership, especially in New York City. They said it would be a general

NEW YORK, N.Y. 11/19/23 11/16/23 A.B.B.

E.E.TITUS

order all through the A.B.B. and every member would take out a policy and make the order grow. It was voted that there would be another meeting on Friday, Nov. 23rd for the next meeting and final reports would then be turned in.

Richard B. Moore said that the N.A.A.C.P. was to have an open forum in Harlem next week and he wants this organization to have their forum opened again by all means as he believes good results will come from it.

Moore, Grace Campbell and Bernard Pinder were appointed by the chair to look for a place for the forum and report at the next meeting. Miss Campbell said that in other cities they could have their meetings in churches but in New York City they couldn't as the Government always had representatives at these meetings and would order them out and maybe arrest them.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8180
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

35 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 21st, 1923.

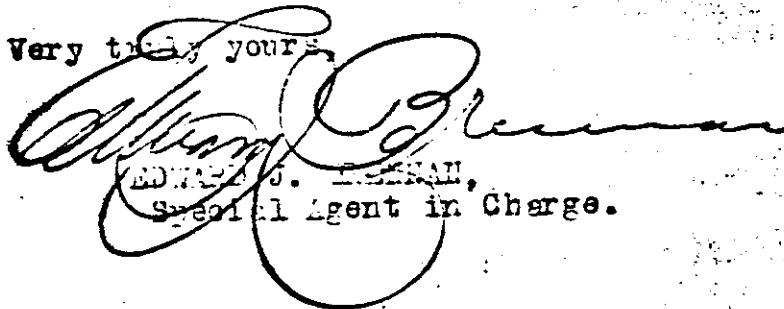
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: J. E. Hoover, Asst.
Re: African Blood Brotherhood -
Negro Medical Activities. N.Y.
File No.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith two copies of the Special Membership Bulletin of the African Blood Brotherhood, which sets forth the organization's stand on various matters touching upon the race question.

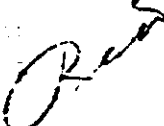
Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

JGE-WED

Enclos. 2.



THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

The Spirit of the A. B. B.

Apart from the knowledge of the personal benefits which membership in the A. B. B. has brought you, what do you know of the African Blood Brotherhood?

You know of the benefits to you of its Sick and Death Benefit Department, of its educational classes and forums, of its Sokols or Calisthenic Clubs, of its Co-operative Enterprises whereby all of the investors are benefitted rather than just the few big share holders and the officers as is notoriously the case in capitalist corporation concerns; and you know of its industrial units in which the workers are organized to protect themselves, better their economic status and raise their standard of living. But what do you know of the spirit of the A. B. B. as a race organization?

Its attitude on a Free Africa? Its whole-hearted advocacy of liberation for the African peoples, but its opposition to wholesale immigration of the American Negro to that continent? Its reasons for believing that 12,000,000 Negroes in America, at the heart of an imperialist system, occupy a position of the ~~xxx~~ highest strategic value and once thoroughly organized and intelligently and courageously led could easily utilize that position for, first, elevating their own status, and, secondly, for inspiring, stimulating and helping a revolt against white rule on the part of the warrior peoples of Africa?

Its attitude on the European situation? Its frank hope for another war in Europe in which the white nations will commit suicide on the door-steps of Asia and Africa? Its reasons for believing that such a war would benefit the colored races of the world, and of Africa and America in particular, because of the opportunities the resultant chaos in Europe would offer the Africans and Asiatics for throwing off the blighting domination of the white race, and the increased respect which the American Negro group will receive as a result of the establishment of free, strong states in Africa?

Its attitude on the European debt to this country? Its opposition to any cancellation of that debt, because, first, such cancellation would simply shift the burden from the imperialist-capitalist thieves of Europe to the shoulders of the American working-class, to which 99 per cent. of the American Negro group belong; and, second, because such cancellation would lessen the burden under which the imperialist-capitalist nations of Europe are now forced to stagger toward their doom? The burden that is surely and swiftly dragging them down to barbarism and impotency?

(see next page)

Special Memo ... Bulletin, page 2....

Its attitude on the Soldiers' Bonus? A belief that the workers - colored and white - who fought in the last war "to end war", "war to make the world safe for democracy", etc., should get a fraction of the immense wealth reaped by the profiteers who stayed at home to mulct the families of the men in the trenches? Its belief that not only should the bonus be paid but that it should be paid by a tax on wealth rather than by further adding to the taxation burdens of the poor man?

Its opposition to the American Legion as a jim-crow soldier organization and an employers' instrument to be used, alternately with the Ku Klux Klan, against the working-class of this country, to which 99 per cent. of the Negro people in the United States belong? Its partiality to and support of the World War Veterans as a square deal soldier organization? A rank and file organization free of racial discrimination and capitalist control?

Its uncompromising and aggressive opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and all anti-Negro movements because it does not believe in compromising the future of the Negro or in cowardly laying down while the race is under attack and menaced by evil forces?

Its attitude on Bolshevism and Communism? Its belief that all such forces as menace white capitalist control of the world, European eminent domain, and the imperialist regimes of Europe should be encouraged by the darker peoples who stand to benefit most by the undermining and destruction of European imperialism and white world domination?

Its three-year-old agitation for a United Negro Front as the only logical method for successfully meeting the onslaughts of our myriad foes and of materially advancing the interests of our race? Its reasons for supporting wholeheartedly and unselfishly the present move in that direction engineered by the United Front Conference of which, with the N. A. A. C. P., the National Equal Rights League and other leading Negro organizations, it is a member?

Its fostering of the Co-operative Movement because that movement has proved in Europe and the United States its huge possibilities for successful operation, and its capacity for lifting up the under-dog and protecting the masses from the selfish, individualistic exploitation of the ~~xxxx~~ capitalists?

All these questions are adequately dealt with in "Solidarity", the only mimeographed ~~xxxx~~ organ of the A. B. C., which is sent to all members who are financial. Have you been getting your copy regularly? Are you financial? Make yourself financial. Remember you must be financial in your general membership to get the full benefit of the protection of the Sick and Death Benefit Department. Your general membership costs only 25 cents a month. Make yourself financial at once.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8168
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 21st, 1923.

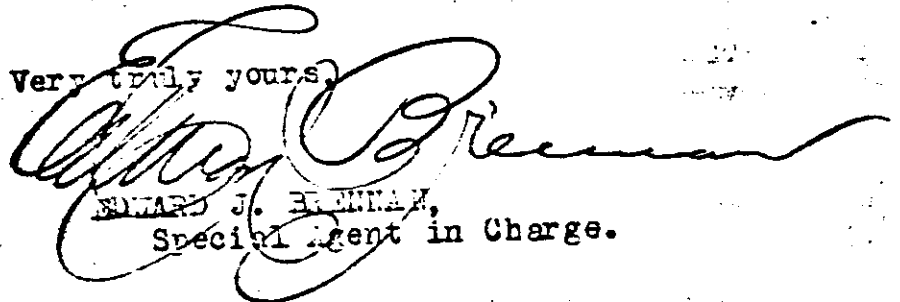
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: J. E. Hoover, Esq.
Re: African Blood Brotherhood -
Negro radical activities. N.Y.
File No.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith two copies each of the
Program and Aims of the African Blood Brotherhood and application
blanks for membership.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

JGT-ND
Encls. 2.

m 11/21/23

Instructions of Spec. Agent in Charge
Case originated at New York

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	11/21/25	11/13/25 to 11/21/25	Mortimer J. Davis ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY,		Via. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

In company with Agent James E. Amos, the writer had a conference with Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck, who requested that we compare the Bill of Exceptions filed by the subject with the original testimony in the case.

Pursuant to his request, and with the consent of Agent in Charge Brennan, the writer and Agent Amos has been so engaged during the period shown above.

Continued.

Instructions of Spec. Sgt. in Charge Brennan:
Case originated in Office - Journal Made.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/22/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/21/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERSHOOD Negro Medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent called at the home of Mr. Cyril V. Briggs and was informed that he would not be home until tomorrow.

Then visited a number of places and during the evening went to Liberty Hall, but found only a few members about and no regular meeting taking place. I remained there from 9.00 P.M. until 9.30 P.M., during which time secured no information of value to the Bureau.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/22/23	11/19/23	JOSEPH G. TUCLER ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES Sick and Death Benefit Fund Established by above Organization.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Today this office received from Special Agent Earl E. Titus, copies of a mimeographed letter issued by "Executive Head" of the African Blood Brotherhood. The letter, which is addressed to "Dear Sisters and Brothers," states "the Insurance Department is now in operation," and goes on to say that those members of the African Blood Brotherhood who join the Insurance Department, will be paid a sick benefit of \$6.00 per week for forty weeks and \$100.00 in the event of death.

As this letter does not state whether the organization had complied with the State Insurance Laws, I today called at the New York Office of the State Superintendent of Insurance, 165 Broadway on the presumption that a possible fraud might be contemplated by Briggs and his associates under the guise of insurance and sick benefit fund.

At this office I interviewed Mr. Diefendorf of the Legal Department, who informed me that it depended upon the membership and amount of insurance offered church, social and beneficial organizations, whether they be classified on a footing with insurance companies. He added that societies with a member

190-1781-6

NEW YORK, N.Y. 11/22/23 AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD J.C. TUCKER

ship of over 2,000 who offered to pay insurance of more than \$400.00, were required to make returns and a statement of their financial condition to the State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Diefendorf stated that while the African Blood Brotherhood offered to pay less than the above amount as a death benefit, which would exempt it from the class of societies required to make a return, he would, if I would furnish him with additional information, have one of his investigators look the matter up and get more detailed information regarding the African Blood Brotherhood's insurance scheme. I arranged to furnish Mr. Diefendorf later with the address of Briggs and such additional information as I might be able to secure.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Supr Sgt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/22/23	11/21/23	JOSEPH G. TUCKER ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES Sick and Death Benefit Fund Established by above Organization.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Continuing on the above investigation last reported upon by the writer on the 19th instant, I today again called at the office of the State Superintendent of Insurance, 165 Broadway and furnished Mr. Diefendorf of the Legal Department with the address of Cyril Briggs and a copy of the circular letter being distributed throughout the membership of the African Blood Brotherhood by Briggs. He stated that he would have confidential investigation made of this matter and inform me later of the result of same.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of S. Sgt. in Charge
Brennan:

N.Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/21/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/17/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL S. TIFUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 W. 135th Str. and helped mail out the Crusader Service. Briggs said that the meeting last night was the best meeting we have had in quite some time and from now on the organization will meet regularly in order to build up the organization. He said the insurance plan will give the members something for their money.

Briggs said what he wanted to do was to get the Negroes out of the strike breaking class and build up an organization where we can demand certain things as well as the White People. He said the K.K.K., the U. of C. and the Jews, as well as various nationalities are against us and are keeping us down.

During my conversation with Briggs, I learned that he was born in Nevia, West Indies.

Agent then went to the home of Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd Str. She said that Briggs was working very hard for the Party but she thought he was worried very much about something since the Workers' Party moved its headquarters to Chicago. She said

NEW YORK, N.Y. 11/21/23 11/17/23 AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD E.E. TITUS

that while the headquarters of the Workers' Party was here Briggs held a position with them that paid \$50.00 a week and that he had time for the African Blood Brotherhood work at the same time.

Agent then visited a number of places in the Negro District of Harlem but learned nothing additional for the Bureau.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Mode.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/21/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/20/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and found him mailing out a Special Bulletin for the A.B.B. Drive and he said we are making great progress now and all that we need is some more speakers like Huiswood. He said that he had received a number of letters from workers in Chicago who said they would do all they could to help us in our drive and would circulate our literature in the meetings that they hold.

Agent helped mail out some of the Special Bulletins and then visited a number of other places in the Harlem district, but secured no additional information of value.

Instructions of Spc. Agt. in Charge Brennan:
Case originated in Office - Journal Issue.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/21/23	11/19/23	EARL S. TITUS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent called at the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th Str. and found him mailing out Special Bulletins for the A.B.B. and he said he was mailing one to each of the members of the organization and he felt the membership would take a great interest in it.

I saw Grace Campbell on Saturday night and she said Huiswood is going on another tour as he had done so much good while on the last one and had got such good results he is going to try it again.

Briggs said that he had received a great many replies from the South and West from the drive. He said the insurance plan will not go into effect until the first of the year and by that time he will be fully prepared to take care of it.

Notices have been sent to all members of the local post to be present at the next meeting which will take place at Grace Campbell's next Friday night, Nov. 23rd.

A number of other places in the Negro District of Harlem were visited, but no additional information was secured of interest to the Bureau.

Nov. 23, 1923.

Mr. R. D. Spencer,
P. O. Box 987,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Re: Marcus Garvey, Negro
Radical Activities.

Dear Sir:

This office has been advised that Marcus Garvey is scheduled to address a meeting in your city at the People's Gospel Tabernacle, Bran and Center Streets, on Tuesday, November 27th at 8:15 p.m.

The above is sent you for such attention as is deemed warranted.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BERNHART,
Special Agent in Charge.

CJS:WJK
Ct Wash.

WASH FOR VETS BUREAU SC...
(Crusader Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. The investigation of the Veterans' Bureau, which proceeded fiercely for a time, with enough graft and corruption uncovered in the early stages to fill a modest wing in any penitentiary, or to invite intervention by a foreign power if the United States was of, say, the size and strength of Haiti, and brought out into the sunlight crooked contracts, padded accounts, straight and fancy larceny from the Government and every form of hoodling known to the inventive mind of the crooked American politician, has finally sizzled down. The investigation uncovered too much in the early stages, and threatened to cover too much more, so the Republicans called it off with only the surface scratched and nobody in jail. Moreover, there is no serious expectation that anybody will go to jail despite the pliancy of the crimes and the wealth of available legal proof.

In the meantime, the United States Government is engaged in eradicating "political corruption" in the once free republic of Haiti!

SCIENCE PROMISES LONGER SPAN TO HUMAN LIFE
(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, Dec.--With the subject of rejuvenation being earnestly discussed in scientific circles, and with European scientists performing what in other ages would be looked upon as miracles, it is interesting to note that America is rapidly waking to the marvels of modern science.

At the same time that a noted German surgeon announces discovery of a method of blood transfusion which not only rejuvenates aged patients submitting themselves to it but prolongs life, an American naturopathist, Dr. John W. Marshall, 550 Manhattan Avenue, has announced a process of "purifying the blood stream" whereby the "issues of the human body is cleansed of all wastes and obstructions and disease eliminated".

Dr. Marshall claims to be able to cure even chronic ailments such as gonorrhea, tonsillitis, adenoids, chronic constipation, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, cancer, tumor, syphilis, etc. by his process of "blood purification". He claims to have effected many such cures, and is backed up in some of his statements by former patients interviewed by the writer.

GURVEY WILL NOT AID FIGHT ON KLAN
(Crusader Service)

ST LOUIS, Dec.--Commenting editorially on the organized fight against the pernicious Ku Klux Klan which is being carried on by most Negro organizations and leaders, the St. Louis Argus comments on the Gurvey position in the following caustic remarks: "In our fight against the Ku Klux Klan, we expect the cooperation of all race groups and organizations, except the U. S. G. Gurvey has declared that the Universal Negro Improvement Association is not opposed to the Klan, we wonder will the members be bound by such a statement."

A CAPTURING OF PRINCIPLES
~~A ...~~
(Chicago Trip)

~~Since~~ Since Marcus Gurvey has been successful in getting out of the Tombs prison until his case can reach its final trial has been quite successful in cluttering up his paper, the Negro World, with hair straightening advertisements and face bleaches, since he has a keen eye for getting money and none can gainsay it since he plans to transplant all of his people back in Africa, can appreciate his idea, he will be able to sell many loads of bleach and hair straightener to the African people when he gets over there. His paper, like The Defender, seems to be bent on getting the Ethiopian's skin and taking the curl out of his hair, a dead end way to "unite the four hundred black people of the world and build up armies to fight on the battle plains of Africa". The Argus started criticizing "the World's Greatest Weekly" because of the character of its advertisements and now he has fallen into the same evil way. Gurvey is a great man when it comes to getting the money from the people. Somehow he got that "ambition should be made of sterner stuff."

(Please correct our address on your mail if you have not done so. It is no longer 229 Seventh Avenue, but P. O. Box 30, Station B, New York City.)

KING T BUCKLES ON VIEW AT CAMP

They Are Solid Gold and Made by Process Unknown to Modern People

OTHER RICH FINDS

Bouquets and Statues of Gold, Miniatures of Monkeys, Etc., Discovered in Tomb of Negro King
(Crusader Service)

LUXOR, Egypt, Dec.- Six more showcases containing rare and beautiful treasures from Tut-ankh-amen's tomb have just been added to the collection of seven cases already on display in the Cairo museum, giving visitors an admirable idea of the artistry of the eighteenth dynasty craftsmen.

Probably the finest piece in the collection of which almost every object is a masterpiece, is the Negro Pharaoh's little jewel box of solid ivory yellowed with age, with knobs, hinges and feet of solid gold, inscribed on the front with the King's name and on the back with the lotus symbol of Upper Egypt.

Also of interest are the King's buckles of openwork sheet gold, with scenes inlaid in tiny golden granules, representing a process said to be unknown today, while the gold pendants, scarabs and bezels are exquisitely carved.

In the meantime, continued excavations have discovered against the outer shrine another huge bouquet of flowers, faded to a drab color by their long preservation.

On a black beam of the outer shrine, which encloses the inner shells around the sarcophagus, were found two statues covered with gold, representing monkeys, one seated on a miniature chair and the other so placed that the tail curled around the woodwork. It is believed they were posted there to represent sentries protecting the sanctity of the inner shrines and whatever lies beneath them.

KLAN SUPPORTERS WIN IN OKLA.

(Crusader Service)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec.- Opponents of legislation to reveal the membership of secret orders won another victory in Oklahoma State Senate today when that body, by a vote of 19 to 13, rejected an amendment to the original bill which would have made membership lists available to any competent court.

"GOLDEN SPOON" HEIRS LETTER WITHOUT IT

(Crusader Service)

DIG RAPIDS, Mich. Dec.- Senator W. N. Ferris is opposed to fortunes being used at the discretion of heirs and will go to Washington prepared to boost legislation that would all but all sort inheritances, he said here tonight in his "home town" address.

Young men and women would be better off, he said, and make higher marks in the world if they started life with little. He said inheritances made parasites out of those to whom they were left, and constituted an inconsistency in a democracy.

SEES U. S. MOVE TO ANNEX WEST INDIES

(Crusader Service)

LONDON, Dec.- Lord Burnham, lecturing tonight before the Royal Society of Arts on the subject of the needs of the West Indies, referred to what he maintained was a movement for annexation of the West Indies in the United States, and explained that the reasons for this were commercial and financial. He added that had it not been for the business enterprise and organizing capacity of American citizens, the British West Indies would be on the rocks ~~xxxx~~ of bankruptcy today as a result of gross neglect on the part of the "mother country".

WOULD DIVIDE TO RULE

(Crusader Service)

ZAMBOANCO, Mindanao Province, P. I., Dec.- The American Chamber of Commerce of Mindanao and Sulu today called Resident Collado, asking for his immediate consideration of the proposal for separation of the islands of Mindanao, Sulu and ~~xxxx~~ from the Philippine Government as an unorganized territory under the American flag.

The suggestion has evoked a storm of protest from native inhabitants of the islands named, who see an attempt to weaken the Filipino people, by dividing them in order the easier to continue alien rule in the islands.

100-1781-6

press release, page 2....

...age and in other ways, from the Hyman Adams' situation, from Tammany Hall and its Swiss Democratic State organization.
Murphy, Taggart and Brennan are believed to be personally favorable to a platform against the Klan and the nomination of a candidate who, through his personality, would vitalize that protest.

COMMUNITY BOARD WITHDRAWS RUSSELL PLAN O. K.
(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, Dec. The Governing Board of the City Parliament of Community Councils last night withdrew its endorsement "in principle" of the plan of the National Rent Mutual Corporation, being promoted by Walter Russell, white.

The action was taken following the revelation that Russell had participated in several failures in the past.

The so-called Russell plan has been broached among the Negro population of Harlem and, as is usual when such enterprises are promoted by whites, several Negro "leaders" have rushed to its support and pledged "hundreds of thousands" of the money of Negro workers to the success of the white organization.

ACTION ON VIRGIN BIRTH CALLED REACTIONARY

Dr. Grant Criticizes Reaffirmation of the Virgin Birth and Apostles' Creed as Opposed to Science
(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, Dec.--The resolution on the Virgin Birth, recently adopted by the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in Baltimore, was condemned as reactionary and not in accord "with the progressive or scientific spirit of the time" by the Rev. Percy S. Grant in his sermon Sunday in the Church of the Ascension, 11 Avenue and Tenth Street. Dr. Grant spoke on "The Bishops and the Creed".

"I have no thought of disrespect to the bishops regarding the action on the Virgin Birth and the Apostles' Creed," he said, "but it is a reactionary and dangerous sign. It is discouraging to many young people, of modern education, of energy and desire for service through the Church, who cannot force their modern intellectual equipment into any such narrow quarters as a literal interpretation of the Apostles' Creed."

"Such a resolution is reactionary because it is not marching on with the progressives of the Church, either in the Episcopal Church or out of the Episcopal Church; it is not marching on with the scientific spirit of the times, so we have a right to call a reaction - that is, it certifies, so an attitude of the past rather than the attitude of the present, which is trying to assimilate from knowledge and all vital religion everything that will benefit mankind in its great problems of living today."

"Religion today ought to embrace the findings of science, but an Apostles' Creed, literally interpreted, runs counter to the truths of science."

CHILD CASES LAID TO LANDLORD'S CREED
(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, Dec.-- A large percentage of the cases of juvenile delinquency in this city was blamed yesterday by Justice Boyle of the Children's Court upon the high rents which force overcrowding in the tenements of the poor.

In some tenements, Justice Boyle said, girls of twelve or thirteen were compelled to continue living near men who were proper advances to them, but could not be prosecuted because of lack of proof.

"Nevertheless," said the Judge, "the prospect of re-creating a home in New York for people of small means, especially where there are children, is so remote as to be almost negligible. Rents are either too high or the sort of place obtainable is deplorably bad that there is no choice."

"Families are 'doubled up' in small apartments to an extent which was never before experienced in this city. Some of the results of this practice are too shocking to describe. The inevitable result in general is a lowering of moral standards."

"It seems to me, private enterprise having failed utterly, that the time for socializing housing has come and that the matter must be faced squarely by the State, the city, or by the city and State jointly."

Justice Boyle said several very similar cases among the colored working masses of the city.

(NOTICE: The conditions upon which this Service is sent to the papers are: (1) use of an advertisement in exchange; (2) use of the Crusader Service line on all articles sent out by us, and (3) placing us on your exchange list. Our new address is P. O. Box 30, Station L. If these conditions are not met by your paper, the Service will be discontinued. It will be sent only to those papers meeting the conditions.)

THIEF FIGHTS BURE IN CROWDED STREETS

Charles Davis Arrested For Arson In House in Which Police Inspector Lived
(Crusader Service)

NEW YORK, Dec. Breaching lines from the grip of the detectives within ten feet of a police station yesterday, Charles Davis, colored, accused of two burglaries in which he was alleged to have stolen \$22,000 worth of goods, broke the finger of one of the detectives and ran into a net of four other detectives after four shots had been fired at him in a block crowded with playing children and pedestrians.

Davis, alias Charles Ballard, 20 years old, a clerk, of 66 Arlington Avenue, New York, had been sought by New York detectives for several burglaries, particularly the theft last Friday night of \$2,000 worth of furs and silverware from the sixth floor apartment of Edward Crane, at 365 Central Park West. In the same house lives Deputy Chief Police Inspector Dominick Henry, now in Bermuda with Commissioner Bright.

Davis was picked up in a pawnshop as he was about to pawn some of the stolen silverware. He said he had been given the bag and contents by a friend "to mind for him".

DEMOCRATS DISCUSS ANTI-KLAN PLANK

Leading Republicans in Courage to Face the Issue of Ku Klux Klan
(Crusader Service)

FRENCH LICK, Ind. Dec.-While neither Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy nor Thomas Taggart, Democratic leader of Indiana, was willing today to discuss the prospects for or against inclusion of an anti-Ku Klux Klan plank in the Democratic national platform next year, there is said to be every likelihood that one will be proposed as a result of the conferences which have been in progress here for a week past between these two and George E. Brennan, chief of the Democratic forces in adjacent Indiana.

It is known that arguments for and against such a proposal have been carefully weighed in the course of the conversations between the three leaders who, if they stand together, will hold more than a balance of power in the great party conclave next year. When Mr. Murphy was asked today whether he had anything to say on the subject, he merely replied:

"I do not want to get into that now; I am not prepared to say anything on the subject at this time."

The Democratic party leaders feel forced to take a stand against the Klan because of the great weight of Catholics in the Democratic Party. Too, it is calculated that the heavy influx of Negroes from the South during and after the war must be taken into consideration. In this State, in Ohio and Illinois, the Negro vote, according to politicians who have surveyed the situation, is likely to become more of a factor to be reckoned with than it has been at any time heretofore. In normal conditions the increase in the colored vote would not be a good thing for the Democrats, because of the traditional aversion of the Negro toward Republican candidates in a national campaign, but with the Democratic platform containing an anti-Klan plank and the Republican platform, as is expected, silent on the subject - as the situation is viewed here, the Democratic Party would be the direct beneficiary of the Negro migration.

Mr. Murphy has told his fellow conferees that if any proof were needed that the Negro would respond readily to Democratic advances, the last three elections in his own State had proved it. In the Mayoralty election in 1921, the State election last year and the election in New York City a fortnight ago the Negro voters deserted the Republican candidates by the wholesale as a result of recognition, both in the form of re-

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Mr. J. Brennan.
Case originated previous to Journal Instructions

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 24, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 11th to 18th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Negro Radical Activities.) (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent spent part of the time during the above period reading the minutes of the trial of U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, and correcting proposed bill of Exceptions of MARCUS GARVEY'S Proposed Case on Appeal.

Continued.

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Spl. Agent in Charge - NY File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York City

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	11-24-23	11-22-24 incl	James W. Dillon ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY. Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C. Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Was engaged during the above period, with Agent James E. Amos, comparing the Bill of Exceptions filed by the subject, with the original testimony in the case.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, J. Brennan.
Case originated from Journal Instructions.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Nov. 24, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 18th to 25th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Negro Radical Activities.) (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At New York, N.Y.

Agent spent part of the time during the above period reading the minutes of the trial of U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, and correcting proposed bill of Exceptions of MARCUS GARVEY'S Proposed Case on Appeal.

Continued.

Instructions of Sgt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.

New York, N.Y.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:

NEW YORK, N.Y.

DATE WHEN MADE:

11/27/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

11/22/23

REPORT MADE BY:

EARL N. TITUS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD
Negro Medical Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent met Bernard Pinder who is an active member of the African Blood Brotherhood, who lives at 201 West 136th Street, top floor with a family named Clark, and accompanied him to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th Street and was informed that Briggs had left this morning at 7 o'clock and would not be in until some time after 4 o'clock. Pinder said his mission was to get some more literature to distribute as he was selling pictures now and had a good opportunity to leave some at each house and advertise the A.B.B. He also said that he had some of the Workers' Party literature and would leave both at the same time.

Agent then visited a number of places among the Negroes but learned nothing additional for the Department.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	11/27/23	11/23/23	Earl E. Titus ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 W. 135th St., and talked with him. He was writing letters at the time and said he would get the Crusader service out to-morrow; that the Workers Party had a good meeting last night and that he wished the A. B. B. would have as good a crowd and as much enthusiasm as they had. He further stated that he would like to have the A. B. B. and the Workers Party work together when they find a suitable place and one can help the other. Briggs said that he was downtown early this morning and that he had gone home with Marshal who lives on St. Nicholas Avenue near 132nd St. and talked over some matters. Bernard Pinder, Briggs stated, made a good suggestion last night when he asked for some A. B. B. pamphlets and he took some this morning and left some in every office into which he went.

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing additional for the Department.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. file no.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/27/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/25/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent covered meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood at the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 W. 135d St., which opened at 8:45 p.m. and adjourned at 10:00 p.m., and at which eighteen were present, Otto T. Huiswoud being chairman. Briggs read a communication from the supreme council that the A. B. B. and the Workers Party, Harlem Branch, had joined together by agreement for the purpose of getting a place for an office and for a forum to meet jointly for the good of both organizations, and said that a representative from the Workers Party would help conduct the forum of the A. B. B. as the Workers Party cannot have a forum, there being provision for certain sections, and it would give the A. B. B. a good chance for a forum in Harlem. He also said, that it would give the A. B. B. an opportunity to build up a headquarters where members who did not attend regularly could get in closer touch with the organization through literature and other means. He also read a communication from the Supreme Council in regard to the A. B. B. and the insurance department which will be printed and sent to each member of Post Kenelek and there will be attached a letter instructing every member to read carefully so as to understand it. He also

read a communication from the organizer from Montgomery, Va., in which it stated, that they had rented a hall and had a place for a forum and had gained sixty-two members in six weeks; that the post had other entertainments to get the people in the organization. He stated that for that reason Post Venclek had taken the opportunity to make a suggestion to the supreme council for the insurance department and that as the supreme council had adopted it, it would be a general order for all posts to take up at once. He also stated that he had taken the opportunity to look for a place as he was sure that the A. B. B. would be willing to have a thing of this kind and it was voted on and accepted. Bernard Pinder made an engagement with Briggs to help him in securing a place as a member of the A. B. B. which joined the A. B. B. and Workers Party.

Huiswoud said, that he was on a speaking tour for four days in Jersey City and towns in Jersey and had spoken in churches and other places and that the organizations there were growing fast. He made a suggestion that some of the members take it upon themselves to try to secure some churches to hold their meetings in addition to their forum meetings. Miss Grace Campbell said, that she had been looking for a place and would help those who had been chosen to secure a place. It was voted that the A. B. B. hold a special meeting at the same place on Friday night next so that all committees can report. At the close of the meeting Briggs said that there would be literature for sale at the new headquarters so that everybody could get just what they wanted as there wasn't any place in Harlem to get it, that is, for both parties, the Workers Party and the A. B. B. as well as he expected to keep a full line of both kinds.

HH:JAM

December 6, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York City.


Dear Sir:

Referring to the report of Agent Titus of your office under date of November 27th, 1923, captioned AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD, there is noted therein a statement to the effect that a communication has been received from the organizer of the branch of the Blood Brotherhood, at Montgomery, Va.

A perusal of the Postal Guide fails to show a place of this name in Virginia. Possibly Montgomery, West Virginia is meant.

Will you please endeavor to ascertain whether or not the latter is correct.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Instructions from [redacted] in Charge Brennan. (N.Y. file No.

CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:

New York City

DATE WHEN MADE:

11/27/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

11/24/23

REPORT MADE BY:

Earl W. Titus

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th St. and helped Briggs mail out the Crusader Service. Briggs said, that Mr. Huiswoud was to come and talk over some matters pertaining to the Workers Party and the African Blood Brotherhood, that one of the things was to have him select some good speakers that they could rely on for the opening speeches as he desired to put the forum in a leading position to get the people stirred up. Briggs was very quiet and had nothing to say as he seemed to be worried about something.

Agent asked Briggs the name of the white woman who had been at the meeting of the Workers Party on Thursday night and Briggs said her name was Gertrude Coopersmith.

Agent visited Miss Grace Campbell, 206 W. 133d St., and talked with Miss Campbell and Mr. Huiswoud and wife, but learned nothing additional for the Department.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	11/30/23	11/26/23	Earl T. Titus
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found him writing notices for the meeting of the A. B. B. on Friday night, and Briggs said, that Otto T. Huiswoud, who is the National Organizer and a member of the Supreme Council of the A. B. B., called a special meeting of the Supreme Council yesterday at the home of Grace Campbell, 206 W. 133d St., and at the meeting it was decided that each member of the Council should have some unions to visit and get in touch with them so as to spread their propaganda. Briggs said, that as he is a newspaper man he was given the printers and such matters as they knew he is acquainted with all the departments. He further stated, that the Council took up what had been done in the Workers' Party at the last regular meeting and it was agreed that it was the best policy as they had no office and the Workers' Party could help the A. B. B. as well as the A. B. B. could help them; that as all the members of the Supreme Council were members of the Workers Party the A. B. B. will be benefited by their policies as well as making workers out of some of the A. B. B.; that there are things in the A. B. B. that are of advantage to one in the Workers Party as the Workers Party can have a forum

only where directed by the C. E. C. while on the other hand members of both could run it under the head of the A. B. B. Briggs remarked that he was going to get out some notices for the members to be present at the meeting of the A. B. B. as it will be business of importance; that he was going downtown and would look around for an office and place for a forum.

Agent went to a number of places in Harlem among the colored people, as well as the National Baptist Church, 35 E. 125th St., a forum, but learned nothing of additional interest to the Department.

ions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan:
originated N.Y. Price - Journal Note.

N.Y. File No.

IT MADE AT:

NEW YORK, N.Y.

DATE WHEN MADE:

11/30/23

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

11/28/23

REPORT MADE BY:

WILL E. PITUS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD
Negro Medical Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, who said that he had taken some literature with him to the city and had distributed it through some of the unions so they could have something to read on Thanksgiving Day, and after reading it they would see what the A. B. B. is doing. Briggs said that he was putting out all of the literature on this drive as he wanted to make this a great success and this is the proper time to send this out so the people can read it. He also said that he had made an engagement with Bernard Pinder and they would go all over Harlem to locate a place for the Forum and office for the A. B. B. and Workers' Party as they would have ample time on Thanksgiving Day. He further said he was very anxious to get a place as during the holidays would be a good time to get to the people and make a good many members in both parties.

Agent helped Briggs mail out 500 copies of the Consumers' Co-operative Help Workers and Briggs said he would send more out when he has his new office.

Agent visited a number of other places in the Negro district of Harlem but learned nothing additional.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.
Case originated N.Y. Office - Journal Inde.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/30/25	11/27/25	EARL E. TITUS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th Street and found him writing. Briggs told me that he was answering some correspondence he had received from Western cities. He further advised me that the prospects look good and the A.B.B. is beginning to get a good foothold and the people are finding out what it means to them.

Briggs said he had visited some of the unions and had met some of the best people in that business and to his surprise most of them told him that they were very willing to help him and would give him all the assistance possible.

Briggs said that he would handle both the Workers' Party and A.B.B. literature when he visited the unions so as to give them both ends of it. He also said that he would get out the A.B.B. notices this afternoon and the Crusader Service on Friday.

Agent visited a number of other places in the Harlem District but learned nothing additional for the Department.

CONTINUED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Reiman.

Case originated at New York, N.Y.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Nov. 28, 1923.	Nov. 28, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u>		Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above matter, Agent proceeded to the U.S. Court, where GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, representing MARCUS GARVEY, requested an extension of time in the MARCUS GARVEY appeal case, and JUDGE LACK extended the time until December 31st, 1923.

CONTINUED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Ed Brennan.
Case originated at New York.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Dec. 3, 1923.	Nov. 25th to Dec. 2nd, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. Marcus GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent spent part of his time during the above period reading the minutes of the trial of U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, and correcting the proposed bill of Exceptions, MARCUS GARVEY vs. U.S..

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge
Brennan: Case originated N.Y. Office-

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	12/1/23	11/30/23	MR. E. H. HUGHES
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Medical Activities.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to instructions I today called at the Bureau office where I had a conference with the Director and Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan and was instructed to proceed on Sunday, the 2nd instant to Washington and there to report to the Bureau office.

In the evening I covered a meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood, which was held at the home of Grace Campbell, 206 W. 133rd Str., but due to the bad weather, not enough members appeared to hold a meeting. The next regular meeting will be held at the same place on Friday night, Dec. 7th, 1923.

Record No 245

Marcellus Garvey

In Re. Viol. Sec. 215 - U. S. Crim. C.

Using the U. S. Mails to defraud
Negro Radical Activities

Subject was sentenced to 5 years
in Penitentiary (Atlanta). Given stay of
Execution 4 months. ^{6-21-23 + 10/1/23} File work of
and petition to change place of Imprisonment.

Subject.

Indicted 2-17-22 also George
Robins (Dress) Elie Garced (Sec'y) + C. M.
Thompson + gave bonds for appearance
total of \$2,500.00 each

Dunwoody

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dec. 7, 1925.

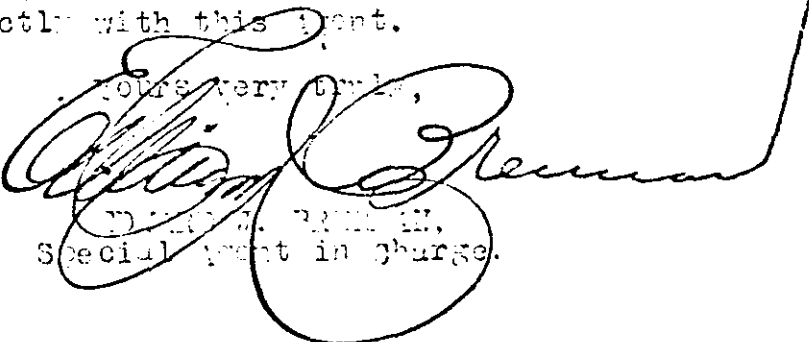
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention of N. Y.
Re: African Blood Brotherhood,
(Report of Agent Carl E. Titus
for November 25, 1925.)

Dear Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter dated December 6th, 1925, initialed W.N. and numbered , concerning information embodied in a report submitted by Agent Carl E. Titus for November 27th, an examination of the files of this office shows that on November 25d Titus makes mention of the fact that Otto Huiswoud read a communication from the Organizer from Montgomery, Va.

Inasmuch as Agent Titus was transferred from this district several weeks ago and assigned to the Washington office of Bureau, it is respectfully suggested that the matter be taken up directly with this agent.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

CJS: WJ

HN: J.M

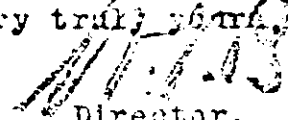
December 12, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOHNER.

Several weeks ago, a report was received from Agent Titus, who was then in New York City, relative to the activities of the African Blood Brotherhood.

The report in question mentioned that one Otto Hilswood had read a communication from the organizer from Montgomery, Va.

A perusal of the Postal Guide fails to show any Montgomery, Va. There is however, a Montgomery, West Virginia. Will you please inquire of Agent Titus, whether or not Montgomery, West Virginia is correct.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Instruct. received from Agent in Charge W. R. Bohner.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D. C.	12/7/23	11/30/23	A. L. Brent.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: NEGRO RADICAL ORGANIZATION.		THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Hoover.

Upon further investigation Agent is informed that the only person in this city connected with the above mentioned organization joined said organization in New York City, coming here afterward.

Agent acting under cover wrote Cyril V. Briggs, #2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City, requesting information as to membership in said organization; literature forwarded is attached to the original of this report.

Agent is thoroughly convinced that no branch of this organization exists in this city.

(Closed unless otherwise directed.)

Case originated at New York. Journal Made.
Instructions of Agent in Charge E.J.Brennan

N. Y. File

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	12/15/23	12/15/23	MORTIMER J. DAVIS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

In re: MARCUS GARVEY (Colored)
 Deportation Matter

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Sometime ago Inspector Zucker of the Immigration Service, Ellis Island New York, called at the Bureau office seeking information concerning the above named subject with a view of having him deported to his native country - Jamaica, British West Indies. Mr. Zucker stated he desired from this Department copies of alleged radical speeches made by Garvey and other matter along that line upon which a deportation warrant could be requested. It was suggested to Mr. Zucker by Agent that inasmuch as Garvey last entered the United States in the year 1921, his recent conviction for a violation of Section 215 U.S.C.C. would be sufficient upon which to base his request for a warrant, but Mr. Zucker stated that inasmuch as Garvey is appealing the case he would prefer to have in hand such material available as would bring the subject within the scope of the "alien anarchist" provisions of the Immigration Laws particularly in the event that Garvey should be successful upon his appeal.

Agent, therefore, promised to gather together the material requested by Mr. Zucker. However, Agent finds that the newspapers containing Garvey's speeches, circulars issued by him, etc., etc., needed for the deportation matter are now part of the evidence in the mail fraud case against him and are, therefore, not now available. In view of this, Agent must defer this matter until such time as the necessary documents are released by the court.

Instructions from ... George Brennan. ()

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 12/19/36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/9-15/36	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES J. MOSS
----------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: N. J. ... WARDEN ... - VICTIM ...
... IN ...

FACTS DEVELOPED: at New York;

Agent spent a part of each day during above period reading minutes of subject's trial and correcting proposed bill of exceptions.

Continued.

CHICAGO FILE NO.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO BUREAU OFFICE.** JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY.

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois.	DATE WHEN MADE: Dec. 19, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: December 15-16, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD		RADICAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Agent called at #119 East 47th Street and interviewed MR. JOHN OWENS, who is an active member of the A. B. B., who said that post in the City of Chicago had 25 active and paid up members, but they had a split in the organization about a year ago and had lost a great many members. He also said the A.B.B. FORUM MEETINGS were held on the South side in conjunction with the WORKERS PARTY. He also said that the A.B.B. were to have a meeting at the SOUTH SIDE COMMUNITY HOUSE, #3201 Wabash Avenue, on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

On December 16, 1923, Agent went to the SOUTH SIDE COMMUNITY HOUSE, #3201 Wabash Avenue, and was informed by the President, MRS. ADA MCKINLY, that the A.B.B. members had engaged a room for a meeting on Wednesday, December 19, 1923, but found none of the A.B.B. members at the above mentioned place. Agent was there from 2 to 5 p.m.

CONTINUED.

N.C. file

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 12/28/23.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/17/23.	REPORT MADE BY: HARRY D. SUTLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARWY et al - - - Negro Radicals - - - Using mails to defraud Murder of Gov't. witness.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention: Mr. Hoover-2.

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former reports on above subject.

On October 2nd, 1923 the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana remanded for a new trial the cases of William Shakespeare for killing Dr. Mason, January 1, 1922 and taken and A. C. Dyer, convicted of manslaughter, /up on appeal from the Criminal District Court at New Orleans.

On this day this matter was called for hearing in Criminal District Court, Division D, but trial postponed until January 17th, 1924.

CONTINUED.

CHICAGO FILE NO.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Chicago Bureau Office. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 18, 1924	Jan. 15-16, '24	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD		RADICAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT CHICAGO ILLINOIS:

Agent covered a meeting held at the home of EDWARD L. DOTY, No. 3638 Ellis Park, Apr. 3, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was called at 8:45 P.M., and closed at 11:00 P.M. There were 13 persons present.

In the absence of GORDON OWENS - MR. DOTY acted as chairman. After the regular routine of business, Mr. Doty gave a talk and in his remarks stated: "That there are only two things the negro wants and that is opportunity, and justice, which are fast coming to him, if he will only meet the opportunity when it presents itself. That this Capitalist United States has made a great many mistakes, and one of them is - toward the negro, but the negro is waking up, and has begun to think. The other mistake is - toward the working man. That they are now trying to rectify themselves; that here of late they have started what is called the KLU KLUX KLAN; that the negro was driven out of the South, as you know, and they were received in the North by the Jews, and the Catholics, and the Capitalists have absolutely failed, and are now trying to get the negro back in the South again, but the negro has begun to think and to awaken. That a SAMHEDRIM Conference is to be held in this city beginning the 12th of February next. The African Blood Brotherhood, and the Workers Party will be

well represented there. We are working quietly, and slowly, and we will spread our propaganda in this meeting, and we will give them time to think, as we know that KELLY MILLER is a Communist in his heart, but is working slowly, and it is this great scheme that will get the colored people to think, and join our party, and in that way we will be able to get some recognition, as we, as Communists, are all of one race - the human race, and we will be able to join any trade union in this, or any other country, who are Communists." He further said "Look at Claude McKay in Soviet Russia today, he is one of our group, and he is received with open arms, and there is no discrimination."

MR. DOTY further said "that in this meeting of the SANHEORIN, to be held in Chicago, it will give them one of the best opportunities to start their propaganda that they have ever had, and he was sure that it would have its effect."

CONTINUED.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan.

(N. Y. File No. .

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/1/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/27/34	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING THE MAILS IN SCHEME TO DECEAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Lawyer Hagler appeared before Judge Julian Mack asking for an extension of time for filing record of Garvey's case for appeal. Judge Mack gave him until April 17th to file record. No objection was offered by Mr. M. Mattuck, U. S. Attorney in the case.

Pending.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan.

(N. Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/24/24	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/24/24	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Aros
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: LEADS: MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. - VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C., USING THE LAIS IN FURNISHING OF A SCHEME TO EMERALD.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: at New York:			

Agent was informed by U. S. Attorney Mattuck that he intended to indict Garvey Thursday, May 29, 1924, for falsifying his income tax return.

Continued.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 9th, 1934.

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

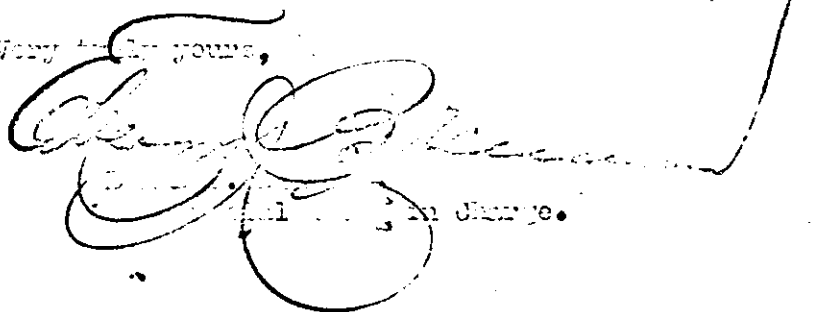
Re: U.S. vs Marcus Garvey - Violation
Section 255, Internal Revenue Act of
1916 and Section 123, U.S.C. T.T.
File No.

Dear Sir:

I desire to inform you that evidence was today presented to the U.S. Grand Jury in this district by Assistant United States Attorney, Maxwell S. Mattuck, for the purpose of obtaining an indictment against Marcus Garvey for a violation of the above entitled laws.

You will recall that Garvey is now out on bail, pending the outcome of his appeal from his conviction and five year sentence for violation of Section 215, U.S.C. While agents of this office were engaged upon the latter investigation, it developed that Garvey had made a false income tax return for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. On April 27th, 1933 he was bound over by the U.S. Commissioner in \$300.00 bail on a complaint containing two counts, the first charging the filing of false return in the year 1921 and the second with perjury, in making this return. The evidence on which this complaint was based was today presented before the Grand Jury and I am advised by Inspector that the Grand Jury will not be held in session until August 1st.

Very truly yours,



Special Agent in Charge.

Instructions of Agent in Charge E.J.Brennan

N .File

New York City

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	7/9/24	7/7 to date	Mortimer J. Davis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. vs Marcus Garvey,
Vio. Sec. 253, Internal Revenue Act of 1918
and Sec. 125, U.S.C.C. - Fraud and Perjury in filing income tax.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

The above named subject is at present at freedom under bond pending appeal from his sentence of five years and \$1,000 fine for violation of Sec. 215, U. S. C. C. During investigation of the charge mentioned, by Bank Accountant Merrilees, Agent J. E. Amos and the writer, it developed that Marcus Garvey had filed fraudulent income tax returns for several years, notably in 1921. In 1920 he apparently filed no return, while in 1922 he also filed a return which was incorrect and which defrauded the Government of taxes due. In addition to defrauding the Government in his 1921 return, Garvey also made false statements, such as deductions for the support of his wife (who in the same period sued him for non-support) and for the support of an invalid sister, who, as I have previously reported, was during that period not only not an invalid but was living with and being supported by her husband. At the time these discrepancies were found the matter was reported to the Treasury Department, following which Agents Schwartz and Hayes, the latter being attached to the Special Intelligence Division in New York, made an investigation. Their reports, together with the cancelled checks and records containing entries, necessary for evidence in possession of Agents of this Department, were turned over to Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck.

190-1781-6

Instructions rec'd S. S. Sgt. in Chg. Letheman.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: <u>Boston, Mass.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>7/9/24</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>7/8/24</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>Carl C. Emery.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>U.S. vs. Marcus Garvey : Violation Section 125 U.S.C.C.</u>			
FACTS DEVELOPED <u>Boston, Mass.</u>		<u>Boston File</u>	

Based on letter received from New York Office dated July 7, 1924, requesting that Mrs. Hudson C. Pryce, 7 Brookview Street, Dorchester, Mass., be interviewed to ascertain her husband's present address in Chicago.

Agent proceeded to 7 Brookview Street, Dorchester and was informed that Mrs. Pryce was the guest of friends residing at 164 Straffmore Road, Brighton, Mass.

Agent proceeded to Brighton, Mass., and interviewed Mrs. Pryce concerning her husband's address in Chicago. After considerable hesitation Mrs. Pryce stated that her husband was residing at 3805 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Agent ascertained through conversation with Mrs. Pryce that she intends to leave Boston on July 10th to join her husband in Chicago.

Closed.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS
COUNTY OF COOK)

Before me a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid personally appeared HUDSON C. PRYCE, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is 31 years of age and resides at 2805 Grand Boulevard in the City of Chicago.

Deponent further states that he formerly resided at 249 West 138th Street in the City of New York; that during such residence, he was commissioned a Notary Public, duly authorized to administer oaths under the laws of the State of New York.

Further, deponent states that pursuant to this authority he acknowledged the signature and completed the jurat to various instruments subscribed to by MARCUS GARVEY, personally known to him as PRESIDENT-GENERAL of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and PRESIDENT of the BLACK STAR LINE with offices at 56 West 125th Street in the City of New York.

Deponent further avers that he has taken acknowledgments of the said MARCUS GARVEY in connection with instruments relating to the said BLACK STAR LINE in his capacity as President of the said Corporation.

Further, Deponent states that he attested an instrument executed by the said MARCUS GARVEY purporting to be an accurate statement of his income, more specifically, a report of his Income Tax Returns on a form provided for such purposes by the Government of the United States; that the said MARCUS GARVEY declared to him under oath during the year 1921, to the best of Deponent's knowledge and belief, that said return was a full and complete statement of his income for the preceding year; that the oath was administered pursuant to the jurat forming a part of the said form herein adverted to.

Deponent further states that this particular acknowledgment of the Income Tax Return of the said MARCUS GARVEY was indelibly impressed upon his mind because of the fact that the said MARCUS GARVEY requested Deponent to mail the said Income Tax Return for him after it was attested since he was leaving the City of New York either that day or the day following; that upon the return of the said MARCUS GARVEY to the City of New York, Deponent handed him a receipt issued by the Post Office Department, more specifically, the College Station, for the conveyance of a registered package, said registered package being the Income Tax Return of the said MARCUS GARVEY.

Further Deponent states that he has a record of these transactions somewhere among his effects in New York since he invariably kept a record of transactions forming a part of his Notarial duties, and further Deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 18 day of July, 1924. ALEXANDER G. JAMIE (Signed) HUDSON C. PRYCE

Instructions from Acting Special Agent in Charge, F.X.O'DONNELL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT:

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/9/24	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/8/24	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY:</u>		Frauds and Perjury in filing Income Tax Returns - Internal Revenue Act 1918. Secs. 253 and 125 U.S.C.C.	

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

N.Y. FILE

Agent interviewed Vernal Williams, one of Garvey's former Attorneys.

DETAILS:

In an interview Agent had with VERNAL WILLIAMS, one of Garvey's former Attorneys, whose office is at 145 W. 45th Street, New York City, Agent was informed by Williams that in 1921 he had pleaded with Garvey to make out his Income Tax Return correctly, Williams telling Garvey he would certainly get himself in serious trouble with the Government if he did not make out a correct statement, as there were so many people who knew just how much money he had received during the year. GARVEY told Williams to mind his own business and the Government could go to the devil as he did not care anything about the Government of the United States.

CONTINUED.

JBO:MS

August 19, 1934.

in re: US. vs. Marcus Garvey.

Mr. T.P. Morrises,
P.O. Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

The Department has written Commissioner of Internal Revenue David M. Blair to the effect that you have been instructed to render any assistance possible to whoever the Commissioner may assign to the audit desired by the United States Attorney in the above named case.

Therefore, you will please keep me fully advised of the situation should you be called upon to render whatever aid you can in the way of furnishing information that you obtained in your investigation of another phase of this case.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

100-1781-6

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, N. Y.
August 20, 1924.

J. E. Hoover Esq., Acting Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Attention of Mr Cunningham

Receipt is acknowledged of your favor of
19th instant advising me to render any assistance
possible to whomsoever the Commissioner of Internal
Revenue may appoint to conduct an audit in the case
of the U. S. v. Marcus Garvey.

This matter will receive due attention and
please be advised that on July 9th I appeared before
the Grand Jury in this connection and on August 2nd
assisted the U. S. Attorney's office in the prepara-
of an indictment.

Respectfully,

Thomas P. Murrill
Thomas P. Murrill
Expert Accountant.

NEGROES ACCLAIM A BLACK CHRIST

African Bishop Wants Pictures of White Jesus and White Madonna Burned.

MARCUS GARVEY PRESIDES

Abyssinian Says King James Bible Was Founded on Script Stolen in Ethiopia.

The demand for a black Christ was the feature of last night's meeting at the convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association held in Liberty Hall, 120 West 125th Street, where the speakers and delegates from the four corners of the world agreed that it was the height of stupidity and self-negation for negroes to worship a Caucasian deity.

Great enthusiasm prevailed and men and women stood up and cried out "Hallelujah" when Bishop George Alexander Mathews of the African Orthodox Church urged the audience to inaugurate an international day when all the negroes of the world should tear the pictures of a white Madonna and a white Christ

out of their homes and make a bonfire of them.

"Then let us start our negro painters getting busy," he exclaimed, "and supply a black Madonna and a black Christ for the training of our children."

Conspicuous in front of the speakers' platform was a large painting of an Ethiopian Christ and a black Madonna framed in gold. The white-robed choir sang hymns of praise to a black Man of Sorrows, while the assembly fervently acclaimed a Hamitic God and Christ. When the Bishop told of an aged negress who came up to the platform where a negro preacher was telling of a black Christ and offered him \$5 because she knew that "no white man would ever die on the cross for me," and tumult of applause drowned the speaker's voice.

He spoke of Christ as being of a reddish brown color, and declared that if Christ ever came to New York he could not live on Riverside Drive on account of his color, but he would have to live in Harlem, "because all the darker people live here in Harlem."

The Bishop said that the white man was responsible for the color scheme in religion, and he declared that the Western negro was the only negro in the world who accepted the white man's devil as black. "Now we call the devil white," he exclaimed. He referred to Loeb and Leopold, and the many crimes committed by white men today. "Whose children are they?" he asked, and he answered: "Why, children of the devil."

He contended that the first historic man was chocolate colored, and that the only difference between a white and a black man was that one traveled south to the equator and his pigment increased, while the other traveled north and lost some of his pigment. He said that when he prayed he visualized God as a great patriarchal negro and Christ as a man of his own race.

Marcus Garvey, President-General of the association, opened the meeting, and introduced the first speaker, the Rev. J. D. Barber, a negro from Abyssinia.

Mr. Barber argued that Moses, David and King Solomon were black. He said it only took a few drops of black to spoil a man and take him out of the white race, and related how King James based his version of the Bible on the Ethiopian script, which his soldiers stole in Abyssinia.

He referred to John, caught up in the grand council of God on the Isle of Patmos, as describing Christ as a black man, with feet that shone as polished brass, hair of lambs' wool and eyes with flames of fire. Then he declared that he did not blame the white men for believing Christ was white as they wanted an ideal, and prophesied that the day was coming when the negro would have his own pictured Bible.

8-9-26

MR. GARVEY AND LIBERIA

Marcus Garvey wins new headlines.

In the midst of his colorful convention he is notified of his indictment by a Federal grand jury.

We are not commenting upon the indictment, for he will be given a fair trial, and he will be able to secure justice as easily as any other man: we are commenting upon the fact that Garvey, who causes very little stir in New York, outside of the ranks of his own Negro people, had caused considerable stir in European chancelleries.

There are cute, cunning old men in Europe who do not like Garvey. They claim he is a dangerous agitator, because he has succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of his own people and has offered them the thought of a real Negro republic in Africa.

And in Liberia, supposed to be a republic, Garvey is very much hated. The Negro president of Liberia fears Garvey means to get control of the country, so he tells his consular agents here to grant passports to no one associated with Garvey.

That will not block Garvey for already two-thirds of the people of Liberia want him. They are tired of their present government and should be. They know they have been exploited and that the immense natural wealth of Liberia has been pawned to an international gang of looters. They know, too, that there is a close and mysterious connection between the present Liberian government and the Republican administration in Washington.

Perhaps, they know what few Negroes in this country know: that the president of Liberia greatly embarrassed the Harding administration during the disarmament conference. The president of Liberia was in Washington at that time attempting to negotiate a loan. He was there two days before the conference opened. Then someone told Secretary Hughes that if this Negro president were in Washington during the burial of the Unknown Soldier, he would have to be given the place of honor in the parade because he was the highest ranking foreigner in the capital.

What happened?

The president of Liberia was told that it was essential that he go home, that the loan would be arranged later, and that the United States warship, the Denver, was waiting for him in Boston.

Marines were sent with him to the railroad station, marines met him in Boston, and the warship carried him home. But those honors were extended so that he would be out of the way when the parade in honor of the Unknown Soldier was being held!

Perhaps the same slow-thinking which induced the Liberian chief executive to quit the country to accommodate Republican politicians, has embarrassed him in his administration of affairs at home.

At any rate he has made a mess of things and now he is very much afraid of Marcus Garvey.

3,000 Negroes Parade Behind Marcus Garvey

Gold Braid, Waving Plumes
and Uniforms and Floats
That Rival the Rainbow
Mixed In With 8 Bands

Africa Republic Field Day

Potentate Tells Followers at
Carnegie Hall They Are
Too Lazy to Prosper in U.S.

Accompanied by eight blaring brass bands, the embodiment of the Republic of Africa paraded yesterday through the negro-framed streets of Harlem. Gilt-braided and uniformed, it invaded Carnegie Hall last night. The shining light of both occasions was Marcus Aurelius Garvey, known as the President General of the Republic, Supreme Potentate of the Royal Order of the Nile and Generalissimo of the Universal African Legion.

Garvey's army mobilized just before 2 o'clock near Lenox Avenue and 135th Street. A dozen negroes, mounted on smart horses and wearing red-striped black uniforms with fat ropes of gilt braid, cantered up and down 135th Street, bringing into order the massed troops and the Black Cross nurse contingents. The troops carried shiny sabers with glittering hilts. 3,000 negroes marched or rode in the parade. It took thirty minutes for the procession of soldiery, Black Cross nurses, Republic of Africa officialdom, "Back to Africa" floats and the automobiles of Harlem's wealthy to pass. The "Ethiopian Christ" and the "Black Madonna," oil paintings, were carried at the head of the parade.

Pink and White Chapeau

Preceded by the 1st New York Infantry of the African Legion and the mounted Royal African Guards, General Garvey, now out of jail on bail pending appeal from a five-year sentence for misuse of the mails, rode in a capacious motor car hung with a huge banner reading "President General." His squat figure was topped by a large pink and white feathered Napoleonic hat, and his hand clasped a sabre hilt.

Garvey's car was trailed by an open limousine in which George O. Marke, former chief clerk of Free-town, Sierra Leone, beamed from under a gaudy feathered hat. Marke's black uniform was resplendent with braid. His car bore the caption, "Potentate Grand Deputy."

In individual motors there followed William Sherrill, Garvey's first assistant; Rudolph Smith, Garvey's second assistant; Clifford Brown, the High Chancellor; Thomas Anderson, the Minister of Labor and Industry, and Levi Lord, the High Auditor. All wore long black coats with brass buttons, red striped black trousers and hats with colored plumes. The Rev. Bishop George Alexander McGuire, of the Orthodox African Church, rode in a car in his canonical vestments. At his side sat the Rev. Van Richards, chaplain to the Liberian Senate, in university cap and gown.

Earlier in the day Bishop McGuire officiated at the "divine services" in Liberty Hall, 12 West 138th Street, and told several thousand negroes that the Saviour had negro blood in his veins and that God "must be black."

"If you are made in the image of God," Bishop McGuire said, "then your God is black. If you are his children, then He is your Father, black as you are."

Fifty March as Negro Jews

The strangest link of the chain that wound from 135th Street and Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue, down Seventh Avenue to 110th Street, over 110th Street and up Lenox Avenue to the starting point, was that composed of half a hundred "negro Jews." They were led by a negro clergyman wearing a purple beretta and a shoulder sash of white and pale blue over a black gown. He carried a banner with the inscription, "The Black Jews of Israel Driven Out of Judea into Abyssinia by the Gentiles."

Garvey's troops, at least a thousand strong, were recruited from Harlem mainly, and also from Ohio, New Jersey and Philadelphia. There also were delegations from Hartford, Brooklyn, Boston, Seattle, South Carolina, Barbados, Costa Rica, the Virgin Islands, British Guiana, Jamaica, Florida, Panama, St. Louis and Antigua.

The note of the parade, as of the Carnegie Hall meeting, was the "back to Africa" movement advocated by Garvey and the formation of an African United States. One gaudily lettered sign read, "By the Science of Perpetual Motion the Negro Will Control Africa." Another read, "A White America—A Black Africa." There were numerous signs heralding Marcus Garvey as the supreme negro, one of them reading "Booker T. Washington, Ex-Greatest Negro of the Twentieth Century."

Floats Sum It All Up

Three floats, coming in the tail end of the parade, summed up the intentions of Garvey's republic. The first was called "Ethiopia Builds the Flag of Africa," and showed a high throne on which was seated a negro woman of massive proportions sewing at a large red, green and black banner. Half a dozen handmaidens in white silk sat at her feet. The second carried the "Ladies of the Royal Court of Ethiopia," a group of gilded, silken-clad maids gathered around a papier-mache lion. They all held silver trumpets to their lips. The third float was called "Pleading Africa's Cause at the League of Nations." A crowned negro in ermine robes, said to represent the league, sat high up on a gilded throne, while several supplicants, the women in white silk and loaded with jewelry, the men in "full dress" suits, presented the Garvey petition for African United States.

Garvey, in his speech at Carnegie declared for negro emigration to

Africa. His retainers have petitioned the League of Nation's Council for the German colonies in East Africa and he said that "Africa is ours." Garvey told the thousands of negroes packed in Carnegie Hall that he was not there "to foster them."

"We are shiftless and irresponsible," he said.

"We must thank God for the last two generations of whites in our Western civilization; thank God they were not made of sterner stuff. The progress of the negro was only tolerated because of indifference and that indifference exists no longer."

Denounces "Traitors"

Garvey scored Du Bois, rival negro leader opposed to African emigration, along with Moore, Harris and Dickens, also rival leaders, who were billed in the parade as "traitors."

"Du Bois and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," Garvey said hotly "will tell us by flattery that the time will come when a white President of the United States will get out of the White House and give the position to a negro, and when a Mr. Hughes will desert the Secretaryship of State and give it to the negro, James Welton Johnson; that the time is just around the corner of constitutional rights when the next ambassador to the Court of St. James will be a black man from Mississippi or from North Carolina. Do you think white men who have suffered, lived and died to make America and the world what it is are going to hand over to a parcel of lazy negroes the things they prize most?"

Garvey then proposed emigration to Africa as the only way to negro "progress."

THE NE

**GARVEY FOLLOWERS
BARRED BY LIBERIA**

**No Negroes Connected With
Projected African Republic Will
Be Allowed to Land.**

LEADER IS INDICTED AGAIN

**Federal Grand Jury Charges Gar-
vey With Perjury in Connec-
tion With Income Return.**

Yesterday was a trying day for Marcus Garvey, President of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which is holding the Fourth International Convention of Negro Peoples of the World at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street. A Federal Grand Jury indicted him for making false income tax returns and perjury, and the Liberian Consulate at 326 West Nineteenth Street announced that orders had been received from President C. B. King at Monrovia, not to visé the passports of any of Garvey's followers who might attempt to go to Liberia.

Garvey's first expedition to Africa, when he hopes to found a politically independent African republic, is scheduled to sail for Liberia in October. It has been announced that the party would be made up of 300 men and women. Word of the Liberian Government's action created such consternation yesterday at the convention that a cablegram was sent to President King, announcing that the ban was viewed with both "alarm and surprise."

Garvey said that two advance agents of the expedition had left here for Liberia in June and that no objection had been raised by the Liberian authorities. He said they were now at Cape Thomas, Liberia, and that he supposed they had been admitted to the country as he had received no word of any difficulty. He also said that \$12,000 worth of supplies for the colonists had left here July 25 on the Hull Line steamer the West Africa. The shipment, he said, included a sawmill, a water filtration plant, four Fordson tractors and agricultural implements.

Garvey Followers Barred.

The order received here prohibiting the entry of Garvey's colonists into Liberia came to H. T. Merrill, the Liberian minister, through a Mr. Robert Lyman, an American consul general at Monrovia. Mr. Lyman also at a warning to American citizens not to join the proposed expedition.

"After the hearing and matters of the American citizens," said Mr. Lyman, "for their own protection, they may be interested by attractive promises by the Garvey movement with Liberia as the objective point of Liberia, the only country in Africa where I am authorized to say that no person or persons holding the United States citizenship are allowed to land in Liberia. In the future, citizens will be allowed to land in the Republic of Liberia."

All United States citizens in the United States are instructed and directed not to join the movement of any persons leaving the United States for Liberia, without the sanction of that government.

The indictment against Garvey was returned by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of perjury and making false income tax returns. Assistant United States District Attorney Mattuck stated that Garvey's income for 1921 was \$1,000,000, but that he reported only \$100,000. The indictment alleges that Garvey was sworn to tell the truth and that his sworn statements to the grand jury were false and that the grand jury believed the Mattuck said that Garvey refused to answer to answer he will be arrested.

Indicted for Perjury.

The indictment for perjury returned by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of perjury and making false income tax returns, announced by Assistant United States District Attorney Mattuck, states that Garvey's income for 1921 was \$1,000,000, but that he reported only \$100,000. The indictment alleges that Garvey was sworn to tell the truth and that his sworn statements to the grand jury were false and that the grand jury believed the Mattuck said that Garvey refused to answer to answer he will be arrested.

Garvey was convicted last Summer of using the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Line, a steamship concern, and was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined \$10,000. He is now out on heavy bail pending appeal.

One of the four indictments was returned against Garvey for perjury and making false income tax returns. Assistant United States District Attorney Mattuck stated that Garvey's income for 1921 was \$1,000,000, but that he reported only \$100,000. The indictment alleges that Garvey was sworn to tell the truth and that his sworn statements to the grand jury were false and that the grand jury believed the Mattuck said that Garvey refused to answer to answer he will be arrested.

Garvey was convicted last Summer of using the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Line, a steamship concern, and was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined \$10,000. He is now out on heavy bail pending appeal.

Garvey, Held on Charge, Urges Retaliation at Polls

Marcus Garvey, president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, now holding a thirty-day convention in Liberty Hall, 129 West 138th Street, was arraigned before Federal Judge McClintic yesterday, in the Federal Building, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with filing a fraudulent income tax for 1921. He was released in \$2,500 bail.

Fresh from the courtroom, Garvey appeared before the several hundred delegates to his convention and broached a new project. The time had come, he said, to inject politics into the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He indicated his belief that his conviction last year and sentence of five years in the penitentiary for misuse of the mails, the refusal of the Liberian consul to visa "Garvey" passports and his arraignment yesterday were "political attacks" against him.

"We have 2,000,000 members in America," he shouted from the Liberty Hall rostrum, "and we can raise 2,225,000 votes in November. We'll vote in one block and use the only weapon we have."

MRS. M. GARVEY, NOW HERE, IS INTERVIEWED

Will Take Legal Proceedings in New York for Divorce from Husband.

TELLS OF TRAVELS.

Mrs. Marcus Garvey (or Miss Ashwood-Garvey as she now prefers to be called) paid the Gleaner Office visit yesterday.

She arrived by the Changinola on Monday and intends to remain here for about a month with her relatives. Going afterwards to New York in connection with legal proceedings against her husband, whom she is suing for divorce. Her trip to Jamaica was a sudden decision of hers, and having no address arranged, she had directed her letters to our care, hence the reason of her visit to the Gleaner Office, which exactly suited our interviewer who had been looking for her the day previous.

"Any letters?" asked Mrs. Garvey—and a letter and a cable were handed to her.

"I believe you have been travelling about quite a bit," said the interviewer.

"Yes, for the last two years," she replied. "I went to London, then to Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Lucerne, Rome, and one or two other places; then I went to West Africa, then back to Canada and from there here."

"Holiday?"

"No. I really went to Europe to study conditions, social problems, human nature, in fact, as part of a social and educational programme which I am working on in behalf of Negroes."

"But isn't this part of Marcus—" began the interviewer.

MARCUS GARVEY WRONG.

"No", interrupted Mrs. Garvey, "quite different." This is an educational movement, pure and simple, and is nothing whatever to do with politics. My view is that the Negro as a race is not yet ripe for political emancipation. You must educate him before he will be able to understand anything about politics. I worked with Mr. Garvey for six years, started with him here in Jamaica, and continued in the United States, and I saw where he was wrong."

"Why didn't you advise him, then?"

"Of course I advised him. But he wouldn't listen. Success had turned his head. He thought everybody wrong who didn't agree with him. He abused the intelligentsia of our own race whenever they expressed any opinion different from

his. He had only to disagree with me and he became your enemy."

The interviewer here inquired whether this difference of viewpoint between her husband and herself had anything to do with their domestic breach.

"Yes, it had," Mrs. Garvey agreed. "Anyway I am working on my own lines now, and I am concerned particularly with Nigeria. I have started an Association in London, known as the Nigerian Progress Union, and is intended for the well-being of Nigerian students in England and the Continent. There is already a large membership, and it is growing. We intend to build a hostel in London. We have some funds towards it already. And I am not working single handed. I have the support of some able men. Mr. Henry Carr, late Resident of Lagos is one of them—you know what a resident is, don't you?"

"I have an idea," said interviewer, "sort of Commissioner."

"Not exactly," Mrs. Garvey corrected, "he is really higher than a Commissioner, he is in charge of all local—"

"Minister of Native Affairs, then?"

Interviewer interrupted with a second guess."

"Yes, something like that. Well, there is Mr. Carr, and the hon. Dr. Adeyemi Jones, one of the three elected members of the Legislative Council of Lagos. Then the Kings of several African tribes have written to me assuring me of their support. They understand what I am driving at and they want it. They want education—not politics."

A GEOGRAPHICAL BLUNDER.
"Mr. Garvey's idea of an African Kingdom," she went on, "was a geographical blunder."

"There are too many tribes, each differing from the other in customs that it is quite impossible to form them into a single people. What is more they want no Afro-Americans or West Indians as rulers over them. They want no kings or dukes or earls created over here sent there to them. Mr. Garvey never did a worse thing for his movement than when he began to create peers for all that he succeeded in doing was to bring his whole scheme into ridicule and what was good in his plan naturally suffered with what was bad. The native African is a suspicious creature. He has his doubts about all outsiders, and he was practically doubtful about Marcus Garvey, who he thought was—

"Out to exploit him" suggested the interviewer.

"No, not that. He thought that Mr. Garvey's scheme would simply get him into trouble."

"I would like to be quite fair to Mr. Garvey, though," she continued. "He has done one thing. He has awakened the race consciousness of the negro, and created the desire in him to raise his status. Which is where I will come in, for I know that the only possible means of raising his status is by education. My programme is non-political and non-sectarian. It is education purely in the home and in the classroom. And I expect to succeed. I am going to do the pioneer work and when I have done that I am appealing to the sportsmanship of the Englishman to give a fair chance to the natives in his territories."

Mrs. Garvey was full of her subject and was not afraid to talk.

"Take another view of the matter," she said. "Missionaries don't say missionaries haven't done some good, but they can't do much. You can only teach people through their own language, and missionaries going out to Africa ought to study the native vernacular, or they should educate some of the natives and then let them do the teaching. Another thing is that the characteristics of Affairs are quite different from those of Europeans, and they cannot understand each other. The African suspects the European, he doesn't look up to him. In Nigeria, 75 per cent. of the people are Mohammedans, many of them of the Ahmedmed persuasion—an advanced type of Mohammedanism. In the eyes of the Moslem world monogamy has failed, and they argue that where one part of Western ethics fails, others will fail too, so they are not much impressed."

"Perhaps it is because the Mohammedan prefers the idea of four wives."

"Perhaps, but Mohammedans are not the only ones who—"

"Oh, Mrs. Garvey."

"Oh, yes! But it is their law, and it is not the other people's law. So that's where the trouble is."

"Well that's a very serious affair," commented the interviewer. "And have you been doing anything else on the Continent besides studying these grave matters?"

"Scarcely," Mrs. Garvey answered. "Except this: I've written a novel called 'The Jungle of Civilisation.' The theme is the psychology of mixed marriages, and I collected some of the material for it in my travels about. I have also written an article on 'Divorce' for the Gleaner, but I am going to have it typewritten. When shall I send it?"

"Oh, any time."

"Very well, I'll send it Saturday."

For the third time the chauffeur poked his head in at the door to ask Mrs. Garvey if she was not coming, and as this time he accompanied the question with a threat to leave, Mrs. Garvey had to cut her visit short.

"I'll see you again when I get back from the country," she said.

THE NEW YORK

'Moses' Garvey Turned Back by Promised Land

Indicted on False Income Return Charge Just as Liberian President Bars Door to First 'Settlers'

Marcus Garvey's Black Star Navigation Line foundered a year ago on the rocks of a United States court. Yesterday Garvey's dream balloon of African empire was exploded by a Liberian dart. To-day Garvey is threatened with arrest for having filed a fraudulent income tax report.

Garvey's troubles seem to increase as he goes along. Sentenced to two years in jail for misuse of the mails, the president general of the mythical African Republic was released under bail several months ago, pending appeal. He came right out of jail and started another colony project by which he planned "the eventual transfer of the American negro back to his homeland, Africa."

Through his organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, now sitting in thirty-day convention in Liberty Hall, 120 West 133rd Street, Garvey bought a sawmill and four tractors and a water filtration plant and innumerable picks and shovels. They were shipped to Liberia on July 25, aboard the West Irmo, of the Bull Line. Garvey said that 300 Harlemites would follow in October. Liberia loomed as the first foothold in Africa for the Garvey legions.

Yesterday, while a Federal Grand Jury was indicting Garvey for making out a fraudulent income tax, word came from the little negro republic that members of Garvey's movement could not get their passports vised by the Liberian consul-general. Apparently C. R. King, negro president of Liberia, wants Harlem to stay at home. He instructed Dr. Ernest Lyons, Liberian consul-general to the United States, with offices in Baltimore, that "Garvey" negroes could not land in the tiny African state. Dr. Lyons's instructions became known yesterday through E. T. Merrill, Liberian consul in New York.

Charged with having sworn falsely to his income tax return for 1921, in stating that he owed \$104, whereas the government contends that he should have paid \$579, and threatened with arrest to-day unless he gives himself up to the authorities, with his dream of a Liberian colony erased, Garvey still plans to go on with his convention, which he says "represents 400,000,000 negroes of the world."

He evidently plans also to go on with his colony, for he sent two cablegrams yesterday. One was addressed to President King of Liberia and expressed "alarm and surprise at the statement touching discrimination against emigration to Liberia." The other was addressed to the Empress Zoaditou, of Abyssinia. Having lost Liberia as a locus for the African Harlem, Garvey showered felicitations on the Empress and expressed his desire to assist the Empress in "maintaining the glory of Ethiopia."

Meanwhile, Garvey has to answer three counts of a Federal indictment charging perjury and fraud in connection with his income tax. And, in September he faces another court in his appeal from the jail sentence of five years. He has been in the Tombs twice—once when arrested on a charge of criminal libel and again during the trial which ended in his conviction.

GARVEY BAILED OUT ON NEW CHARGES; LIBERIA BALKS HIM

Refuses to Let Its Consuls Here
Vise Negroes' Passports—
He Blames It All on Politics.

SWUNG DEMOCRATIC VOTES:
G.O.P. IS AFTER HIM. HE SAYS

Presides Unruffled as New Or-
ganization Is Formed for
Political Activity of Negroes.

Yet one more organization of Negroes was founded yesterday at the fourth day's session of the fourth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Liberty Hall in Harlem. It is to be an organization of Negroes for political purposes. Marcus Garvey presided.

Up and down the aisles of the big, low-ceilinged auditorium went ushers, selling slices of red watermelon. And nobody seemed the least bit disturbed, not even the speakers.

Nobody let on by word or gesture that Marcus Garvey is arrested again and that Liberia refuses to receive the Garvey hereta.

It's all politics, Garvey explained, when the last oration had been declaimed and the last piece of watermelon consumed. Politics is behind the new Federal indictment handed down against him, charging a fake income tax return for 1921, under which Garvey surrendered himself yesterday, pleaded not guilty and was released under \$2,500 bail. And politics is behind the instructions to Consuls of Liberia in the United States not to vise the passports of any follower of Garvey's who undertakes to go to the African Negro Republic.

"At the last election, when Smith was elected Governor and Hylan Mayor, I swung the Negro vote to the Democrats," said Garvey, mopping a wide forehead. "That's the bottom of the whole thing."

"The new indictment against me for a false income tax return specifies the return for the year 1921. I've already been indicted once before on that same charge. The first indictment was in 1922, at the time of the indictments in the Black Star Line cases. (Garvey is now at liberty pending appeal from his conviction for using the mails to defraud in connection with the exploitation of his Negro steamship line.)

"They wanted to have a case on which they could prosecute me if I was acquitted in the Black Star Line cases. That time I pleaded not guilty, was released under \$500 bail, and never heard anything more about the matter. Now they spring this new indictment, just at this time, thinking to hurt our convention.

"As for the Liberia matter, that gives us some trouble.

"Harding appointed Solomon Porter Hood of New Jersey a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (a rival to Garvey's organization) consul in Liberia. Then W. E. B. Du Bois, also an enemy of ours, was named special representative of the United States there for the inauguration of President King, last February. These two men have prevailed on President King to oppose us.

"Our plans for colonization in Liberia are based on agreements with the Government there dating back as far as 1921. Our society is chartered there by special act of the Liberian Senate. We have already sent two shipments of machinery and tools to

our representatives there. Now we will have legal redress if they hinder our plans.

"We were going to send 300 colonists to Liberia in October. We have waiting lists of 20,000 people eager to go. But of course we won't be able to send any boat until the present trouble is fixed up."

Mr. Garvey mopped his forehead. A wagon load of watermelons stopped in front of Liberty Hall. There was an hour for dinner. In the evening, serene in the face of adversity, the convention deliberated the "Declaration of the Black Man of Sorrows"—the Negro Jesus.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Lannan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	11/19/24	11/13-15/24	JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE: RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> :			CHARACTER OF CASE: Viol. Sec. 215. Using Mails to defraud.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York File

Agent was engaged during above period assisting Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck in preparing above case for appearance before Circuit Court of Appeals.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to all previous reports on the above subject. During the above period Agent was engaged two hours each day assisting Assistant U. S. Attorney Maxwell Mattuck in preparing the above entitled case for appearance before the Circuit Court of Appeals.

While with Mr. Mattuck, the latter instructed Agent to take certain records in the above case to the New York Supreme Court, which records had been subpoenaed by POPE BILLOPS, who was acting as WARRIS'S Attorney in his suit against GARVEY. (WARRIS, who was a former officer of the BLACK STAR LINE, sued GARVEY

DETAILS:

for \$5,000 for false arrest and defamation of character and the jury returned a verdict of \$2,500.00. This is the fifteenth suit against GARVEY and GARVEY has lost every one.)

The Court Order was signed by Judge John Ford. Agent was instructed to wait until the Court's examination of same was completed, and he then returned these records to Asst. U. S. Atty. Mattuck. CONTINUED.

190-1781-6

Contents of Subject's matter - The Similarities, comparisons, parallels
 - paraphrased and syncretical type
 - of words, verifying the logical units
 - variegated colors, shades, throughout
 - route, and Law Court, and of names
 - title - Golden Text, and Law Court
 - 21 vs 25 to end - Oct 24 vs 24 to end - et prolobo

Sunday November 2nd 1924
 From Joseph S. Sibley
 532 21st St. N. Wash. D.C.

To the Authorities of the Department of Justice -
 especially to those, this directly or indirectly concerned
 of the Federal Court, in the Appeal of Marcus Garvey
 Mail Order case & Trial:

My dear Sirs & Gentlemen:-

The mail order case of Marcus Garvey's appeal trial, is said
 to have been put down, for the last week in November
 1924:-

In reference to this, I kindly request, if you please, to take cognizance
 of the post-folio sentimentalities, of the discursive departures
 referable to your own kindred kind-folio characteristics, which I mean
 - in that letter to me, previous to the deliverance of Marcus G.
 from the Tombs in N. Y. C. -
 In parallelism combination, with the Christian Biblical,
 Trial, and is...

Representation, in bringing you with this 1100. of Equity, a direct
Council; through God Jehovah's authorized Empowerment, of Bib.
Law, Biblical word, and Biblical Government: Zelah! —

Mr. Garvey, may not have been perfect as a leader, no more was
Moses although he was similarly appointed by God Jehovah. —

He may not have been the perfectly Divine light, but he probably was
witness, of the real true light, to the African Negro, race or people,
even a sure certain voice to them, in their humane "wilderness"
Up in order to assure their lawful, rightful redemptional entrance
and freedom, in accordance with the peaceful, and wonderful
uprising resurrectional power of Christ Jesus: our blessed Lord: —

Which all nations sooner or later, must know Christ and
power of his uprising Resurrection, when they are not satisfied
with others material; — Industrial: — political: — and Law and
legislational Government: — It is indeed a truth, a natural ac-
-tion: — a Moral Inspiration: — and also an equity living in
-ry: — Zelah! —

"Therefore dear Gentlemen and Ladies see to it: — shall you dis-
that case against Mr. Garvey, without its accrued ^{lawcourt} expenses, and
to him, yes you also condemned, and enclosed yourself, morally and
spiritually: — as I look over reviewing, and retrospectively
evidently finds, you are more abasely guilty, and condemn
for many edictive incidences, committed against his race in base
ground-post folio folio scenes, for whose liberty and helplessness
he is contending; If these offences, and grievances, were to be

accounted, then, a wild swain, and one who would
obtain of darkness forever: Zelah! I repeat again the
Word of God Jehovah must Judge him; The Prince of the people
must set him free: Zelah!

These corrective charges, follows below, serves as pleading before
on behalf of Marcus Garveys deliverance: —

- (1) Africa's National racial continental heritage possessions: —
- (2) Africa's continental territorial heirship inalienable rights alienated to
others: —
- (3) Africa's modern moral enlightenment, so strictly requisitioned by the
Christian Commissioned Dispensation, is yet tarnished and spotted
lawless trad slave practice of both male and female, boys and girls,
back ground post folio folded up names: evident in the coloration
the birth of a nation illegitimately: —
- (4) Africa's descendants offspring, and ancestral pedigrees; in all
White English Western side of the sea: the sunny southern territories: —
and the European habitations: has been by discrimination,
- croism, malicious brutal wrongs; prejudiced, untimely political
- court depressions, and unjust judicious decisions; times false degraded
imprisonments: having suffered of times from destructive industries
business: — molested demolished homes; and denied and detained
of this part of equity interest title rights, in property by
there of corrupt courts, unjust judges, and crooked lawyers: —

The attempted sedition, to silence Messrs G. W. H. voice, and to hamper
 the course of African movement, through imprisonment, was a gross
 - al bodily-degraded offence, which required the charges of £1500
 fine: This must necessarily be doubled, if Mr. Gaven is not deemed
 - ment; for not coming out therefrom, where the worm creeds did
 and the fire is not quenched: - Yelak!
 There is to be no other sacrifice, than that concerning life recorded in
 Divine Law - in 1st Cor 12: 13 & 16: - 2d Cor 6 to 8: - Compared with Heb 10: 5
 to 31: -

(6) - Your denominational Judgmentary, Law sword: of violent force
 and with malicious criminological, deadly - corruptible, stagnant
 offensive infectious instrument: prevailed by suppressed clergy
 false accusational fires: and offensive quell less condemnation:
 - offensiveness; to the Christian Constitutional consistent Holy Biblical
 two edged Law sword, of Judgmentary Justice; - of word and
 deed: - light & reason: truth & grace; - faith & hope: - life & liberty
 Race and piety: - equality & equity: - rendering you, to your own
 seed sowing of pieces and silence: - Yelak! Heb 4 v 12: - Rom 13
 - its end: - Gal 3 v 18 to 20: Compared with Gen 3 v 24: - Heb 6 v 17: - Gal 4 v 7:
 - to 9: -

(7) - Your Male and female, in their unchristian, unconstitutional
 Lawless fraudulent alienation, of my property, at £3500
 at North's & Co. - did during the year October 1920, to the
 1921 - 81 - 6

present year 1922. In the personalities of Hyman Ager of
Bedford a Book of 700 Titles & Pages of 48 Males
New York City 1831. The Judge of the Court William B.
Judge Larran. Judge Hinkle. Judge Calahan, and other males
who did not pursue. The right Law court route or court

from the standpoint, of the Christian Constitutional ques-
tion or court, of many colors, many
1st By allowing a Judicious Court to call or appoint a receiver to
the rents and proceeds of such a property, and clearing it, from
all incumbrances forever, and after which returning it, to
the deed owner, or to its heirs & assigns forever. - yelsh!

2nd: By taking ones terminated Mortgage, to a Title Trust Guarantee
Company, or to an Home Title Co., or to a Lawyers Title, or to a national
or private personal financial Bank, and permit the property to
owner, to continue paying up their interest, and Mortgage install-
ment, and do not, by a false accusational abridgment, confiscate fraud-
-ulently and fraudulently - ones property, without their government
assigned consent. - yelsh!

3rd: Several years Mortgage interest paid in on any property, makes
it a devalued, devalued title Mortgage loan, from being on, or
pushing a violent force upon the property, the many years inter-

part of the mortgage of the said property, and
not necessitate, a foreclosure at any time, perfectly correcting
restraining all contracts intentional damages or losses; and
continues to place the property, in accord, with its sentimental
value free from all incumbrances; to be intervened by a Government
Judicious court appointed receiver to such a property; in order
safe guard, both the Mortgagee as party of the 1st part; and the
title deed owner or Mortgagee of the 2nd part; and so honestly
justly enunciate the essential incense, of the sweet smelling
carriver:— Zelah!

85. — The Democratic party, falsely figuring, and alienatingly
—ing the U S A Government, of Christian Constitutional
Biblical Religious Emblems; as servitude Officials: an
get voicing and enforcing English beastly brutal slavish
—schackles, of unchristian unconstitutional policies: are re-
—sponsible for any monetary charges, quilts, fines, and Judicious
condemnations, that may be inferentially affixed detrimen-
to English Democratic American Causes. In cases of Mr. Marcus Garvey,
or especially in cases and unnecessary casualties, of the
White families, who was without any offence on their behalf
driven from their property possessions, ridiculously outrageously

-ing; and maliciously, routed, disturbed, and bereaved, and chaffed off of their legal equity possessions, in the south; who had to flee for safety and refuge in the West; who now reside at 635 West 10th St. at San Francisco, with a large family: Wife and children to be supported. -

This case is widely cited, with multiplicity of others in England; are inordinate cases, and incidentals, of male and female frauds, that clearly, it honors, Mr. Marcus Garvey's - his unprovocable, unintentional male order charges: - Mr. White and his family's property, possessions, must be returned immediately, or ~~lose~~ its financial value finally: in order to alleviate your blood guiltiness, which shall not be forgiven in this world, nor the world to come: -

Some of your republican rulers, and all of your divine rulers, are groping in darkness, in the eternal realms, and plains of Paradise; when the wicked cease from troubling; and the spirits of the just are made perfect; - because they did not put an end to, and a stop, to the brute beastly fight at the Ephesus, of the U. S. among which our people, are so often constrained to fight peacefully, and

9th - I did not go to Male and female, Board of Health officers,
 -tors, Open Board of Health Officers, and your Judges
 and Political Court Officers of 402 N York or City Magistrate
 court, during the months of April May & June turned in
 and violently forced me, into their court, and confessed
 -ly ambushed me, and robbed me out of \$100⁰⁰ dollars
 for selling a pure genuine medicinal tonic for Indigestion
 Constipation & Rheumatism. A Medicinal Tonic in accordance
 with U S Government's Pharmacopoeia, and prohibition Law,
 being free of Alcohol. —

They having detained me, from obtaining a free Registration
 permit, but through prejudice of greed and graft, unjustly imposed
 \$100⁰⁰ dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment; which one hundred
 dollars I paid them forth with, in order to also hold them, for a forceful
 violent and confiscated ambushing band. — (b) For decisive fines of all kinds
 Offensive damages: — (c) And for receiving \$100⁰⁰ dollars under false accusa-
 -al, subjecting it, to the brutal extortion at 64 per centum annually until
 until it is returned me. — ^{Offensive}

And also appeal the case to an Higher court. for ^{Offensive} damages through
 entire Judicial Political Official departmentary court of 402
 on Broad St. and the accomplices Board of Health Officers,
 of 505 East 1st St. in the sum of \$5500⁰⁰ for forceful violent and

191
false accusational "offensive" ^{debauched} & degraded damages.

This said Judge and political and Board of Health Officer
decided this case unjustly against me on June 6th 1904
Upon the synopsis of those above things mentioned, Interrogate: Is there
any difference, to that, for which Mr Garvey is charged:—
Answer! Answer! Answer! I swear you by the living
God Jehovah to answer!?

Mr. Garvey in the unit bodily system of the Humane family; is
part of my people, race; in like manner, as those offenders mention-
ed ^{has been done by you} ~~at~~ ^{is} a part of your race:—

There is no difference, we are all members, one of another:
If one rejoices, all rejoices; If one, is treasonably Malicious
all has been hurt humanly; If not Divinely:— Yehsh!:

0th) There is a White peddler, that is suspiciously, suspected
to have "poisoned my anima" (a soul):— during the latter part
of the month of August 1900. It died at the S. P. C. A.
Hospital for animals at 24th St & Ave (a) East side of C. C.,
from scintaria, or poisonous food, said the veterinarian doctor,
this White peddler, at grand and my stable, complained in my

that my animal got out of his stall, & night, and ate 50
of his corn, out of his peddler's truck in the yard;—

He did not show me any fragment, nor signs of remorse
nor did he asked payment therefor. — But he threatened
was going to tie my smelter legs. If I did not fasten it
at night. — The animal took sick soon after, it fell
at the Dunn printing press 113 Leonard St N.Y.C. It
was sent to S.P.C. Hospital on a Tuesday night, it died
a Thursday morning. — It seems evident then, from the two
in question (a) the complaint for eating the 50 years of corn. — (b)
the threat to tie its legs, that the White peddler, did tie
leg by a poisonous death, in order to prevent it walking,
going around any more. — ylah! —

(c) — I have taken out shares in the Burton Oil wells. —
Coney Island Roaster Co. — And in Steam ship Co's operating
around company. — through mail order correspondence, during
period of time, in the U.S.A. — from 1915. — and up! I have
had the privilege, to receive, the returns of dividends now
therefrom, to this time of 1924. — and still these companies are con-
tinuing to do prosperous, and successful business. —
before I consider, that my lawyer, unprejudicially, should in time

allowed; to adjust his legal Indebtedness; to The U. S. History
 "with treaty specifications." of accredited documental mutual
 and maintenances, of his peoples ownership, and Continental Heritage etc.
 for a substantial governments foundation, through which, by which,
 and from which, they debts may be defrayed; for which they are earnestly
 contending: In compliance with the modern New man civic political Technics
 of an appointed Receivership; as there is always a way out; a means of
 escape; from all environments, and detrimental entanglements; avoid
 unimproved unchristian unconstitutional subjugation, and
 humiliation, which their organization, in the words U. S. A. can
 for; in accordance with God. Jehovah's Lawful blessings; &
 the most ultimatum crisis: in the utmost dear strife, content
 and discord of mortal life; and mortal existence saying: - Come
 no reason together with the Lord etc. etc. etc. Isa 107: 1-27

Yours Respectfully Joseph S. [Signature]
 [Signature]
 [Signature]

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Penman

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	1/5/25	1/5/25	JAMES E. ANOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. - Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.
RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY;</u>			

~~FACTS DEVELOPED:~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York file

Attorney for subject asked for an extension of time due to GARVEY'S Attorney in Chief, GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, being in Europe at the present time.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to previous reports on the above entitled matter, the last being that of this Agent dated November 19th, 1924.

Today, Agent, in company with Asst. U. S. Attorney Maxwell Mattuck, attended the Circuit Court of Appeals, where an Attorney, appearing for MARCUS GARVEY, asked for an extension of time as GARVEY'S Attorney in Chief, GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, is now in Europe and is not expected back until the third week in January, 1925. This extension was granted.

CONTINUED.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/20/25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/19/25	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES L. MOG
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Viol. Sec. 215, USCC - Using US Mails in furtherance of scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York File

Garvey's appeal argued before Judges Hand, Rogers and Hough. Clippings from New York newspapers re SS Booker T. Washington enclosed for Bureau at Washington.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to all previous reports on the above entitled matter, the most recent being that of this Agent dated January 5th, 1925.

Agent, with Asst. U. S. Attorney Maxwell H. Mattuck, Southern District of New York, went before Judges Hand, Rogers and Hough, where GARVEY'S appeal was heard. Mr. Mattuck argued against the reversal of the decision of the Lower Court sentencing GARVEY to five years in the Atlanta Penitentiary, and GEORGE GORDON BATTLE argued for the reversal of the decision. Court was adjourned to a later date.

Attached to the Washington copies of this report are newspaper clippings wherein it is claimed that three thousand people paid \$1.00 each to see the SS BOOKER T. WASHINGTON of the BLACK CROSS NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, INC., and in which it is also claimed that 90 percent of the people who loaned GARVEY from \$5.00 to \$500.00 were stockholders of the BLACK STAR LINE. This latter statement is untrue. CASE CONTINUED.

GARVEY'S APPEAL ARGUED.

Attorney for Negro Leader Asserts
Evidence Was Insufficient.

The appeal of Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, against his conviction on an indictment charging fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the sale of the stock of the Black Star Line was argued today before the United States Circuit Court. His counsel was George Gordon B. ... who contended that the proof submitted at the trial was insufficient. Federal Prosecutor Maxwell E. Martin represented the Government.

Garvey's sentence, imposed by Federal ... independent ... of Stone ... of the colored ... of ... on its first voyage the Booker T. Washington, the only vessel of his race ... the ... Cross Navigation and ...

DEPT. OF CROSS-TIER OFF ON MAIDEN TRIP

Three Thousand Negroes Pay a Dollar Each to Board the Becker T. Washington.

CAPTAIN IS A NORWEGIAN

Twenty Passengers Sail for Phila- delphia and West Indies -- Marcus Carvey Holds Reception.

Three thousand negroes were paid \$1.00 each for a ticket to board the Becker T. Washington, the first steamship of the Black Cross Navigation and Transport Company, which sailed for Philadelphia at 10:30 A. M. this morning from West Thirty-fifth Street, from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. yesterday.

At 10:30 the vessel sailed out into the harbor, and was met by a large number of negroes and white people. The ship is bound for Cuba, Jamaica and other West Indian ports.

The ship was still in the old harbor when it was met by a large number of negroes and white people.

At 10:30 A. M. the ship sailed for Philadelphia and the West Indies. The ship is bound for Cuba, Jamaica and other West Indian ports.

The ship was still in the old harbor when it was met by a large number of negroes and white people.

At 10:30 A. M. the ship sailed for Philadelphia and the West Indies. The ship is bound for Cuba, Jamaica and other West Indian ports.

The ship was still in the old harbor when it was met by a large number of negroes and white people.

At 10:30 A. M. the ship sailed for Philadelphia and the West Indies. The ship is bound for Cuba, Jamaica and other West Indian ports.

The ship was still in the old harbor when it was met by a large number of negroes and white people.

Officers in Gay Uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

The officers of the U. S. S. Albatross, a gunboat, which is in the harbor, were present at the reception in gay uniform.

**GENERAL NEWS
FINANCIAL
WORLD WANTS**

** 15

**MARKET NEGROES
DANCE WITH GLEE
AS GARVEY SAILS**

**Marcus Garvey Bosses Send-off
After Wife Rechristens Ves-
sel the Booker T. Washington**

**BONDHOLDERS SANK CASH
IN HIS BLACK STAR LINE.**

**"Provisional President of Afri-
ca" Says He Paid \$100,000
for Old Trading Steamer.**

Hundred Negroes, followers of Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President" of Africa, sent their own ship to sea yesterday. Most of them were the men and women who put their money in the now defunct Black Star Line, because of which Garvey was convicted of fraud, the main test of fraud. He is now in jail.

The ship, which cost \$1,000,000 in the Black Star Line, was in the last year of its life for Garvey. It was the Gen. G. W. Goebel, a former Garvey ship, and was now owned by the Provisional Black Star Line. Garvey had paid \$100,000 for the ship, but had not paid for the cargo.

2,000 Inspect the Ship.

The new owning company, the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company, with Garvey's Provisional Black Star Line, and his Universal African League, had a celebration yesterday afternoon.

"Booster," one of their crew crew about 1,200 is now on a ship."

Garvey was everywhere, impetuous and efficient. Two thousand Negroes climbed the steep ladder to the ship at Pier 18, 23rd Street, Hudson River, and filled her deck with the cold feet of a few afternoon sailors. The Star's chief officers were the tall officers of Headquarters Division of the Royal Guard and the African Legion, hats flying with gold, belted, booted and some of them spurred.

Inside the main cabin Garvey snapped the speakers and sang through the program like a rhapsodist. The great Bishop G. A. McGuire, who last summer announced he prayed to a Negro Christ, invoked a blessing on the ship and the "Provisional President of Africa."

A colored choir of Negro children sang the African anthem, written for the day when Garvey is no longer "Provisional." Assemblyman Pope Billups tried to explain why he has not always been for Garvey. The speaker was a woman Joan William Smith and Dr. E. E. Rawlins.

Vessel Gets a New Name.

Garvey cleared a path through the throng outside and led his young wife to the rail of the Gen. G. W. Goebel. The ship, which had been the Booker T. Washington, the tradition of whose name has up to now been the exclusive possession of Garvey's Negro opponents.

Garvey stepped back to the cabin, where he made a business-like speech in which he said 50 per cent. of the new owners had been bondholders as well as the former Black Star Line.

Of the eight officers of the Booker T. Washington, six are white. Garvey told his Negro listeners that for the present this was necessary.

Ship's Is Capt. North.

The ship was sailing, and Garvey cleared the ship with the rattles, horns and whistles. The ship was "Booster" and will be Capt. J. de North. The ship was named after the late Bishop G. A. McGuire. The ship was named after the late Bishop G. A. McGuire. The ship was named after the late Bishop G. A. McGuire.

The ship was named after the late Bishop G. A. McGuire. The ship was named after the late Bishop G. A. McGuire. The ship was named after the late Bishop G. A. McGuire.

GARVEY'S SECOND STEAMER LEAVES THE WATER

Ship Sails, Carrying Vision of African Empire's Builder

Marcus Garvey's vision of an African empire came one step nearer reality last night with the



Marcus Garvey and his wife, Amy J. Garvey. He is called president of Africa and his wife.

calling of the steamer *Book T. Washington* after the late Emperor Garvey, one of the most distinguished products of Africa, and given a special license for the *George W. Goethals*, a one-half of 1 per cent reduction.

The ship sailed under the colors of the United States flag and was accompanied by a band of music. The ship is owned by the *Black Star Line* and is the first of a series of vessels to be built and operated by the *Black Star Line*.

Garvey, president of the *Black Star Line*, and the other members of the association, attended the ceremony at the pier. The ship is to be used for the transportation of passengers and cargo between the West Indies, Central America, and the West Coast of Africa. The ship is to be named after the late Emperor Garvey.

Crowd Pledges to Ship.

From noon until after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the pier was crowded by followers of Garvey, who inspected it. More than 1,500 persons were on board during the christening ceremony, while others looked on from the shore. It was a most impressive occasion.

Nearly 1,000 were thus turned away. An admission of \$1 was charged.

The christening was presided over by Garvey himself, and the speakers included Bishop George Alexander Postema, Judge John B. O'Brien, Aldermen John W. Smith, Alexander Pope, Linn, Mr. E. B. Phillips and J. B. Thorne.

Praise for Garvey.

Two of the speakers, Bishop Postema and Alderman Smith, commended Garvey by name as a great African.

The *S. S. Washington* was accompanied by 24 gunboats with the exception of the third one, and the ship sailed.

Chief Justice of the Island will be charged with the maintenance of the ship.

The ship will sail for the West Indies, Central America, and the West Coast of Africa.

The ship is to be named after the late Emperor Garvey.

12 G1. TRR 22 JSC

NEW YORK N.Y. FILED 215 PM FEB 2-1925

DIRECTORS DEPT. OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHN D.C.

TWO STOP US COURT OF APPEALS AFFIRMS DECISION OVER COURT MARCUS
GARVEY CASE SIGNED BRENNAN SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DEPT OF JUSTICE
225P

Investigation from Special Agent in Charge, Chas. J. Foxman

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	2/4/25	2/2/25	JAMES B. WOOD
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C. - Using the U.S. Mails in a furtherance of a scheme to defraud.
RE: <u>U.S. vs. CARLOS GARVEY:</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York File

GARVEY'S appeal refused - verdict of Jury upheld. Asst. U.S. Atty. Mattuck, Southern District of NY advised Agent he expected to cause GARVEY'S arrest within next twenty-four hours.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to previous reports on the above entitled matter, the last being that of Agent dated January 20th, 1925.

Agent advises that he was informed by Asst. U.S. Attorney Maxwell Mattuck, Southern District of New York, that in GARVEY'S appeal before Judges Hand, Manton and Haugh, the verdict of the Jury who tried GARVEY before Judge Julian Mack, for violation of section 215 of the United States Criminal Code, was upheld.

Mr. Mattuck further advised Agent that he expected to cause the arrest of subject GARVEY within the next twenty-four hours.

CONTINUED.

100-1781-6

Instructions from special agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	2/6/25	2/2-6/25	JAMES J. MOSES
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
WILFRED CARVEY vs.			Viol. Sec. 125, U.S.C. - Using
ED: HERBIE CARVEY - Fugitive.			Mails to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

New York File

Subject apprehended and arraigned before Judge Augustus Hand, who decided no stay would be granted in the execution of commitment of subject to Atlanta Penitentiary and ordered his removal to the said penitentiary immediately.

DETAILS:

As a result of the Circuit Court of Appeals having sustained the conviction of the above named subject on February 3rd, 1925, Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck prepared for the signature of Judge Winslow a mandate demanding the immediate arrest of CARVEY. After the mandate had been issued Agent was informed by Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck that CARVEY could now be arrested at any point in the United States where he might be found and requested that every effort be put forth to bring about subject's arrest.

On February 4th, 1925, a bench warrant was regularly issued by Judge Augustus M. Hand, demanding subject's arrest. All necessary steps were taken by Agent in the interim to cover all possible points in an endeavor to locate and apprehend subject, including the obtaining of the active cooperation of the New York Police Department. Information reached Agent that subject, who had been in Detroit, would possibly leave for New York, arriving sometime

New York File

Feb. 6, 1925

JAMES J. GOGAN

on February 5th. As a result, accompanied by Deputy U.S. Marshals, Walter B. Carr and James Hyer, Agent proceeded to the Harlem Station of the New York Central RR and covered all incoming Western trains. During the afternoon a telegram was received by Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan from Albany, N. Y. as follows:

Albany, N. Y. Feb. 5, 1925.

EDWARD J. BRENNAN SAC
DEPT OF JUSTICE NEW YORK

MARCUS GARVEY AND WIFE ARE ON NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAIN FIFTY EIGHT DUE HARLEM SIX FOUR AND GRAND CENTRAL SIX FIFTEEN THIS EVENING THEY ARE IN PULLMAN CAR GOING MERELY WIRING YOU THIS INFORMATION THINKING YOU MIGHT BE ENDEAVORING TO LOCATE GARVEY.

(SIGNED) JAMES J. GOGAN - LOUIS HERMAN.

Accordingly Agent, accompanied by Deputy U.S. Marshals Carr and Hyer, boarded the train in question, located GARVEY, and took him into custody, then proceeded with him to the Tombs Prison where he was placed in the care of the Warden at 7:10 P.M., February 5th, 1925.

February 6th, 1925. Subject was today arraigned before Federal Judge Augustus M. Hand, who decided that no stay would be granted in the execution of the commitment of subject to the Atlanta Penitentiary and that consequently no proposal of bail would be considered. He, therefore, ordered subject's immediate removal to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

CLOSED.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

EWM-HAP

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

February 24, 1925.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUNNINGHAM.

The case of Marcus Garvey, who has been the subject of investigation by the Bureau for violation of Section 253, Internal Revenue Act of 1918, and Section 125, U.S.C.C. fraud and forgery in filing income tax returns, was affirmed in the Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City, on February 3, 1925. On February 4, 1925, a bench warrant was issued by Judge Hand demanding Garvey's arrest. On February 5, 1925, he was taken into custody in New York City and arraigned before Federal Judge Hand, who decided that no stay would be granted in the execution of the commitment of the subject to the Atlanta Penitentiary and that consequently no proposal of bond would be considered. He, therefore, ordered subject's removal to the Atlanta Penitentiary to serve a sentence of five years imposed in the southern district of New York.

E. W. Manson

Instruction from Special Agent in Charge, E. J. Brannan

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/16/25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/12/25	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u>			Viol. Sec. 215, USCC - Using mails in a furtherance of a scheme to defraud.
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

RE-OPENED CASE:

NEW YORK FILE

Mr. WM. C. MATTHEWS, former Asst. U.S. Atty., Boston, Mass. stated to Agent that if he had money enough he could use his influence with someone connected with the Government and get GARVEY out of jail immediately.
CASE CLOSED.

DETAILS:

Reopening this investigation which was closed in Agent's report of February 6th, 1925:

Agent met MR. WM. C. MATTHEWS, former Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass., who was the Attorney for TOBIAS, one of the defendants, during the GARVEY trial.

MR. MATTHEWS told Agent that he could get GARVEY out of Atlanta, Ga. Penitentiary now if GARVEY were willing to put up enough money, but said that GARVEY never wanted to put up money until it was too late.

Agent asked MR. MATTHEWS how he could get GARVEY out, provided the necessary money were put up, and he said he had influence with someone connected with the Government who would help him, and further stated that Agent need not think that MR. MATTHEWS, Asst. U. S. Attorney; JUDGE LACK, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or Agent were the whole Government, because he could make the proper connections and get GARVEY out in spite of all the above mentioned people - and if the proper amount of money were forthcoming, he would get him out of jail at once.
CASE CLOSED.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

REPORT MADE AT: <u>NEW YORK CITY</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>1/20/35</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>1/20/35</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>JAMES E. ALOS</u>
TITLE: <u>RE: <u>C.S. vs. HERCULE GARVEY:</u></u>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>Viol. Sec. 815, U.S.C. - Using the mails in a furtherance of a scheme to defraud.</u>

SYNOPSIS of FACTS:

RE-OPENED CASE:

NEW YORK FILE

Enclosing two newspapers (The New York News) dated January 16th and 22nd, 1935, respectively, re subject, for information of the Bureau. CLOSED - OTHER DISPOSITION.

DETAILS:

Reopening this investigation, which was closed by Agent in his report of March 16th, 1935:

Enclosed please find two copies of the "New York News", one dated January 16th, and the other January 22nd, 1935, containing articles in regard to subject HERCULE GARVEY. This paper is edited and owned by GEORGE W. HARRIS, who was, for several years, Assemblyman in New York City, and who was one of the men who has fought GARVEY and his propaganda ever since GARVEY has been in America.

During the past few days Agent has questioned several Negroes of high standing in the community and they said it would be a miscarriage of justice if GARVEY were again turned loose to carry on his profession of swindling the Negroes in America. They are all of the opinion that GARVEY is a "fixer" and always will be.

CLOSED - OTHER DISPOSITION.

100-1781-6

MARGINE GARVEY PARDON

James Amos,
13 Park Row,
City

The NEW YORK NEWS

Subscription Rates, \$1.50 a Year, Published Every Saturday by the New York News Publishing Co., 135 West 125th Street,
Entered as Second-Class Matter September 17, 1913, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. XVI, No. 3

THE NEW YORK NEWS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1926

3 CENTS Outside of N. Y. 5c

Coolidge Conditional Pardon To Garvey Under Consideration, Sen. McKinley Starts Inquiry

Freedom Offered Deposed and Imprisoned
Provisional President of Africa Reported
—Mrs. Garvey at Department of Justice

(Special to New York News)

Washington, D. C. Jan. 19. That the President will pardon Marcus Garvey is the information of those in close touch with members in high political circles. It is definitely known that some time ago the responsible for the Republican party among colored people at the Capital, had made a public statement to the administration of the fact that Marcus Garvey be pardoned. Now comes Senator McKinley, of Illinois, introducing in the Senate, a petition asking that an inquiry be made into the case. This matter was received by the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but since last week word has gone out in Washington that the pardon had actually been offered Garvey on the specific condition that he leave the country, but that he had refused to agree, and was taking the matter up with his lawyer. It leaked out, however, that the Garvey lawyers have demanded ten days in which to properly consider all of the legal phases. An attaché of one of the important departments in the Capital let the remark drop that the date on which the Garvey lawyers are to make public their decision is set for January 23.

Washington is all agog over the coming decision and while it was originally intended that the present negotiations be kept secret, the whole matter has reached the homes of prominent white and colored residents and officials. A lady who is alleged to resemble Mrs. Garvey, wife of the deposed Emperor, was seen leaving the office of the Department of Justice on the very day on which the negotiations are said to have begun.

James Amos,
13 Park Ro
City

'GARVEY NOT GUILTY'

The Sun News

Subscription Rate, \$1.50 a Year. Published Every Saturday by the New York News Publishing Co., 135 West 125th Street.
Entered as Second-Class Matter September 12, 1913, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. XVI. No. 4

THE NEW YORK NEWS. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926

3 CENTS

United States Senate Urged In McKinley Inquiry to Pass Upon "Illegal" Conviction of Garvey

"Gross Errors By Trial Judge, Foolish and Fatal Self Defence
And English Government Persecution" Will Be Reviewed.
Government Case Weak.

Special to the New York News
Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—It is now definitely the opinion of persons high in the official life of the nation that Marcus Garvey, Provisional President of Africa, who is now serving a five year sentence in Atlanta Federal Prison, was not guilty of using the United States mails to defraud.

This opinion is the result of a trial, in which Garvey acted as his own attorney. Persons holding high judicial office in Washington declare that according to the evidence which has just been perused, the government could not have found Garvey guilty had he not acted as his own attorney.

These officials state that, while the door is now closed for a judicial reversal of the court conviction, the way is now clear for a presidential pardon for Garvey based upon the alleged errors which appear upon the face of the trial records.

The general and uniform opinion now existing among high officials seems to be that the ends of justice have been served, and that there is no reason for Garvey's further detention in prison. They further are convinced that Garvey would not have been indicted, had certain foreign governments, fearful of the

(Continued on Page 4)

GARVEY NOT GUILTY

(Continued from front page)

force and justice of his proposition, not made representation through channels which had the power to bring about the indictment. Officials here, who are interested in the case let it be known that their demands for a pardon for Garvey are based upon the alleged errors found in the trial records.

They say that the purpose of the McKinley senatorial inquiry will serve to force the hands of the state department, which it is rumored is now convinced that the government's case was apparently weak, evidenced by the fact that of the twenty or more counts upon which Garvey was indicted, it could only secure a conviction on one count.

It is asserted by these officials that if the state department refuses to recommend Garvey's pardon after the close of the present senatorial investigation, the Senate Judiciary Committee will bring the matter to a show down, by calling on the President to follow the result of its findings and liberate Garvey.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REPORT MADE AT: <u>NEW ORLEANS, LA.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>6-17-26</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>6-15-16/26</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>C.J. ESTOPHAL</u>
TITLE: <u>ESAU RAMUS - COLORED - alias REMUS</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>U.S. Vs. MARCUS GARVEY VIOLATION SECTION 215 -USING MAILS TO DE- FRAUD, PROBABLY CONSPIRACY TO KILL GOVERNMENT WITNESS</u>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SUBJECT about to be released from New York
Prison, not wanted here by either State or
Federal Authorities. C L O S E D.

DETAILS:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Reference is made to all former reports on above captioned mat-
ter. This Bureau Office on June 15th, 1926 received the following wire from the
Philadelphia Office:

"ESAU RAMUS CONNECTED WITH MARCUS GARVEY ACTIVITIES
SEE REPORT AGENT GULLEY FEBRUARY EIGHTH NINETEEN
TWENTY THREE STOP INFORMATION RECEIVED SUBJECT NOW
ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE FROM CLINTON PRISON DANMORA
NEW YORK STOP ADVISE IF WANTED ON FEDERAL OR STATE
CHARGES AS DETAINER AGAINST SUBJECT ON MINOR STATE
CHARGES PLACED AT PRISON BY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PHILADELPHIA AT- OUR REQUEST AT TIME SUBJECT INVESTIGATED.
BODDIS".

Henry Mooney, States Attorney of Orleans Parish was interviewed,
and stated that SUBJECT was not wanted by the State of Louisiana.

SUBJECT also not wanted by Federal Authorities here. The fol-
lowing wire was accordingly sent to the Philadelphia Office under date of June
16th, 1926:

C.J. ESTOPINAL

-2-

6-17-26

"ESAU RAINS NOT WANTED BY EITHER STATE OR FEDERAL
AUTHORITIES HERE
SISK".

C L O S E D.

CJE:FTM

Copy - [unclear]

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

Approved:

Assistant United States Attorney.

Before:

Hon. Samuel M. Hitchcock,
United States Commissioner for the
Southern District of New York.

.....
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

MARCUS GARVEY.

COMPLAINT:
Violation 215
U.S.C.C.
.....

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK: ss:

OLIVER B. WILLIAMS, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a Post Office Inspector, and upon information and belief alleges and charges that on and before May 24, 1921, Marcus Garvey, the defendant above-named, and hereinafter referred to as the defendant, did, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly devise and intend to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud; that said scheme and artifice devised and intending to be devised was in substance as follows:

That the defendant would by means of false and fraudulent representations, pretenses and promises induce, solicit and procure divers persons, whose names are to the deponent unknown, and who are hereinafter referred to as the victims, to pay and transmit to him, the said defendant, money and property for the purchase of stock in the Black Star Line, Inc., and for memberships in the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, Inc., and for the purpose of inducing said victims to part with their money and property in the purchase of said stock and said memberships so intended to be sold and offered for sale, the defendant, in substance, intended falsely and fraudulently to represent, pretend and promise to said victims, and to each of them, that he, the said defendant, was at the head of a movement, the object of which was to rebuild and restore the ancient glories of Ethiopia; that he, the said defendant, was to be and was the "President General" of said movement with a resident secretary at Monrovia, Liberia; that to further the aims of said movement, a part of Liberia was to be colonized; that the said Black Star Line, Inc., which was to transport the colonists, had been formed into the most colossal, the most prosperous negro industry of all times; that the said Black Star Line, Inc., had laid out trade routes to cover all parts of the world where the negro population is over 50% of the whole; that the said Black Star Line, Inc., was running steamships; that an investment upon the part of said victims would help to put more ships on the sea, and that the said movement was headed by trained business men.

And such of the aforesaid representations, pretenses and promises, as the said defendant then and there well knew, was and would be false and fraudulent, it being the intent and purpose of the said defendant in making them to deceive and defraud the said victims in and by inducing them to part with their money and property in the purchase of the said stock and said memberships as aforesaid;

And it was a part of said scheme and artifice that the said defendant should falsely and fraudulently represent, pretend and promise that the Black Star Line, Inc., owned and controlled a steamship known as the Epyllis Wheatley and that the said steamship was then and there in condition to make voyages to and from Africa and would make such voyages and that passage on the said steamship could be procured for a stated sum, it being the intent and purpose of the said defendant in so representing, pretending and promising, to deceive the said victims and to induce them to part with their money and property in the purchase of the said stock and said memberships as aforesaid.

And it was a further part of said scheme and artifice that the said defendant should appropriate and convert to his own use in the form of guise of salary, expenses, commissions and profits a part of the money and property which would be paid by the said victims in the purchase of said stock and said memberships as aforesaid, the exact form or guise in which the said defendant intended thus to convert and appropriate to his own use such part of said money and property and the exact amount thereof that said defendant intended to thus appropriate and convert are to the deponent unknown:

That heretofore, to wit, on the 25th day of May, 1921, at the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, the above-named defendant, Marcus Garvey, for the purpose of executing said scheme and artifice to defraud, so devised and intended to be devised by him did unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly deposit and cause to be deposited in the Post Office at New York, N.Y., in the Grand Central Station thereof, intending same to be conveyed by the Post Office Establishment of the United States according to the directions thereon, a certain letter addressed as follows:

"Mr. Edgar Sayers,
55 Broad St.,
Georgetown,
Demerara,
British Guiana."

against the peace of the United States and their dignity and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such cases made and provided. (215 U.S.C.C.)

The sources of deponent's information and the grounds of his belief are official investigation made by him and certain other witnesses now in his possession.

And deponent prays that the said defendant be arrested, imprisoned or bailed as the case may be.

Sworn to before me this)

. la. File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA	DATE WHEN MADE: 6/21/26	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/17/26	REPORT MADE BY: J. F. MC DEVITT
TITLE: MARCUS GARVEY, et.al. NEGRO RADICAL			CHARACTER OF CASE: Using mails to defraud and probable conspiracy to intimidate U.S Govt. witness and murder

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, ESAU RAMUS now eligible for parole from place of present confinement- Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N.Y. Pennsylvania State indictment pending in Philadelphia drawn up at instigation of Chief of Police of New Orleans, La., assisted by New Orleans office of this Bureau. Philadelphia County District Attorney desires to know what disposition is to be made. Prison authorities communicated with them resulting in the New Orleans Bureau office advising this office that subject not wanted on either Federal or State charge. REFERRED BACK TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN-NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

DETAILS:

The last report on this case, according to the files of this office, was made by Special Agent Harry D. Gully of the New Orleans office dated 12/17/23 entitled; MARCUS GARVEY, et.al. - NEGRO RADICALS- USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD- MURDER OF GOVERNMENT WITNESS. The Philadelphia Agent J.G. Shuey, who investigated the Philadelphia angle, has since left the Service and from his old reports, it appears that the GARVEY ANGLE has been disposed of but that the RAMUS angle (ESAU RAMUS) is still open because of the Chief of Police at New Orleans, La. having lodged a certified copy of a warrant for RAMUS' arrest with the Philadelphia Police. The County District Attorney at Philadelphia, Pa., has notified this office today that RAMUS, who is confined at the CLINTON PRISON at Dannemora, N.Y. is now eligible for parole and wanted to know what disposition to make of the case. Accordingly, the following telegram was sent to the New Orleans office:-

ESAU RAMUS CONNECTED WITH MARCUS GARVEY ACTIVITIES SEE REPORT
AGENT GULLY FEBRUARY EIGHTH NINETEEN TWENTY THREE STOP INFORMATION

100-1781-6

6/17/26

#2

RECEIVED SUBJECT NOW ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE FROM CLINTON PRISON
DANNEMORA NEW YORK STOP ADVISE IF WANTED ON FEDERAL OR STATE CHARGES
AS DETAINER AGAINST SUBJECT ON MINOR STATE CHARGES PLACED AT
PRISON BY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHILADELPHIA AT OUR REQUEST AT THE
SUBJECT INVESTIGATED . "

This office is designating New Orleans, La. as the office of origin for the murder charge angle, as it appears from the reports in our files that this particular charge originated there.

On 6/16/26 the county District Attorney received word from the Prison authorities at Dannemora that the prisoner would be released about Tuesday, 6/22/26, and wanted to know before that time whether or not the Federal Government intended to lodge their warrant, and the New Orleans office answered as follows:-

HERSENBALK DATE ESAU RAMUS STATES ATTORNEY HERE OUT OF CITY
ASSISTANT HERE UNABLE ADVISE WHETHER SUBJECT WANTED WILL ADVISE
TOMORROW.

SISK
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Later the following telegram was received from the New Orleans office:-

" ESAU RAMUS NOT WANTED BY EITHER STATE OR FEDERAL AUTHORITIES HERE ."

Upon receiving the final answer, Agent advised the Philadelphia Police thru Lieutenant of Detectives CHARLES LEE and the County District Attorney thru MISS ENGLE and the County Detective Bureau thru Assistant Chief JAMES IRWIN.

REFERRED BACK TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN-NO FURTHER ACTION HERE.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York City

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 26, 1926	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Oct. 21, 1926.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE: IN RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE: Using Mails in Furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud. Vio. Sec. 215 USCC

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NEW YORK FILE

Assistant U.S. Attorney Silver, So. Dist. of New York, advises that MRS. GARVEY, wife of subject is receiving instructions from subject who is at Atlanta Penitentiary, and as a result is using the mails to defraud the Negro people. Report submitted for attention of Director. Matter appears to be one properly coming under jurisdiction of Post Office Department. CLOSER.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to telephone communication received from Assistant U.S. Attorney Edward B. Silver for the Southern District of New York requesting that an Agent of this Bureau call on him regarding reports that he had received concerning MARCUS GARVEY who is now in Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Silver informed Agent that GARVEY was at present instrumental in the furtherance of the scheme for which he was convicted and sentenced; that MRS. GARVEY received her instructions from him and as a result she was using the mails to defraud the Negro people throughout the United States, advising that she had a school and cash purchased in Virginia which was worth a sum of a million dollars, when in fact there was not as much as \$1,000. invested in it. It was later learned that there was no money at all invested in the said school.

This matter appears to be properly one coming under the jurisdiction of the postal authorities and this report, therefore, is submitted merely for the information of the Director and for his referring of it to the Post Office Department should he deem such action the proper one.

No further action will be taken on the part of this office pending the receipt of instructions warranting such action.

W.H.C.M.S.

November 6, 1926.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LITWINE
Assistant Attorney General

There is transmitted herewith two copies of a report of Special Agent James E. Amos, New York City, dated October 26, 1926, entitled: HANSUS GARWEY covering an alleged violation in the use of the U. S. mails to defraud.

If you desire to convey this information to the Post Office Department the extra copy of the above report may be used.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc.

143 West 120th Street,
New York City,
May 26th, 1927.

Hon. Frank B. Kellogg,
Secretary of State of the United States of America,
State Department, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As a negro whose faith in the Christian religion and whose belief in the existence of the great Spiritual God the Creator as described to me by the Protestant Church are yet unbroken, in whose great and Holy name I am now availing myself of this moment, I earnestly and hopefully pray that you be good enough to state for the Hon. President's information the humble request written below. In the name of God, Justice, Love, Mercy, Christian Civilization and the Sermon on the Mount and in Truth and Humanity, I am personally appealing to you for the good of my suffering and downtrodden race as well as myself and eventually civilization, to grant to our great leader Mr. Marcus Garvey a pardon in the earliest future. For this, I am sure, that fastly becoming democratic South will undoubtedly be sorry while the associations of millions of negroes who would not be able to endure they have to be democratic would be very obvious at the proper time.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully.

J. Milton Eaton.

VWIE:CAA:ES

June 8th, 1927.

Mr. Alexander C. Kirk,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you in response to your letter of May 28th that MARCUS GRIMBY was sentenced on June 1st, 1925, to serve a term of five years and pay a fine of \$1,000 following his conviction for a violation of Section 215 of the U. S. Criminal Code (Use of the mails to defraud). This conviction was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals on February 6, 1925, and subject was arrested on February 24th, being returned to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., on February 6, 1925.

The defendant was also indicted October 18th, 1924, for violations of the Internal Revenue Act of 1913, consisting of fraud and perjury in the filing of income tax returns. This charge has apparently not been disposed of.

Very truly yours,

Director.

1284101

June 6, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PAROLE ATTORNEY

I am attaching hereto, an unsigned communication petitioning for the pardon of MARCUS GARVY, a Federal prisoner.

This communication apparently was intended for your office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl.

190-1781-6

may 14 26 1927

miss

hon. Mr. John Sargent, Attorney General
Washington, D. C. U. S. A.

Your honor:

we (the undersigned), representing the 100,000 members of the I. W. O. of America, met at a conference meeting on May 27, 1927, and do send you the following petition on behalf of our beloved and honored leader, Marcus Garvey, President General of the I. W. O. A. now serving a five year term of imprisonment in the United States Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga.

Your petitioners on behalf of the thousands of members of the I. W. O. of America, do improve our association in this country, and do neglect no other exercise of our knowledge, the will, and without depending on the honor of Marcus Garvey.

It is an indignity to be imprisoned against the laws of our own country, which our members in prison have suffered to arouse the sympathy of this excellent people, and to cause that all will call our name, and to hear of our name, and to return to the head of our organization, to do what we can, which will originate benefits for the American nation.

Your petitioners feel that the keen sense of justice on your part and good president will be aroused, and that the early release of the hon. Marcus Garvey will be an accomplished fact, thus causing God's eternal blessing on your country, and your petitioners in duty ever pray.


(signature follow)

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SK: EFS


5-51-21-1

August 13, 1934.

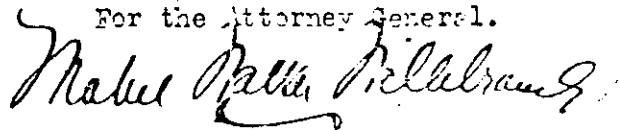
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUMMINGS:

For your information, there is attached herewith carbon copies of letters addressed to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the assignment of an Auditor in the case of United States v. Marcus Garvey.

Will you please see that Mr. Merrilces be given whatever instructions may be necessary to enable him to assist in the investigation of this case.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General.



(HABEL WALKER WILLESBRANDT)
Assistant Attorney General.

LWT:

SK:ETB

5-51-21-1

August 13, 1924.

Honorable D. H. Blair,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of a letter of the 8th instant from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in which he states that an indictment has been filed recently in his District charging Marcus Garvey with falsifying an income tax return and with perjury in connection therewith. The United States Attorney states that it is necessary to a thorough investigation that an accountant be assigned to do such auditing as is necessary. I should be glad if you will furnish the United States Attorney the necessary assistance in this respect.

The United States Attorney also states that Mr. Merrilees, an accountant of this Department, is somewhat familiar with the facts thru a prior investigation made by him of a mail fraud scheme with which the defendant Garvey was connected. Mr. Merrilees will be instructed to render any assistance possible to whoever you may assign to the auditing desired by the United States Attorney.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General.

(MABEL WALKER WHELAN)
Assistant Attorney General.

United States Attorney,
New York City, New York.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant in which you request that Mr. Merrillson, an accountant of this Department, be assigned to do such auditing as is necessary in connection with the indictment recently filed in your District against Morris Garvey with falsifying an income tax return and with perjury in connection therewith.

As such audit is essentially within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Department has this day requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assign an auditor to make the investigation desired by you. The Department, at the same time, has informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that by reason of the familiarity of Mr. Merrillson with the case, he will be instructed to render any assistance possible to the Agent of the Treasury Department assigned to the case.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,
Richard A. Murray, Special Agent.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	10/24/24	10/18/24	JAMES E. ALOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u>			Internal Revenue Act, 1918 Sec. 253 & 125.U303. Fraud and Perjury in filing income tax.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

N. Y. FILE

Garvey indicted by Grand Jury and released on bail.

DETAILS:

Subject was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. Subject was arrested and held under bail. Case referred to Assistant U.S. Attorney MACHEY M. MAT-
TUCK, of the Southern District of New York.

Case Closed.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	8/7/24	7/28 to 8/5/24	JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: <u>NEGRO ACTIVITIES:</u> Marcus Garvey			

~~SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

N. Y. FILE

Marcus Garvey arrested on charge of Perjury and swearing falsely to Income Tax Return for year 1921. Garvey pleaded guilty and was held by Judge McClintic under bail of \$2500.

DETAILS:

Agent was in Judge McClintic's Court when Garvey was brought in Court on a charge of Perjury and swearing falsely to Income Tax Return for year 1921. GARVEY pleaded not guilty and was held by JUDGE McCLENTIC under bail of \$2500. The New Amsterdam Casualty Company, 60 John Street, put up bail for Garvey.

Agent also interviewed Mr. Ilgen, Agent for Elder Demster S.S. Line who informed Agent that he had instructions from his superior not to sell any tickets to Negroes going to Africa, and especially the Garvey crowd.

Agent also interviewed Mr. Sohm of the Bull S.S. Line, who informed Agent that he had received the same instructions as Mr. Ilgen.

Mr. Sohm further stated that on July 25, 1924 that the Garveyites had shipped by his line lots of machinery, but he had been informed since that it would not be allowed to land.

The Elder Demster and Bull Lines are the only steamship companies

190-1781-6

N.Y. FILE:

August 7, 1924

JAMES E. AMOS

sailing from this port to Africa.

Agent also interviewed Mr. E. T. Merrill, who is the Liberian Consul, at 326 W. 19th Street, New York City. He gave Agent copy of letter sent to all papers in New York, and which copy is attached to this report. Mr. Merrill further stated that he had also received instructions from the Secretary of State of Liberia not to visa any passports for any Garveyite; he also stated that he had communicated with the British Consuls and advised them of the instructions he received as there were other ports Negroes could leave the United States by. Mr. Merrill further stated that he had been informed that Garvey had sent a cable to President King of Liberia, stating that he was greatly surprised at King's attitude toward him. He also sent a cable to the King of Abyssinia.

Attached to this report are clippings from New York daily papers.

CONTINUED.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL

BANKING - SHIPPING - TRAVEL



PRESIDENT'S
OFFICE

CABLE ADDRESS: PRESTANEX
65 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK

September 19, 1927.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a letter received at this office, which, no doubt, will interest you.

We believe that the letter was meant for the late President Wilson, and was addressed to our office at New York for us to place in the hands of the proper parties.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. C. Troyano".

C. C. TROYANO
SPECIAL AGENT.

Encl.

central energy scientific

cuba

Dear Sir

I am asking you if you are kind enough
to have that god damn Black monkey
the call marcus garvey cut out the United
States it he is doing all that is going on
I have to be suffering for 4 years now an account
of him and my money god knows I have never
seen the face or beheld him but it seems a bl.
beck by the name of barnes has done that
I cant get through for now 4 years in cuba
I loose a piece of beauty ticket and it played
in the bank for 7 years and he is the one that is
fighting for it he is the one that makes the war
going like this from yours

Annie Louise Williams

Please I am asking you to help me that god damn
woman barnes she is the one that hide your
name and I cant get it. and make up her mind
I must not from yours

Annie Louise Williams

JPM-7

September 24, 1927.

Mr. C. C. Trayano,
Special Agent, American Express Company,
65 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of
September 19, 1927, with which you transmitted
a letter apparently addressed to the late
President Woodrow Wilson, for which please accept
my thanks.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box #70
Wall Street Station
New York City

McK:Z

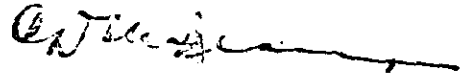
November 3, 1928

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

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith for your
information clipping from the New York Mirror of
issue of November 1, 1928 concerning Marcus Garvey.

Very truly yours,



C. D. McKean,
Special Agent in Charge

| Encl.

FIGHT TO FREE GARVEY ON

Marcus Garvey, whose plan for a Negro homeland attracted wide-world attention is under arrest in Montreal as an undesirable alien.

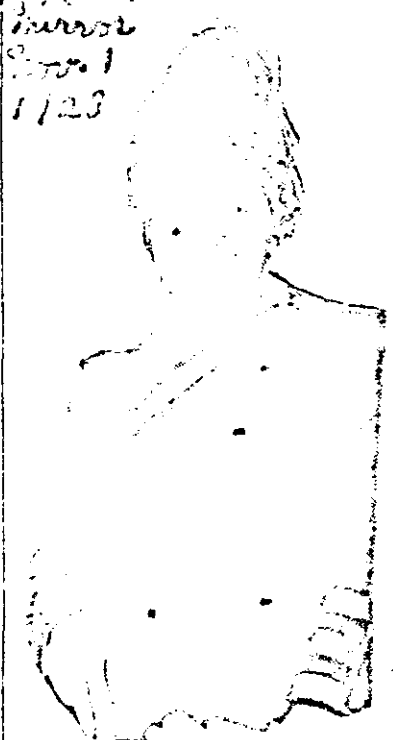
His aides were making strenuous appeals to Canadian authorities last night to gain temporary liberty for Garvey who was suddenly clapped into detention at the St. Antoine St. immigration bureau headquarters in Montreal, while hundreds of colored men and women awaited his appearance in Victoria Hall to tell them of the steps he had taken to bring the African colonization plan before the League of Nations.

As the audience was assembling and Garvey was attending a conference on Richmond Square, Detective Sergeant Bond and Henry Squillard of the Dominion Immigration Bureau, were stationed outside the house. When he came out, they placed him under arrest.

HOPE FOR FREEDOM.

Leslie G. Bell, Member of Parliament, addressed the audience in Victoria Hall and said the arrest was a complete surprise to him. He promised to do all he could to gain the leader's liberty and when the disappointed crowd had dispersed, he got in touch with the chief of the Assistant Secretary of Immigration at Ottawa.

He was told that there was some



MARCUS GARVEY.

chance that a guard would be assigned to accompany Garvey while he made his scheduled speeches and attended the affairs of the Universal Negro Improvement Associa-

tion, of which he is president-general.

The basis of the complaint against the colored leader is believed to be his conviction on a fraud charge in the United States, but the facts will be aired today at a hearing before the Board of Inquiry. No attempt to molest him was made Saturday when he arrived in Canada from Europe aboard the Empress of Scotland.

Garvey was deported from the United States Dec. 2, 1927, after he had served part of a five-year term in the Atlanta penitentiary on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the Black Star Line, a steamship company organized to take his colonists from the United States to Africa. He was sent to his home in Jamaica, but he immediately left for Paris to further the African project.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 1837
Charlotte, North Carolina

March 25, 1936

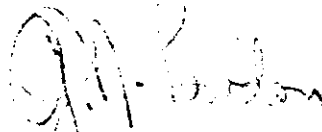
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is a letter addressed to the Chief of Police, Charleston, South Carolina, under date of March 20, 1936, by one Mary Lewis, and the original envelope in which that letter was transmitted, which envelope is post-marked at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20, 1936. It is noted that this letter makes reference to one Mark Sawyer, and while the contents do not pertain to any matter now under investigation by this Bureau, I am forwarding this letter for the Bureau's information.

A copy of the letter in question is being retained in the Charlotte Office file.

Very truly yours,



G. N. Lowdon,
Special Agent in Charge

GNL:VED

7 2 2 Y

March 20, 1936

To the Chief of Police:

I am not desirous of encouraging any act of subordination or violation of any rule and so that is why I am writing to you. I can not describe by and among people cause blood shed. 100 years ago a man came to the United States from Africa and he has been discarded among the col. people, although he is not allowed in America yet his works are going on just the same and his name is James Garvey. I am a American born citizen and one that loves A. M. Believe in subverting title or authority Garvey has taught the people to say up any lay by all the firearms they can legally not take care of and so they have done that. They are do every thing he says so I will tell you how you may know. They call to in meeting places the N. U. I. A. When they have the N. A. A. J. C. fight over them in the court they are resisting and young people to do every thing mean they can because they say they are do going to go to prison. I hope you will not ever let this be known. I want to tell this every where and they have their firearms hid in their meeting places and in the Lodge Halls.

Cord by from

Mary Anis

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE CABLE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
SHIP RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM

PATRONS SHOULD CHECK CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED. OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE COMMUNICATION

San Antonio Tex



RECEIVED
CHECKED
TIME FILED
STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

San Antonio Tex Nov 20 1936 2:35 PM

J H Hanson
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 US Department of Justice
 903 Pacific Commerce
 Los Angeles Cal

Marcus Garvey Information concerning stop Endeavor ascertain from wives relatives eight two eight Carondolet or Corondolet Street Los Angeles present address Garvey as his location desired as witness Wire answer

Ch FBI
 O B Govt rate paid
 DayLet

Jones

190-1781-6

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE CABLE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE
NIGHT LETTER	STARS
SHIP RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM

Payable in advance. A rate of 10% will be added to the amount shown on this form if the message is not received at the time specified.

The [unclear]



RECEIVER'S NO
CHECK
TIME FILED
STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 20th 1936

GUS T. JONES
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1216 SMITH YOUNG TOWER BUILDING
SAN ANTONIO TEXAS

MARCUS GARVEY LOCATED EIGHT TWO SIX SOUTH CARONDOLET STREET
WHERE HE RESIDES

Off Bus Govt Rate
Chg Fed Bure of Inv LA
EJG:EG
cc Bureau 2:10 PM

A meeting place for a part of the Bund has been reported to the writer, and is said to be operating quite openly at times.

This place is a Beer Garden located between Highland and Holly Mich. and near White Lake. It is owned and run by a man named Heintzleman.

This Beer Garden is closed to the Public on Sundays, and at that time it is reported there are Bund meetings.

They have a so-called Goom Squad, who goes outside nearly every night, and takes down the license numbers of all cars stopping there for any reason or other. This squad also sits inside at other times and plays cards, acting as bouncers if the occasion comes up. One of these men is a German, and one an Italian, the others are now determined.

A State officer was reported to be in there drinking in the back room, while in uniform, and when the informers car pulled out, this officer took out after it, but was lost in the ensuing chase. Just what his approach would have been had he caught informers car, or what part he might be playing in this was of course not learned, but will try to have this covered a little more thoroughly.

Some of the township officers also spend a lot of time in here.

MARCUS GARVEY is reported to have had two children, a son and a daughter. One or both of these children were deformed.

The son was last reported in New York, trying to start another colored movement, but this was supposed to be a year or so ago.

The daughter is reported to be still in the British West Indies, where both she and her brother are reported to have been born.

It is also mentioned by C. L. K. Smith in private that J. B. Matthews of the Dies Committee had informed him he was getting a lot of information out of Detroit.

Matthews asked Smith, who he thought would be a good man to get on the payroll in Detroit, and Smith replied that he thought it would be a good idea to try and get hold of O. Morrow.

Matthews is reported to have replied that he was already getting Morrow's stuff through Meulliac, and that he thought Morrow was already being taken care of.

Morrow has not contacted Meulliac for some year or more, and has not even been on very friendly terms with him, so both Smith and Morrow are quite sure Matthews is paying Meulliac, who in turn is saying that he would not take any money himself, but would merely pay Morrow for it from the money Morrow is giving him nothing, and if that is the case Meulliac is again on an outside payroll. This of course.

A great deal of time has been spent by the Dies Committee on the United Sons of Americas, and they have set up a report for their files listing the Officers and their history, but have definitely decided that neither they nor the Klan had anything to do with the recent Riots in Detroit. They have concluded that the colored people brought on the riots purposely and were led in this by the NAACP. This is the conviction of the Prosecutors and the Chief of Police here in Detroit, who have made their views public through the Press. This does seem to be the way of the thing in the writer's opinion, as an extensive search in the Valley confirms the idea that they had planned something taken place some time ago.

Have had to let the past few days information come in from other sources, as I have had company from Canada, who appears to be doing some

Marcus Garvey Is Dead

Negro Led 'Back to Africa' Drive

Marcus Garvey, 53, leader of the "Back to Africa" movement for Negroes and founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Assn., died in London three weeks ago, according to word received here today.

Garvey, who once boasted that his organization had more than 3,000,000 members, organized the Black Star Line, a steamship company to take Negroes to Africa. His followers provided the money. His scheme collapsed, and in 1923 the provisional president of the "African Republic" was sentenced to Atlanta Penitentiary for mail fraud. Later he was deported to his native Jamaica. E. W. I. Attempts to re-enter the U. S. failed.

Black Moses

Garvey went to London in 1923 and spoke at Albert Hall. Placards denounced him as the Moses of the black race, representing 11,000,000 members of the worldwide Negro Improvement Assn.

In 1922, the expansive Garvey bobbed up before the League of Nations at Geneva, demanding that the League take the Negro race under its special protection and calling himself the Emperor of Africa.

In 1935, he sailed from Kings-

ton, announcing his intention of going to England to run for Parliament.

Established Court

In his Harlem days, Garvey was a more colorful figure than even Father Divine. He established headquarters at Spuyten Duyvil. He sported a crown and green and purple royal robes. He surrounded himself with nobles and knights of his own creation. The Sublime Order of the Nile and the Knights of Uganda.

Queen of his royal court was "Lady" Henrietta Vinton Davis, tall and statuesque.

Money rolled in from the followers of Emperor Marcus J. Then the government got interested in Garvey's stock selling scheme and he went to prison.

Hundreds of his followers massed around the Federal Bldg. during the trial. Some wept when he was sentenced.

Clipping from
NEW YORK POST

DATE: MAY 17 1940

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION

Garvey To Come 'Home'

KINGSTON, JAMAICA —
The remains of Marcus Moziah Garvey, one of the great leaders of black nationalism and Pan-Africanism during the 1920's in the United States, will be shipped from London for re-burial here in the land of his birth.

Although his most spectacular work was done in the United States, Garvey was a native of Jamaica and died in London in 1940.

One of his greatest dreams, "Africa for the Africans" never came to pass during his lifetime, although today what Garvey prophesied has nearly been realized on the continent. He was founder of the "Black Star" steamship lines, a name President Nkrumah of Ghana has reincarnated by naming the commercial lines of his own nation "Black Star," in memory of Garvey's dream.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____

People's World _____

Date 9-25-64

"MUHAMMAD SPEAKS"

pg. 11



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY

FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6

PART: 6 OF 6



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DUE TO THE AGE
AND CONDITION OF
THE ORIGINAL
DOCUMENTS THESE
ARE THE BEST COPIES
OBTAINABLE

MARCUS GARVEY
part 6 of 6 parts



X

REPORT OF
COMMISSIONER

DEVELOPED:

Arrived in the vicinity of 12.00-7.00 P.M., on 7.00

and up to 3.40 Briggs was busy with papers at his desk in his room.
At this time he left and went to the newspaper on the northwest corner
of Essex Ave. and 127th Street and bought a newspaper, and on their
way home stopped at H. H. STANLEY's Tailor Shop, 127th St. and
there he conversed with another Negro for about 10 minutes, then
returned to his house and engaged himself in looking over the
papers.

At 12.15 P.M. was instructed to discontinue on this
matter.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT:

DATE WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT MADE BY:

York City

10-10-21

10-16

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: SYDNEY H. BRIGGS
Communist Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Was engaged in the vicinity of 2299-7th Avenue, New York City from 1 P. M. to 8 P.M. but failed to see Briggs enter or leave the premises. Also went to the hall on West 159th Street where the Negroes congregate, but also failed to find him there.

P 184 for October 18, 1921. -2- Cyril Briggs

conversation for 30 minutes, after which Briggs returned to his home. At 7 PM he left with three or four books, and went to the Public Library, 103 E. 155th Street, and returned to the house at 8 PM..

Discontinued at 9 PM. but failed to see anything of Briggs up to that time.

J&D.

< 190-1781-6

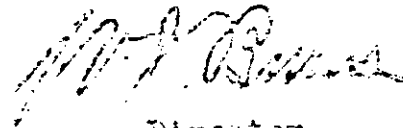
October 27, 1921.

Mr. Claude J. Brennan,
Federal City Building,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the case of OFFER 11173,
it is understood that this man was also training at the
Chicago School, Robin Hood at Van Avenue. It is desired
that you ascertain his financial state at the present
time and keep in close touch with his bank transactions.

Very truly yours,



Director.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/31/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/26/21	REPORT MADE BY: L.J. DAVID
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: CYRIL BRIGGS
African Blood Brotherhood
Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Referring to the director's letter mentioned below, advising that the above named individual does his banking at the Chelsea Bank, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, I interviewed Mr. RAPP, the Manager of that bank.

He advised that Briggs does not carry a personal account there but there is a small balance under the name of the CRUSADER MAGAZINE. This account has been there for a long time and is characterized by Mr. Rapp as a "rotten account," in that it never exceeds \$75.00 or \$100.00 at any time. Mr. Rapp informed me that there has never been a deposit in this account of any sum or sums which would indicate that the magazine or persons connected with it were receiving undue financial support from any source.

~~Briggs is not known to the officials at the~~
bank.

CJS-JWD.

October 19, 1923.

E. P. Bohner, Esq.,
Room 913, Warley Wright Building,
1800 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

IN RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD-Negro
Radical Activities- Cyril V. Briggs.

Dear sir:

Information was received late today to the effect that the above named individual left for Washington early this morning, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. His purpose in visiting that city is unknown at the present time, although it is quite possible he is in Washington in the interests of his organization.

Briggs is described as being about 42 years of age, 5' 7 or 8", 140 pounds, slender, clean shaven, brown hair, very light complexion for a Negro, very nervous, and his stammering is quite noticeable, is fast walker and usually carries hat in his hand.

For the benefit of the field office at Washington, Briggs is considered to be one of the most active members of his race in radical movements in this district, and while he has been opposed to the organization headed by Marcus Garvey, nevertheless he is a believer in the communist doctrines.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Instructions received from Agent in Charge E. R. Bolmer

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York City.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
WASHINGTON D. C.	10/25/23	10/22-26/23	John T. Flournoy

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: CYRIL V. BRIGGS -

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD -
(All. Negro Radical Activities)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

File No. 6700

Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER - 2.

Reference is made to letter from Special Agent in Charge Brennan of New York, dated 10/19/23 in which information is furnished that Subject, CYRIL V. BRIGGS, intended to visit Washington, D. C.

Agent has made inquiries, through under-cover negro informant at the negro societies in Washington, D. C. as well as the publishers of the negro newspapers in this City, and it is not found that Subject made a visit to this City. Subject is known to this office as being active as a promotor of the African Blood Brotherhood. Agent's information, however, is that this organization has never gained a foothold in the City of Washington. Certainly there never has been an established branch here, although there may have been a few scattered members belonging to out of town branches. CYRIL V. BRIGGS is also known to this office as the former publisher of the Radical Negro publication known as the "Crusader". This magazine, for a time, had considerable circulation here, but Agent is advised that it is out of print at the present time. Agent concludes that neither Subject, nor any of his connections are conducting Radical Activities in the City of Washington at the present time.

EM:JMM

October 29, 1951.

Mr. J. J. McFarland,
111 West 67th St.,
New York 23, N.Y.


Dear Sir:

Information has been received to the effect that the "League of Women Voters" of New York City, one of the "League of Women Voters" branches, has advised the Senior L. V. W. Co-operative School, Chicago, Ill. as one of the "L. V. W. Co-operative" connected with the African Blood Brotherhood.

The name of the latter is entirely radical organization operating in New York circles.

The above is for your information.

Yours very truly,


Director.

100-101-1-1

Instructions received from Agent in Charge Edw. R. Bohner.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D. C.	11/7/23	11/6/23	A. L. Brent.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: CYRIL V. BRIGGS.		NEGRO RADICAL MATTER.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D. C.

#6700

Attention Mr. Hoover.

Reference is made to Memo dated 11/3/23 initialed HN:

Agent interviewed Mr. Archibald Grimke, #1415 Corcoran Street, N. W., President of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and also the Rev. F. J. Grimke, of the same address in an effort to get some data on subject. Both of these gentlemen, however, stated positively that they do not know Subject; have never read his magazine Crusader, (now discontinued) and neither had ever heard of the organization known as the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD, or the UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE.

Agent then interviewed Shelby J. Davidson, #1335 R St., N. W. Secretary of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., who stated that Subject was in the city but that he did not see him, but had talked with a man whom subject had entrusted with the work of organizing a local branch of the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD. Mr. Davidson promised to locate this man and arrange for an interview with Agent who will pose as prospective member of organization.

Agent interviewed offices of the Washington Tribune and the Eagle and both of these offices denied emphatically that subject had visited there during his stay in the city.

Agent then interviewed Prof. Kelly Miller, at Howard University who stated that subject had been in the city about ten days or two weeks ago, and had called upon him at the University. He stated that visit was purely friendly and that nothing was spoken concerning the organizations mentioned in this report. He stated, however, that the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD has organized in New York, under supervision of subject, and is located at #2299-7th Avenue.

It is the opinion of Prof. Kelly Miller that the Name "Crusader News Service" is only the name of Subject's place of business where he handles publications other than the one he published himself recently, probably the word "Crusader" is used to attract his former patrons.

Agent was unable to get any information concerning the United front Conference, but it is the opinion of well informed persons that it is simply a conference of the leaders of various organizations to formulate plans for increasing membership and financial resources. It appears at present to have not progressed beyond the embryo stage.

Awaiting instructions.

Instructions of Agent in Charge Johannes.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Minneapolis, Minnesota. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ON 11/28/23

REPORT MADE AT: Minneapolis, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/27/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/23/23	REPORT MADE BY: Fred A. Briggs.
---------------------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
CYRIL BRIGGS - - - - - ORGANIZER FOR THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD-COMMUNIST.

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At Duluth, Minn. & Superior, Wis.:

On November 1st, 1923, Agent in Charge Johannes received the following letter from Agent in Charge Lewis Sawyer of the Milwaukee Office:

"W. J. Johannes, Esq.,
306 Federal Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear sir:-

The following letter was this date received from the Director, initialed EM-JM, Oct. 29, 1923:

"Information has been received to the effect that Cyril Briggs of New York City, organizer for the African Blood Brotherhood addresses the Co-operative Central Exchange, of Superior, Wis. as one of the "Wholesale co-operatives" connected with the African Blood Brotherhood. As you know, the latter is an extremely radical organization operating in New York circles. The above is for your information."

You will note that in the above letter the Director does not give the date of this address.

As Superior is in your district it was undoubtedly meant for your attention.

Very truly yours,
/s/ LEWIS E. SAWYER,
Special Agent in Charge."

Agent in Charge Johannes immediately got in touch with the Confidential Informant at Duluth, Minnesota and requested him to be on the lookout for the above subject and to notify this Office.

11/27/25.

Agent in Charge Johannes has received a letter from this Informant stating that he has been unable to learn that CYRIL BRIGGS visited Duluth, Minn. or Superior, Wisconsin.

While at Superior, Wisconsin, and Duluth, Minn., Agent was requested to check up this matter and ascertained thru the Secretary of the Co-operative Exchange that Subject had not spoken in the Hall of the Exchange. The Secretary also said that he had never heard of CYRIL BRIGGS.

P.G. COYHOL, Secretary of the Chief of Police in Superior, questioned a couple of undercover men that keep him posted on radical activities in West Superior and they both reported that they had never heard of subject.

No one by name of subject has called for mail at the General Delivery Window of the Postoffice at either West Superior or Duluth.

Unless further request, with more specific information, is made investigation at Minneapolis Office is considered

CLOSED.

190-1781-6



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1922.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With reference to your letter of July 21, 1922, and previous correspondence relative to CLAUDE MC KAY, the well-known radical of New York, I have just received information from London to the effect that he is at present in that city. Nothing has been learned relative to his activities.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. H. Hurley".

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With further reference to Saycsh, Johnston, Claude Mackay, and J. Billings, American negro delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Third International, I enclose herewith copies of the Despatches No. 117 and 138, dated December 7, and December 11, respectively, which have been received from the American Legation at Riga.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. H. Hurley".

Enclosures:

Despatch # 117,
dated December 7

Despatch # 138,
dated December 11.

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIGA.

Riga, Latvia,

December 7, 1922.

No. 117

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith a report received through confidential sources concerning the attention being given the negro question by the Third International. The substance of the report was embodied in my telegram No. 204, of December 7, 1922.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:-

F.W.B. COLEMAN.

"Third International and the Negroes."

Right December 4, 1922.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL AND THE NEGROES.

The Fourth Congress of the Third International has given special attention to the negro question, having established a special committee for the organization of joint action of the American Communists and negroes against the American bourgeoisie.

The following American negroes are now participating in the Congress: J. Billings, Claude Mackay, Sayesh and Johnston. They arrived in Moscow via Siberia.

Following a statement made by Billings at the session of November 25th, the Congress resolved to render the utmost assistance to the negro movement, to call a World Negro Congress in Moscow in 1923 and to begin an energetic propaganda among the negroes in America in order to attract them to Communist organizations.

The Negro Commission, which included the above-mentioned negroes and certain American and Russian Communists, resolved to organize, for the purpose of demonstrating the sympathies of the Russian proletariat for the negro race, special negro detachments in the Red Army and to begin an energetic recruiting campaign in the United States to enlist negroes for this purpose.

The chief of the negro delegation from the United States is Billings. His assistant is Mackay.

Billings, Sayesh and Johnston will return to the United States via Chita and Shanghai. They expect to leave Moscow between December 8 and 12. Mackay will remain in Russia as President of the Negro Section of the Executive Committee of the Third International.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIGA.

Riga, Latvia,

December 11, 1922.

No. 138

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Adverting to my despatches No. 105, of December 4, 1922, and No. 117, of December 7, 1922, I have the honor to forward herewith the following translations from the Bolshevik press:

THE RACE QUESTION IN AMERICA.
(Summary from Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 261, November 18, 1922.)

In this article the author embodies an interview with Claude Mackay, an American negro delegate to the Fourth Congress of the Third International. The author states

"Comrade Mackay is a journalist and poet; his specialty is agriculturs." In his interview Mackay seeks to point out the inequality existing between the white and negro races in America. He is suspicious of the philanthropic activities of such men as Julius Rosenwald, intimating that, in educating the negroes, they endeavor to win their sympathies for the purpose of using them as strike-breakers. Comparisons of amounts spent by various states in the education of white and negro children are presented. Mackay refers to the "Back to Africa" movement, headed by Marcus Garvey, but states that it has yielded no practical results. He states that "the negro population must understand that a revolutionary movement will break out among them some time and it must begin on the territory where they live at the present time, i.e., in America." In conclusion Mackay states that between the white and negro races in America "there is no human, social contact We are not regarded as human beings."

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 259, November 16, 1922.)

This article likewise contains an interview with an American negro delegate to the Fourth Congress of the Third International, "Comrade Sayech."

Sayech gives various illustrations of the inequality existing between the white and negro races in America. He refers to the fact that there are separate waiting rooms in the railway stations; that the negroes have to

travel in separate railway cars; that in the cities they are forced to live in certain regions and that they are discriminated against by the workmen masses and organizations. The negroes, especially in the South, he says, meet with great obstacles in the elections and the black farmers are unscrupulously exploited.

Sayesh states that the economic situation of the negro makes him good soil for Communist propaganda, but that, unfortunately, the negroes are very poorly organized. In conclusion he points out that one of the foremost tasks of the Communists is the organization of the American negroes. The American Communist Party, he says, "will have to develop an energetic propaganda and organization work in order to include in the international troops of Communism a large new fighting unit - the laboring negroes of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F.W.B. COLEMAN.

Enclosures:-

- Translations:-
1. "The Race Question in America."
 2. "The Race Question in the United States."

THE RACE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

(Summary from Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 261, November 18, 1922.)

Interview with Comrade Claude Mackay.

Comrade Mackay is a negro educated in America. At the present time he is in Russia where he is assisting in studying the negro question. Comrade Mackay is a journalist and poet, his speciality is agriculture. He was graduated from an Agricultural Academy.

In comparison with what Mackay tells us of the situation of the "colored" citizens of the "freest of all Republics" the situation of the Jews under the Tsarist regime and even now in Rumania would seem hardly worth attention.

The unequal rights of the "colored" are manifested everywhere and in everything. In a university no white student will tolerate the presence next to him of a negro student; negro children are not admitted to the school for white people; the teachers of the negro children are deprived of all pleasures of public life and have heroically to submit to ostracism.

The education of negroes depends entirely upon the activities of so-called "white philanthropists" mainly from the North and of their bureau in Cincinnati, which was established after the liberation of the negroes. This bureau prepares white teachers for the negroes who in turn educate teachers from

among the negroes. A capitalist by name of Julius Rosenwald opened 600 schools in the South and is going to open 400 more. It is interesting to point out that the same Rosenwald is the founder of the magazine "Urban League Bulletin". This magazine costs 15 cents but is given to the negroes free of charge. Its object is to agitate among the negroes and prepare detachments of "strike breakers" from among the dark masses of negro workmen. Naturally these gentlemanly Rosenwalds win the sympathies of negroes who, being thankful, help out very often when a strike breaks out. In such cases they are under the protection of the American police, whereas the latter prefers not to mix in when a lynching of a negro takes place.

It is also interesting to point out that the government spends for the education of a white child three or four times more than it expends on a negro, for instance in Alabama \$ 9.41 are spent for the education of a white child and \$ 1.78 for a colored child; in Georgia is expended \$ 9.58 for a white child, and 1.76 for a negro; in South Carolina \$ 9.58 is expended for a white child and \$ 1.44 for a negro; in Louisiana \$ 13.73 is expended for a white child and \$ 1.31 for a negro child.

There are about 100 grammar schools and only about 3-4 colleges for the negroes in the Southern States.

It would seem natural that under such conditions the negroes would represent the most revolutionary

element in the States. But the general situation in the United States must be considered. The negro, an oppressed slave, at the present time participates in no revolutionary movement and there can be no talk about any such movement among the masses of the darky classes-unconscious slaves whose life is entirely in hands of the white people. At the elections negroes usually vote for Republicans, whom they regard as their liberators, because that was their official watchword in the war between the Northern and Southern States. This war was as a matter of fact a war between the capitalistic North and the agrarian slave-owners of the South, but this question does not interest us. Recently a new movement broke out among the negroes, known under the slogan "Back to Africa".

"Is this movement something like the movement of the "Zionists"?"

It resembles it a great deal. This movement has all the characteristic features of the Jewish Zionists. The leader of this movement is a very capable agitator by name of Marcus Garvey, who arrived to New-York in 1917 from the British West Indies. He claims that his organization numbers already about 4,000,000 American negroes. He publishes a weekly with a circulation of over 60,000 copies. This movement represents also the interests of the American colored capitalists. A steamship line under the name of the "Black-Star Line" was organized with the object of carrying on trade with the negro tribes of the West Indies. Garvey issued shares worth \$ 5 each and by

so doing collected \$ 1,000,000 for purchase of steamers. The Company has now three steamers but has proved to be very inefficient from the commercial standpoint and at the present time exists only on paper. Nor has the "Back to Africa" movement yielded any other practical results. Gafvey's organization has even had a negative influence as far as the revolutionary spirit of negroes is concerned. The negro population must understand that a revolutionary movement will break out among them some time and it must begin on the territory where they live at the present time, i.e. in America.

Comrade Seyesh stated that there are about 60,000 negroes engaged in such professions as lawyers, physicians, etc.

"What is the attitude of the white people towards these colored intellectuals? Will they come to them and consult them?"

"By no means! That is quite impossible under the present conditions. No white man will ever go to a colored doctor or lawyer. They work only for the negroes. You cannot understand it; you Europeans and especially you Russians (here Comrade Mackay became particularly emphatic). Perhaps you will understand if I say that there is no human, social contact between the white and colored people at the present time and under present conditions; will you understand it now? We are not regarded as human beings".

These words were the conclusion of our long interview.

Article signed by Bor.V. (Boris Volin, presumably - Note by Translator).

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Interview with the member of the Commission of the Fourth Conference of the Communist International, delegate of the American Communist Party, Comrade Snyoch.

(Translation from the Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 259, November 16, 1932.)

The American law makes no difference in general between the races, but in reality every negro in America feels that he is something lower than a human being.

The economic position of the huge negro masses (according to the statistics of 1920 there are more than 12,000,000 negroes in the United States) should make them good soil for our Communist propaganda. Unfortunately that is not the fact in reality. In the first place negroes are very poorly organized. In the American Federation of Labor, which unites about 4,000,000 people, there are hardly more than 20-30,000 negroes. About 90 percent of the negroes live in the Southern States, i.e. about 10,000,000 people. In the Northern States live about 10.5 percent or about 1,500,000 negroes and 0.5 percent live in the Western States.

Of the negroes living in the Southern States 73 percent are occupied in agricultural labor and 78 percent of negroes in the North are working in industry. According to statistics of 1920, the social division of negroes was as follows: (1) engaged in agriculture - 2,895,375, (2) house servants and similar service - 1,222,231, (3) textile industry - 631,337, (4) in transport service - 255,996, (5) mining industry - 61,129, (6) various professions - 61,245, (7) public service - 22,332.

The masses of negroes have not been able yet to get rid of their suspicion of white people. Three quarters

100-1-31-6

of a century have elapsed since the liberation of the colored people but the attitude of the white people remains oppressive and humiliating. It is enough to point out that there are separate "waiting rooms" at the railway stations for the colored people. Negroes have no right to travel in the same car with the white people and so forth. The white people play the role of oppressors, slave owners, although slavery is officially abolished. In the cities the negroes are forced to live in certain regions, because the landlords would not let their apartments to colored people, being afraid of losing all their white lodgers.

The workmen masses and organizations are also prejudiced against the colored people. But the attitude towards negroes is not the same throughout the United States. Race hatred is especially strong in the Southern States, although in the North a negro feels that he is something different from a human being. It often happens that after a strike the white workmen betray their colored colleagues to the employer and do not protest at all if the unfortunate colored strikers are dismissed.

Negroes, especially in the South, where they compose the majority of voters, meet with great obstacles in the elections to Congress. There is some kind of a tax which is collected from the voters. Unequal economic conditions result in the fact that this tax (very small as a matter of fact) can be easily paid by the white voters, who are always better off than the colored, for whom even this insignificant

tax is too high. The black farmers are unscrupulously exploited, being in the majority of cases small tenement land owners.

There is about 25 percent of illiterate negroes in the South, whereas this percentage among the white people is almost nil. In Congress there is only one negro delegate - our comrade.

The great task of organizing the masses of negroes - millions of farmers and industrial workers - has not been yet commenced, the whole work is still ahead and the American Communist Party, after the Fourth Conference of the International, when the question will go through a detailed examination, will have to develop an energetic propaganda and organization work among our black comrades, to wipe out their suspicion and the least traces of prejudice in order to include in the international troops of communism a large new fighting unit - the laboring negroes of the United States.

We must create favorable conditions for struggle in the economic organizations, we must rely upon the support of our comrades, negro Communists, who can more easily penetrate the masses of the black laborers, since mistrust towards us, white people, is not yet completely wiped out. We must organize germ cells everywhere among our black comrades and make them starting points for our future work.

The question deserves a careful consideration which will be fully justified on account of the importance of the work and its results for the general success of the Social Revolution.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

Please refer to your letter of December 13, initialed GFR:JWM, concerning Sayesh Johnston, Claude MacKay and J. Billings. As far as can be ascertained, these individuals have never received departmental passports. They, no doubt, went out and will return as sailors. In this connection I enclose herewith copy of a Despatch No. 143, dated December 11, which has been received from the American Legation at Riga.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. H. Hurley".

Enclosure:

From Riga, No. 143,
December 11, 1922.

William J. Burns, Esquire,

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Riga, December 11, 1922.

No. 143

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to send the Department the following advance information in regard to the session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to consider the negro question in America, which was held on November 28, 1922: Those present at the session were Bukharin, Billings, Johnston, Joss, Bonting (Bunting?), Ravenstein, Katayama, Takhaar, Malacca, Mackay, Kuusinen, Lackey and Safarov. A report of the minutes of the session has just been obtained through confidential sources and will be forwarded by next pouch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

190-1781-6

On the Way to Petrograd

By ANISE 1-16-22

Bay of Finland, November 18, 1922.

Dear Folks:

I'm on a steamer in the Bay of Finland, approaching Petrograd. Sitting up on deck writing this letter; would you believe it, after the middle of November. Father is with me; he is going into Russia for a few weeks to get famine information, while I am going to see all I can see of the Red Trade Union International and write you about it, and then take a trip south to the Donetz basin, the center of Russia's fuel problem, and perhaps to Baku.

We are about three days out from Berlin, on a German line that plies between Stettin and Petrograd. It is quicker than the train going to Petrograd, but a little longer, if one is going to Moscow. In spite of the season, we have had a delightful voyage, clear, not very cold, and smooth.

The steamer was built by the Germans in 1914, and captured by the Russians on the outbreak of war. It is now one of the few steamers owned by Germany, for it was returned last January, after the Entente had taken all the rest of Germany's shipping. When folks speak of Russia's "disregard for property," that is worth remembering. The Entente had plenty of hypocritical words to cover the seizing of Germany's ships, but they confiscated private property just as ruthlessly as the Russians ever did.

RUSSIANS RETURNING HOME

There are several families with children on the ship, indicating that parents are no longer afraid to take quite young children into Russia but expect to be able to get proper food for them. There are also many Russians who have been prisoners and are coming home for the first time after eight years.

Americans think the war is over, but it isn't. Thousands of war prisoners all over Europe know it isn't. There are still thousands of Germans in the distant provinces of Russia and thousands of Russians in Germany, who have not been able to pay their way back again to their home lands and who have not even had letters to tell them if their people are living or dead. All Central and Eastern Europe is still clogged with war refugees and war prisoners.

FRENCH HOLD RUSSIANS PRISONERS

One of these Russians tells me that there are thousands of Russians down in Algeria, held there by the French and without letters or papers or any communications from Russia. They were helping France on the western front in the early days of the war. Then came the Revolution and the Russians declared that their country was at peace now, and that they would also no longer fight. They were promptly jailed or interned, some of them taken to Algeria. And since France has no agreement with Russia yet, there is no way of arranging to bring them home.

Around this Baltic Sea through which we sail, there are no less than ten different languages spoken. And it isn't such a large sea at that. There is Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Russian, Esthonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, German and Danish. No doubt, if you hunted the villages, you would find some more dialects, but I am talking merely of regular languages, spoken by separate nations. Each of these groups has its own governments and passport regulations for Europe to recover.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

March 17, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

Under date of March 8, the Department received a cablegram from the American Legation at Copenhagen to the effect that CLAUDE MACKAY was reported to be leaving for the United States with instructions to organize a colored Soviet. The Department immediately requested the Legation to forward more definite information as to the vessel and date of departure.

Under date of March 15, the Legation replied in effect that they were unable to ascertain facts concerning Mackey's departure but learned that a Bolshevik agent of this name was recently ordered to proceed to The Hague from Norway. It is the opinion of our people abroad that if this agent is Claude Mackey, he will probably attempt to enter the United States via the West Indies.

Any further information which is received relative to this matter will be promptly forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. J. Burns".

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I enclose herewith copy of a self-explanatory report together with enclosures which were transmitted to the Department by the American Minister at Riga, relative to the American negroes who attended the Fourth Congress of the Third International.

Very truly yours,

W. L. Hurley
Paul

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

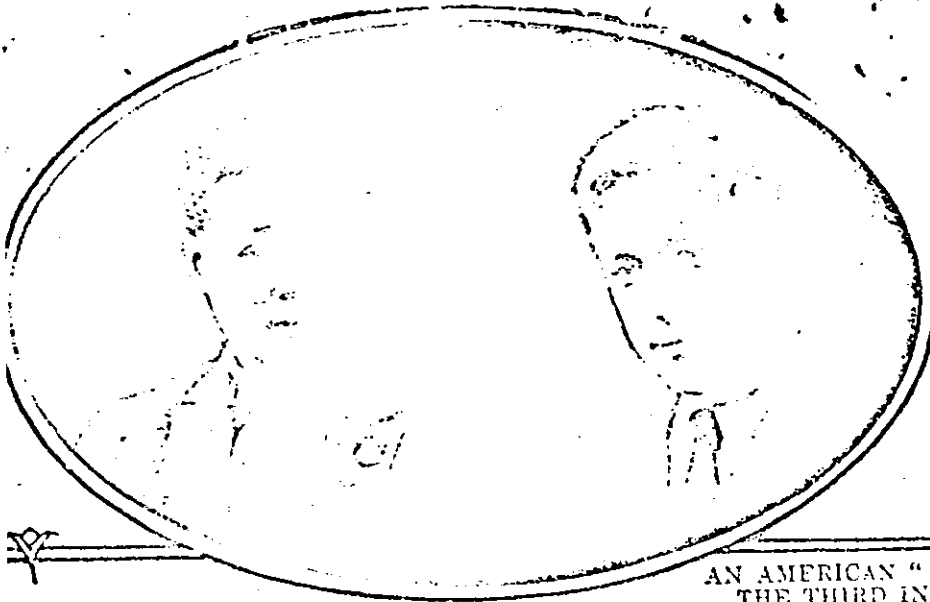
The two principal negro delegates were J. Billings, chief of the delegation, and Claude Mackay, his assistant. I do not know their ages, but I am enclosing herewith reproductions of two photographs, one taken from the New York Times of December 31, 1922, showing Claude Mackay and Max Eastman, and the other from the February number of Current History, in which both Mackay and Billings appear. An American who recently arrived here from Moscow saw Mackay there and describes him as being a typical black American negro. It is stated that he is a poet and writer. From the photograph of Billings, it would appear that he is of the mulatto type. I have been unable to obtain the full names of the other two negro delegates, Johnston and Sayesh (or Sascha), nor can I give you a description of them.

It is very doubtful if any of the delegates had American passports. Numerous American citizens have recently proceeded to Soviet Russia without passports, having only certificates issued by Bolshevik agencies in the United States, such as the "Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia" and "Kuzbas".



NEGROES AT COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Two American negroes, Claude Mackay (at extreme left of photograph) and J. Billings (at extreme right), discussing the calling of an all-negro conference at Moscow. San Katarama, the Japanese Socialist, is seated next to Mackay



(C. World Photo)

**AN AMERICAN "OBSERVER" AT
THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL,
IN MOSCOW: MAX EASTMAN,**

Radical Leader, with Claude McKay, a Negro Poet, Who Watched the Proceedings of the Celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
(Times Wire World Photos)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
U-2

Dear Mr. Burns:

I enclose herewith copy of a despatch No. 476, dated March 2, 1923, which has been received from the American Legation at Riga, relative to an article by Trotsky published in the Moscow "IZVESTIA", No. 34, of February 15, 1923, in which he answers certain questions propounded by the American negro Communist.

This for your information and as being of possible interest.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure:
Despatch No. 476.

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIGA.

Riga, Latvia,

March 2, 1923.

No. 476

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith the translation of an article by Trotsky, published in the Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 54, of February 15, 1923, in which he answers certain questions propounded by the American negro Communist, Claude Mackay.

In the greater part of the article Trotsky dwells upon the necessity of instituting energetic propaganda among the negro troops so as to impress upon them that they are being used by France for the purpose of enslaving the proletariat of Europe and that French and

and British capitalists are planning to use the negro race, in case of necessity, against the revolutionary masses of Europe. Trotsky observes, however, that the bourgeoisie are conducting an experiment dangerous to themselves when they involve the less civilized colonial masses in international conflicts. He thinks that the negroes, as well as colonial natives generally, preserve conservatism and "mental immobility" only if they remain in their usual domestic surroundings and that when they are brought forth to sacrifice their lives for the sake of complicated international conflicts they are rendered more susceptible to revolutionary ideas.

Trotsky thinks that the most important revolutionary problem of the moment is the training of negro agitators. In America he thinks the problem becomes more complicated because of the "abominable stupidity and race hatred among the privileged circles of the working class itself". He calls for a "deadly struggle" against race prejudice, which he considers to be the best guarantee for the enslavement of the white and black workmen.

In conclusion, Trotsky admits that he is at a loss to offer advice concerning the most expedient forms of organization among the negroes of America, because he is "not familiar with the concrete conditions and possibilities."

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

F.W.D. COLEMAN.

Enclosure: 1. "Answers to Comrade Claude Mackay."
(LWISPLA, No. 34, February 15, 1923.)

ANSWERS TO COMRADE CLAUDE MACKAY.Article by L. Trotsky.

(Translation from Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 34, February 15, 1923.)

Dear Comrade Mackay:

(1) What can be practically done in order to prevent France from using colored troops on the European continent? That is your first question.

Agitation must be carried on to this effect among the colored troops themselves. Their eyes must be opened and they must understand that in helping France to enslave Europe the colored people enslave themselves by supporting the rule of French capital in the African and other colonies.

In this educational work among the colored people the working class of Europe is very much interested and in the first place the French and German laborers. The time of general resolutions concerning the rights of colonial nations for selfdetermination, the equality of all nations regardless of the color of their skin, etc. etc, has past. Now the time of direct action has come. Every ten negroes gathered under the revolutionary banner, united for practical work among the colored people, are a hundred times more important than ten general resolutions, which have been so generously passed by the Second International. A party which would limit its activities in this respect by idealistic declarations, not showing any effort towards the practical enlistment of class-conscious negroes for carrying on of its

program would not deserve to be called a Communist Party.

(2) There can be no doubt that the fact of involving the colored troops in the imperialistic war and at the present time in the occupation of German territory represents a carefully worked out and executed attempt of European, and in the first place of French and British capital, to find for themselves a force outside of chaotic Europe and by so doing to obtain the possibility of finding support, in case of necessity, in the mobilized, disciplined and armed African and Asiatic troops against the revolutionary masses of Europe. That is why the question of involving colored troops in imperialistic wars is closely connected with the question of revolution in Europe and, therefore, with the fate of the working class.

(3) There can be no doubt that the fact of involving the less civilized colonial masses in international imperialistic conflicts represents an experiment most dangerous for the ruling bourgeoisie itself. The black people, as well as the colonial natives generally, preserve conservatism and "mental immobility" only if they remain in their usual domestic surroundings. But when the hand of capital and even more - the hand of militarism - pulls them out of their usual living conditions and compels them to sacrifice their lives for the sake of complicated and now international questions and conflicts (conflicts between the bourgeoisie of various nations, or conflicts between the classes of the same nations,) then the conservative psychological stubbornness is immediately wiped

out and the revolutionary ideas are grasped by the disturbed minds.

(4) That is why it is so important now, at the present moment, to have even a small number of class-conscious negroes, young and devoted, interested in the improvement of the economic and moral level of the black race and at the same time capable of connecting morally its fate with the fate of the whole world and, in the first place, with the fate of the international working class.

The Training of the Black Agitators is the Most Important Revolutionary Problem of the Moment.

(5) This problem becomes more complicated in the United States of America on account of the abominable stupidity and race hatred among the privileged circles of the working class itself, which do not want to recognize negroes as brethren in labor and struggle. Combers' policy is based entirely on this prejudice and up to the present time is the best guarantee for the enslavement of the white and black workmen. Deadly struggle against this policy must be carried on everywhere. One of the most important methods of struggle against this capitalistic corruption of minds is to wake up the human dignity and revolutionary protest among the black slaves of American capital. This work can be best carried on by the devoted and politically educated negro revolutionists. Naturally the work must not assume the character of "black chauvinism" but must be carried on in the spirit of solidarity among all laborers regardless of the color of their skin. I am at a loss to say what are the most expedient organization forms for the movement

among the American negroes because I am not familiar with the concrete conditions and possibilities. But the organization forms will be found as soon as sufficient will for action is displayed.

With comradish greetings,

(Signed) L. Trotsky.

COPY

AMERICAN LEGATION

Copenhagen, ^{COPENHAGEN} MARCH 6, 1923.

No. 375

A true copy of
the original orig-
inal.
GH

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report, confirming my telegram No. 6, March 8, 3 p.m., that my French Colleague, Vicomte de Fontenay, informs me, from official information received by him, that one Claude Mackey, an American negro, who has just graduated from the Bolshevik school at Moscow, has been especially delegated by the Soviet Government for propaganda among the North American negroes. In an open letter, which recently appeared in IZVESTIA, Trotsky has published the official instructions given to Mackey for the organization of the black race in the United States against their "American oppressors". I am informed that Mackey is sailing at once for the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Dunsley Prince.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1925.

Dear Mr. Burns:

The following is a note which appeared in the
Russian Soviet Press Review No. 308 of February 15,
1923:

"From Moscow. Soviet Press has published
Trotzky's interview with Negro Communist Delegate
Mr. Claude Mackey. Discussing present state of
Negro Race, Trotzky strongly objected to the use
of Negroes in European wars stating that by
using black troops European Bourgeoisie thus
demonstrates its own rotteness and weakness.
Trotzky has suggested to Mackey some of the prac-
tical measures which will prevent employing
negro troops in future wars."

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. L. Gurley".

William J. Burns, Esquire,

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With reference to your letter of April 9, initialed JEH/IMR, relative to Claude McKay, I wish to advise you that information which has just been received is to the effect that McKay is about to leave for America.

Trotsky apparently has gone so far as to advise him by means of an open letter in the "IZVESTIA" (photostat copy of which is enclosed) of the best ways of rousing the negroes against the white races, whether these are American, British or French.

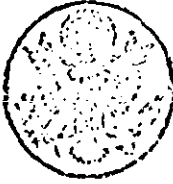
It is reported that he has finished his studies in the Bolshevik propaganda academy in Russia, and has been charged by the Executive Committee of the Third International with the duty of organizing Communist propaganda among the North American negroes.

The source of the foregoing information has requested that it be kept secret and discreetly used.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. L. Hurley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

Please refer to your letter of February 10, 1923, initialed TFB:GA regarding an inquiry of the Translation Section of your Department concerning the identity of the delegate to the Fourth Congress of the International, Sasha or Sayesh.

I have recently been advised by the Legation at Riga that a great amount of confusion has been caused by various ways of spelling the name of this delegate, due to the variations which can occur in transcribing the name from Russian to English script. It has been rendered Sasha, Sayesh, and Sascha. From all the information gathered, it appears that all these renderings refer to the same person, who is listed as an American delegate.

The fact that he spoke about the necessity for propaganda among the American negroes, would make it seem most likely that he spoke as an American.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. H. Hurley".

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

190-1081-6



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With reference to previous correspondence relative to Claude Mackey, the well known negro agitator, I enclose herewith copy of Despatch No. 411, dated April 25, 1923, which has been received from the American Legation at Copenhagen.

Further information which has just been received from London is to the effect that Mackey, having passed through the Propaganda and Agitation School in Moscow will shortly leave for America carrying on propaganda among the coloured element.

I am in possession of photographs of this individual which will be transmitted to you as soon as I am able to have copies made.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure:
No. 411.

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice.
Washington, D. C.

No. 411

COPENHAGEN
Copenhagen, April 29, 1923.

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal.

GH

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report, referring to the Legation's telegram No. 7, March 15, 3 p.m., that I have today received a communication from the Danish Foreign Office, which reads substantially as follows:

"The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honor to inform the Legation of the United States that the Danish State Police finds no person of the name of Claude Mackey registered in their books as having entered Denmark, and that, according to the best of their knowledge, no person holding an American passport has entered Denmark during the past few months."

"Moreover, the Danish Legation at The Hague has informed the Foreign Office here that during the past year no Danish authority, authorized to grant visas, has permitted any negro to enter Denmark under a visa. Six months ago two negroes, coming from Coblenz, calling themselves musicians by profession, requested visas at the Danish Legation at The Hague, which were refused them."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Dynoley Prince.

51

LONDON, March 11. 1934.

Dear Norman:

Our friends here have sent me a copy of a letter recently sent to a Communist here by Claude McKay, the notorious negro revolutionary, and I am sending it on to you without delay.

Yours ever,

BOYLSTON A. BEAL.

Norman Armour, Esq.,

&c., &c., &c.,

Department of State,

Washington.

Enclosure.

To Charlie from Claude
dated Feb. 29. 1934.

COPY/RL.

Poste Restante,
Toulon, Var
France.

Feb 23, 1924.

Dear Charlie,

Didn't think you'd ever talk to me again after the moroseness of my later Berlin days and my dashing off without a friendly farewell. But I was in an awful mood, unwell as you know and quite unhappy. I could not be pleasant to anyone.

Of course, I wanted to hear from you after I got to Paris but I knew everything was upset and didn't know where to write. Didn't know you were deported, either, or that the R.I.L.U. had special headquarters in Berlin. I thought it was in Homburg. Who is Stoler? I saw a letter Clark sent to that seed weight Petroff saying you were in England and coming to Paris - that was the only information I had of you.

I was in hospital when Clark passed through on his way to America. I was curing my scabies that had covered my whole body and my face and I also had a vicious attack of venereal disease. But to the astonishment of the doctors I recovered within a month. My ankle was swollen and I was limping in my left foot. They thought that foot would be in a bad shape for a long time, but I pulled through o.k.

and

and now am quite safe and sound but for some curing black scabious marks on my brown belly. But immediately I got out of hospital I was laid low with pneumonia around Christmas. I had very little strength stored up to fight it and so I was in a bad shape and was without money. But Pierre was very good to me. The sickness left me with a cough and Louise Bryant came along and sent me here to cure it and write for a couple of months. I love it and went to stay until summer. I am writing a narrative of my American experiences and am already on the 5th chapter. Enjoy it more than anything I've ever done. Wonderful material to work in. My only drawback is my not having a typewriter.

Am moving from La Ciotat to Toulon on Monday. It has grown cold here and for a week I haven't worked and the little houses have no heating facilities. I have a couple of friends in Toulon who have found a warm room for me. You would find Toulon very interesting now. I am rather interested in the French they have more nervous excitability and imagination than the Germans. But I couldn't love them. The lower classes spit too much and are too practically mercenary. I visit Marseilles once a week. Nasty place, don't like it at all. Paris was interesting. Everything is in a sort of dead water now it seems. Are you going to the next Congress?

You might send me some current literature
and if you see Walter Muller (?) tell him he didn't fool
me much about anything except by not returning my ma.
I could have sold something out of it to "Humanite" when
I was sick.

(Sgt) Claude.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at [redacted], [redacted] to be made [redacted] origin time of [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/18/35	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/17/35	REPORT MADE BY: Earl S. Titus
----------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: ~~HEGNO~~ RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York:

Agent this day went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 215 West 185th St., and found Briggs working on an insurance form that the supreme council had planned to put through. Briggs was working out a plan he thought would suit and expects to have it ready for the council meeting to-morrow night, Sept. 18th, it being a sick and death benefit fund without accident insurance. Briggs stated that he had three places in view for an office and a place for the forum to meet and that he would probably be ready by the last of the week. He also stated that the Workers Party had their convention on Sunday, Sept. 16th, but that he had not seen Huiswood and had no information; that he expected Huiswood would be at the supreme council and make a report on what was done.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/18/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/14-15-16/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus. ✓
----------------------------------	----------------------------	---	-------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
TITLE: RADICAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

DEVELOPED AT: At New York:

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people during the day, but learned nothing of interest to the Department. Agent covered a meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood, Post Menelik, 149 West 136th St., at 9:30 p.m. There were thirty-nine present and W. A. Domingo acted as chairman. Mr. Briggs was not at the meeting and a communication was read by Miss Grace Campbell from the Workers Party who are to have a meeting at 149 West 136th St., Wednesday, Sept. 19th. Mr. Hoiswoud was selected as a delegate to the convention so as to put before them what they intended to do as to a co-operative store and see if they would assist them. Mr. Hoiswoud said that there would be no forum meeting on the next Sunday, Sept. 15th, 1923, as he said that they had not come to any agreement as yet on the price of the room at 169 W. 131st St. Mr. Domingo dismissed the meeting and said that all other business would be taken up at the next meeting. Meeting closed at 10:40 P.M.

Sept. 15th: Agent visited several places in Harlem during the day, but learned nothing of interest to the Department. At four o'clock Agent went to Mr. Briggs' home and was told that he would be at Miss Grace Campbell's home at four o'clock. Agent went there on two occasions and Mr.

100-1782-6

Briggs came at five. Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hoiswoud and I mailed out about seven hundred copies of the Crusader Service. Mr. Briggs stated that he had a meeting at six o'clock and when I asked him if there would be any formal meeting on Sunday, he told me that they didn't have any place for next Sunday, but that there was a good prospect of having a hall next week. He also stated that he was sure that the office would be located in the same place and that he would see me on Monday. Hoiswoud and I finished mailing out the papers.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. Case originated at New York. Journal to be made to originating office.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	9/19/23	9/18/23	Earl E. Titus

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Agent interviewed W. A. Domingo, Mr. Skiler and Otto E. Hoiswoud on the street, the latter informing me that he had mailed a letter to me at the Y. M. C. A., requesting that I attend a meeting of the Workers Party branch on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, 1923, at 147 W. 135th St.

The three discussed the Garvey situation and Mr. Domingo said he thought Garvey had presented a very poor excuse of a plea in court, but that Garvey was a smart man and had something up his sleeve. Mr. Skiler stated that at the meeting at Liberty Hall on Sunday night, Sept. 16, 1923, Garvey had advised the people to get naturalization papers and become American citizens; that he, Skiler thought the ignorant class of negroes would believe Garvey because Garvey had stated that he was persecuted because he is a negro; that Garvey intended to make a tour thru the south and west for the purpose of inciting them to action. Mr. Skiler further stated that he thought Garvey right in some things, but that Garvey was really out for himself. Skiler intends to write an article for the "Messenger" next week on this matter.

Agent called on Cyril

Briggs, 213 W. 135th Street, at 4:00 p.m., who stated that Hoiswoud had just left there. He said he was going to

the Supreme Council meeting to-night at Miss Campbell's at 8:00 p.m. Briggs said he expected to hear about the hall by Thursday and that would give time to advertise the Forum meeting. Agent asked him what he thought of the Garvey situation and he said he knows that at one time they had about 90,000 members, but that now, he thought, they haven't any more than 40,000.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	9/22/23	9/19-20/23	Earl E. Titus. ✓

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Sept. 19th: Agent visited a number of places in Harlem during the day among the colored people, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Agent went to 149 W. 136th St. where the Workers Party was to have a meeting and where agent was invited to attend, but only one member of the Workers Party and five of the African Blood Brotherhood were present. We waited till 9:00 p.m. and as nobody came the Workers Party member said that there must have been some misunderstanding about the date. Mr. Huiswoud said he was going to see about it and Agent and one of the A. B. B. members then went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell where Mr. Huiswoud lives, and stayed until about midnight.

Sept. 20th: Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 W. 135th St., and found Briggs writing for the Crusader Service. Agent told him of the action of the Workers Party meeting of last evening and he said he was going to the headquarters today and while there would take up that matter. Agent asked if he had heard from Chandler Owen and he said that Otto E. Huiswoud had received a letter Monday, Sept. 17th, which Huiswoud told him about over the phone and stated he would bring the letter over to Briggs.

Briggs said that there wasn't much news

of the Crusader Service as the news-

papers are all tied up in the strike, but that he would have plenty even if he had to start something.

Huiswoud will try to arrange for a hall for the forum meeting on Sunday, Sept. 23rd.

Briggs said he has a great many communications from different parts of the country asking if his organization had anything to do with the Garvey movements or whether it was connected with it in any way, and that he was answering them all personally. He further stated that he will write an article in the Crusader Service regarding the matter and disclaiming any connection with any of the Garvey movements. He also stated that Garvey is trying to fool his people by saying that he is going into politics when at the same time anyone might know that he has been convicted in the Federal courts and has been sentenced to a five year term of imprisonment.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York. Journal made.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/24/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/21/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus.
----------------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York:

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found him writing letters to those who had inquired about the African Blood Brotherhood and the Universal Negro Improvement Association being connected. He said, that the Crusader Service will be out to-morrow and that there would be no forum meeting on Sunday, Sept. 23rd as he had not got a room as yet, but he had called a meeting of the Supreme Council of the A. B. B. to meet at Miss Grace Campbell's, 206 West 133d St., on Sunday at 2:00 p.m.

Agent visited the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133d St., with Mr. Briggs. Miss Campbell said, that she got a letter from Mr. Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston, Mass., announcing the death of the Rev. I. M. A. N. Shaw, President of the "Equal Rights League." Mr. Briggs nearly fainted and had to sit down for a while. She told Agent that they were to have a meeting at the law firm of French & French, 178 W. 135th St. at 8:30. Agent went as a member of the A. B. B., in which the Rev. Shaw was an active member and had spoken to the organization in the past three weeks. Agent joined the Equal Rights League. Mr. Howard was sent as a representative of this League in Harlem,—

The funeral will be in Boston, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1923. There were eighteen present and meeting adjourned at 10:15

P.M.

190-1781-6

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. 100-10000)
Case originated at New York. Journal to be made at originating office.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 9/24/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9/22-23/23	REPORT MADE BY: Earl E. Titus.
----------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IS RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York:

Cyril Briggs called me at 8:30 a.m. and asked me to help him as he had so much to do on account of the death of the Rev. Shaw. Agent went to the home of Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and took the Crusader Service to the Trade Union Educational League, 108 East 12th St., where the headquarters of the Workers Party is located on the fourth floor. Agent was there about an hour when Otto Huiswoud came and assisted in getting the Service out. Agent was there about two hours and during that time about sixty people visited the place. There were four committee meetings while Agent was there. Agent then went to Huiswoud's home, 206 West 133d St. and helped mail out the Crusader Service, two hundred in all.

Sept. 23d: Agent went to the residence of Miss Grace Campbell 206 West 133d St., where the Supreme Council of the African Blood Brotherhood was to meet at 2:00 p.m., but on account of the bad weather no one attended. Briggs stated that he would send out notices for a meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 25th. Agent learned that the object of the meeting was to start a wholesale store for the different posts as they had so much trouble in getting what they wanted without paying high prices. The Supreme Executive Council is composed

the following:

CYNIL V. BRIGGS	-----	Executive Head.
THOS. BURNELL	--	Secretary
OTTO R. HUISMOUD	-----	National Organizer
RICHARD B. MOORE	-----	Educational Director
BEN B. BURNELL	-----	Director of Historical Research
GRACE P. CAMPBELL	-----	Director of Consumers Co-operatives
W. A. DOMINGO	-----	Director of Publicity and Propaganda
WILLIAM H. JONES	-----	Physical Director

Instructions from Agent Charge Bromman. (N. Y. No. 10 No. 1)
Case originated at New York. Journal to be made. Originating Office.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	9/29/23	9/27-28/23	Earl E. Titus.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Sept. 27th: Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Sept. 28th: Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 155th St., and found Mr. Briggs writing articles for the Crusader Service. Briggs said he had sent out notices to a great many of the members to be present at the meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood to-night as he had some very important things to come up, one of which is the obtaining of a place for the forum to meet. Miss Campbell said that she was going to see about it and have a report ready for this meeting. Mr. Huiswoud will make reports and the meeting may be interesting.

Agent went to Post Menek, No. 105, A. B. B., 149 West 156th St., and was informed that because of the sudden illness of Grace Campbell, there would be no meeting. Agent went to the home of Miss Campbell, 205 W. 135th St. and found her very ill. Briggs said, they would have a meeting on Sunday, Sept. 30th.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (H. P. File No. 100-10000)
Case originated at New York. Journal to be made at originating office.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	10/1/23	9/29-30/23	Earl E. Titus

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York:

Sept. 29th: Agent went to the Holy Trinity Church, Dekalb and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., where the Equal Rights League was holding a convention which was almost at an end. Learned from the Sec. William Monroe Trotter that there were about fifty delegates in all who had registered, but nothing of interest to the Department had occurred.

Agent went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd St., and found Cyril Briggs there, Otto Huiswood coming in about thirty minutes later with the Crusader Service, of which we mailed out about two hundred. Briggs stated that they would try to have a little meeting to-morrow as Miss Campbell was sick and hadn't seen about the hall that we were contemplating for Sunday for our Forum meeting.

Agent visited around Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Sept. 30th: Agent covered meeting at the residence of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 W. 133d St., from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. There were twelve present and Wm. Monroe Trotter left for his home in Boston, Mass. at 3:00 p.m. Briggs said, that the mimeograph machine was fixed and that they would do their own printing now to save expenses. Miss Campbell stated that she would arrange to have

a place for their forum to meet next Sunday, October 7, 1923. Mr. Huiswoud said, that they would published a small book and sell them to the members who in turn can sell them to the people or give them away and in that way spread propaganda; that this would help to clear expenses and possibly make some money for themselves.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge Brennan:
Case Originated N.Y. Office - Journal Made.

N.Y. File No.:

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 11/3/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/30/23	REPORT MADE BY: EARL A. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES			
FA 10-10710-10			

The next speaker was A. Phillip Hamolph, who in a short address said that the conditions in Harlem could not last much longer and that the rich men had everything his way and would keep it as long as the people kept putting those kind of people in office.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

CYRIL BRIGGS, editor of the Crusader and head of the above organization has recently had printed a circular in the first part of which he criticizes MARCUS GARVEY and the Universal Negro Improvement Association and closes with an offer to co-operate with the Universal Negro Improvement Association and all other Negro associations for the "immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere." The circular closes with the following:

"In the meantime we invite every redblooded Negroe, every Negro proud of his race and willing to defend its honor, to join the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD, secret organization of the race."

* * * * *

CYRIL BRIGGS on the 20th instant caused the arrest of MARCUS GARVEY, Editor of the Negro World on a charge of criminal libel.

Briggs alleged that Garvey had defamed his character in the columns of the Negro World by asserting that he is a white man masquerading as a Negro to gain the good will of the Negro subscribers of the Crusader. The suit was sustained by Magistrate Renaud in the Washington Heights Court. An application for a counter-charge of criminal libel made by Garvey for alleged criticism by Briggs was

70

refused. The hearing on the Briggs suit will take place on October 31st.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

MARCUS GARVEY is carrying in the Negro World, official organ of the above, a large announcement which reads as follows:

"WHITE MAN

NEGRO FOR CONVENIENCE

A White man in New York by the name of

CYRIL BRIGGS

Has Started the

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

To Catch Negroes, No Doubt.

To Make It Succeed He Claims

To Be A Negro, And

Continuously Attacks the Universal

NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and its

Founder, Marcus Garvey.

Negroes, Take Notice and

Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

* * * * *

The usual meeting of the association was held at Liberty Hall on Sunday the 18th instant, the principal speaker being Garvey.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above association was held at Liberty Hall on the 26rd instant, the principal speech being made by MARCUS GARVEY, his speech being "Entangling Alliances and Affiliations." Garvey warned the audience that certain other Negro organizations were opposing the back to Africa movement and that they should be particularly careful to see that the objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association were not defeated.

"SIR" WILLIAM FERRIS also made a speech along the same lines as Garvey.

* * * * *

The hearing of the case of CYRIL BRIGGS against MARCUS GARVEY for criminal libel will be heard in the 4th District Court, New York on the 31st instant.

* * * * *

The African Redemption Fund, which was started by the above organization for the redemption of Africa, now aggregates \$3,490.45.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

A large meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on Sunday, October 30th, MARCUS GARVEY, as usual being the chief speaker. His topic was "Statesmanship of President Harding" which had reference to the recent speech of the President at Birmingham, Ala. Garvey stated that the President was a sage, a man of great vision and that he had rendered a signal service to the World by his utterances at Birmingham.

* * * * *

BISHOP ALEX MC GUIRE, Former Chaplain-General of the above association, has resigned and has established "The Africa Orthodox Catholic Church. In an effort to build up a membership he has been circularizing the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and as a result he and Garvey are conducting a wordy war through the columns of the Negro World.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIESBLACK STAR LINE

It is understood that the finances of the above organization are still very low and that little headway is being made toward the purchase of the new ship which Garvey has promised his stockholders.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Garvey seems to be having considerable trouble in keeping the membership of the above organization intact and seems to fear that the ex-Chaplain of the organization, who is now head of the African Orthodox Catholic Church will wean away some members from the U.N.I.A. For the purpose of steadying his forces, Garvey is using considerable space in the Negro World "to a number of orders" over his signature, warning them against new societies and has also been advertising for applicants for foreign service in the association, the advertisements stating that two educated Negro men are wanted to represent the Negro race in Paris and London as High Commissioners.

Duse Mohammed Ali, who resides at 230 West 136th St., New York, has recently been having conferences with Marcus Garvey, the subject of which, however, being at this time unknown. This man is described as being very highly cultured and about fifty-two years of age, and is said to have been in this country several weeks, arriving here from London. He is Director of the Inter-colonial Corporation, Ltd., of 180 Fleet St., London, and publisher in that city of the "African-Oriental Review." The publication of the Review is said to have been forbidden by the British Government during the war owing to the periodical's extreme radicalism. The American correspondent for the Review is John E. Bruce who is associated on the "Negro World" with Marcus Garvey and writes under the nom-de-plume "Bruce Grit." It is understood that Bruce has been friendly with Mohammed Ali for upwards of twenty years and that it is quite possible he has been responsible for Ali and Garvey getting together at this time, as it was known Garvey and Ali had been enemies for several years. The person who furnished the above information stated, that he had been told Garvey was once employed by Mohammed Ali in London as a porter and general worker around the former's office and that the "back to African scheme" was at that time engaging all of Ali's attention. Garvey is said to have gathered all information possible and suddenly left Ali's employ and come to this country where he immediately started the first of his many schemes which was based on the idea which he stole from Ali.

The affairs of the Black Star Line are still in very bad financial condition, a number of suits having been brought against the Line by the creditors.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is also said to be in bad financial condition.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

* * * * *

In BRIGGS' paper, "The Crusader", issue of November, under the caption "As of Morality" he practically charges that MARCUS GARVEY had to leave England for having raped a little white girl and asks "Must the Crusader go into details?"

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

So far as the New York office has been able to learn, the main activities in the above circles during the current week, consist of the dispute between CYRIL BRIGGS, editor of the Crusader and MARCUS GARVEY.

Briggs has made the statement that he is going to discredit Garvey and is making every effort to do so. As will be recalled, Garvey is being sued by Briggs for having stated in the columns of the Negro World, Garvey's paper, and the official organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, that Briggs is a white man posing as a Negro and obtaining money through the African Blood Brotherhood under that guise.

Marcus Garvey and his various ventures are still in bad financial condition and it appears to be only a question of time when the stockholders will demand a show down.

190-1781-6

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

CYRIL BRIGGS, Editor of the Crusader and head of the African Blood Brotherhood has made the statement that the latter organization has a total membership throughout the country of about 30,000, 17,000 of which are duly paid up and the others being in arrears. He claims that the "Back to Africa" idea, as expounded by MARCUS GARVEY, is absolutely wrong, particularly when Garvey speaks of transplanting New York Negroes to Africa. His own idea, Briggs, states, is to have a capitalistic form of government in Africa, after the Negroes of the United States are educated up to it. Briggs, however, admits such a plan would not be feasible for many years.

* * * * *

MARCUS GARVEY's affairs and those of his various enterprises, are said to be getting into worse financial condition each day. It is reported that he is finding it harder to obtain contributions owing to the lack of employment amongst the Negroes and the falling off in membership of the U.N.I.A.

It is understood that several branches of the latter organization are in open revolt against Garvey and his methods and that recently about 700 members left the Philadelphia organization and more than twice that number left branches in Chicago and other cities.

The Sunday magazine section of the New York World for the 3rd instant has an article on Garvey and his methods by HERBERT GOLD

3. INDIVIDUALSCLAUDE MCKAY

Negro radical and one of the editors of the "Liberator," is said to have made the statement recently that this publication may have to suspend publication because of lack of funds, brought about by the embezzlement of \$4000. by one of the employees. McKay, at the same time, stated that he is still a member of the Communist Party and intends to rejoin the I. W. W.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

On Sunday evening, the 18th inst., the African Blood Brotherhood of which Cyril Briggs is the head, had a large meeting at the Rush Memorial Church Hall, during the course of which the speakers denounced Marcus Garvey and his activities, as a result of which a number of Garvey's adherents, who are thought to have come into the Hall for the purpose of breaking up the meeting, took exception to remarks made and created so much excitement that the police reserves were called upon to restore peace and expel the Garveyites.

The African Blood Brotherhood expects to hold another meeting at the Palace Casino, 135th St., on the 25th inst.

Garvey is said to be holding nightly meetings at this time in order to keep alive the waning interest of his followers. It is also understood from a confidential source that owing to the attachments against the Black Star Line's equipment and ships, the venture is practically at a standstill.

It is understood that the Rev. G. A. McGuire, former Chaplain General of the U. N. I. A. has now joined forces with Briggs.

DUST MOHAMMED ALI

It is understood from a confidential source that this individual proposes to make his permanent home in the United States where he has

practically joined forces with Garvey, notwithstanding the fact that they had been bitter enemies for some years past. He proposes, it is understood, within a short time to establish a magazine along the same lines as the one which he published in London and the circulation of which was prohibited during the war.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIESA BLACK STAR LINE

In the Supreme Court, New York, on the 27th inst., before Judge Hotchkiss, argument was heard in the suit of Captain Adrian Richardson, former master of the "Kanawha" of the Black Star Line, against Marcus Garvey as President of the Line for moneys which Richardson claims are due him for back salary and interest for services rendered. In his affidavit Richardson claims that Garvey owes him \$3,574.73 and interest on \$1879.30 from June 18, 1921, and on \$1565.64 from June 28, 1921. Richardson charges this as back pay and money spent in Garvey's interest. He claims to have spent \$15,094.94 and to have received \$11,722.40. His salary, he stated, was \$330.00 a month and he also claimed to have been in charge of the "Kanawha" from December 6, 1920 until June, 1921, when Garvey ordered him to report to the New York office for his pay. Richardson also claimed that he had maintained proper discipline aboard the "Kanawha" until Garvey came aboard at Santiago, after which he could not maintain further discipline. He stated, in addition, that he had filed a letter to this effect with the American Consul at Jamaica.

Garvey entered a counter claim, denying all of Richardson's charges and asserting that the latter owes him money. He also charged that Richardson's gross negligence in handling the "Kanawha" had cost the Black Star Line thousands of dollars.

Wilford Smith was attorney for the Black Star Line while Richardson was represented by Buchner & Gilmore.

Justice Hotchkiss reserved decision.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

Is trying to borrow from its members Two Million Dollars "to start building a nation for the negro peoples of the world." The subscription blank reads:

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
56 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Fellow Members:-

I hereby subscribe for a \$_____ loan for _____ years at five per cent interest annually.

This money I loan will help to build a government of our own.

Cyril Briggs of the "Crusader," negro radical publication, and who is the head of the African Blood Brotherhood, was present as a delegate at the Convention of the Workers' Party of America.

BLACK STAR LINE

It is understood from a confidential source that MARCUS GAWDY is much concerned over a possible investigation by the Federal authorities regarding his use of the mails in furtherance of his various schemes. He is said also to have recently transferred a considerable sum of money which he had on deposit in the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal, to the Jamaica, W.I. Branch of the same bank. It is not known, however, whether the funds are those of the Black Star Line or the U.N.I.A. He is said to be having considerable trouble in trying to bolster up the finances of both organizations.

9. MARCO ACTIVITIES

On the 12th inst. Marcus Garvey was arrested on complaint of the Post Office Department for an alleged violation of Section 213 of the United States Criminal Code, the charge being that he had sold passage on the S. S. "Thyphis Montley" when that ship was not actually the property of the Black Star Line of which Garvey is the head.

He was brought before the United States Commissioner and held in \$2,500.00 bail for appearance on the 19th inst.

On the 13th inst. Garvey held a meeting at Liberty Hall, 135th St. and Lenox Avenue, at which more than a thousand negroes were present, all of whom cheered wildly for the "Provisional President of Africa." The meeting is understood to have been called primarily to explain the conditions which led to the arrest of Garvey. He, however, made only a partial explanation, saying that a full explanation was more than he could give in one lecture and that he would continue on Sunday night. In the course of such explanation as he did make, Garvey stated that he had been away at the time the alleged offenses occurred and that members of the opposing faction in the organization had sought to "originate" it.

In the course of his address Garvey stated that the newspapers would carry the charges of fraud about the world and added:

"But we have our own cables. You know that the New Negro knows the use of the machine gun, the Krupp gun, knows how to distribute the bombs and knows the use of the cables. My story will also be told.

"I never defrauded a man in my life and I challenge the very

Post Office Department to show her as honest. They will find more charges at home than they have on Marcus Carvey. Much more than money is to be considered. The organization is concerned with the welfare of one hundred million negroes."

Later, to a reporter for the New York World, he is said to have stated:

"This is a big cause I am leading, the establishment of an African Republic for the negro race. If I go to prison, if anything happens to me, a million others will spring up to take my place."

From a confidential source it is stated that most of those who are not members of Carvey's various enterprises, as well as a number of small stockholders, are pleased at Carvey's arrest and feel that he has been taking advantage of the gullibility of the negroes long enough.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

The supporters of Marcus Garvey and his enterprises held a meeting on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at Liberty Hall at which he was referred to by some of the speakers as the "negro Moses". The meeting closed with the adoption of the following resolution:

"We, the members of the New Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and stockholders in its subsidy, the Black Star Line Steamship Company, Inc., do hereby voice our trust and confidence in the personal honesty, integrity of character, sincerity of motive, and business acumen of our President, the Hon. Marcus Garvey, and our entire satisfaction in the course of business pursued by him as Chief Executive of the Black Star Line Corporations and its sister corporations.

"In the name of justice we petition the authorities of the Federal Government to turn a deaf ear to the slanderous propaganda of the dishonest and treacherous intriguers, who, discovered in their plans to defraud and exploit their helpless race, were expelled from this association, or exposed by its action; and we are confident that they will act with honor and fair mindedness in their proceedings, and will, in so far as lies in their power, shield him from insult and indignity."

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

During the current week Marcus Garvey was called to the Federal Building for an informal talk with Assistant U. S. Attorney Lattuck to whom he stated that his present troubles were directly chargeable to the activities of a "small group of men" who, he claimed, were jealous of the work he had done in connection with his various enterprises and the fact that he had built up a large following.

Garvey has held meetings at Liberty Hall during which he has stated to his audiences that he had never defrauded any man in his life and that his present trouble was part of a conspiracy against the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

In the course of one of his speeches made shortly after his arrest, Garvey said:

"The new negro likes a good fight--a fight like the fight of Hedham Roberts--two taking twenty--and I want to say to them and to the white world that if they trifle with this Universal Negro Improvement Association they are going to get what they are looking for. * * *

"The plot was laid long ago, but the people probably did not want to act yet. However, last week we published that they have started lynching in Africa; you probably saw it in the Negro world; and let me tell you that something is going to re-act one of these days and if they think they can continue to attack and cow and persecute negroes on their rights, they make a terrible mistake and they are going to find it out, probably too late."

From the above it will be seen that Garvey is not only stirring up race hatred, but is also trying to make his followers believe that his arrest was a direct attack on the negro race.

THE CRUSADE

The September issue of this magazine is by far more conservative than any of the previous issues. There is one editorial under the title of "Liberating Africa" from which the following interesting quotation is taken:

"All intelligent Negroes are agreed upon the necessity of liberating Africa from the incursions of European capitalist control. Partisan differences are in regard to the methods by which this liberation can be achieved.

"The African Blood Brotherhood and THE CRUSADE believe in utilizing every possible means towards this end, while keeping in mind that in the ultimate final success will depend upon the degree to which the opinion of the Negro masses have been mobilized and their minds prepared for the necessary sacrifice.

"We believe that it is essential to the early success of our cause that the Negro seek co-operation with the Indian Nationalists, the Turkish Nationalists, the Persians, the Arabs and all other peoples participating in the common struggle for liberty, and especially with those peoples whose struggle is against the great enslaver of the darker races--England.

"It is our belief that we should make common cause with the Indians and the Irish Nationalists, with Soviet Russia and the Turkish Nationalists and with all other forces now, or in the future, menacing the British Empire in particular and the capitalist-imperialist world in general.

"Since it is under the capitalist-imperialist system that Negroes suffer, we must boldly seek the destruction of that system, and so that end seek co-operation with such other forces--Bolsheviks, Communists, or what not--that are engaged in war to the death with Capitalism."

THE NEGRO WORLD

This negro weekly has given over its recent issues almost entirely to the doings of the Second International Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The July 30th issue carries on its front page a greeting from Marcus Garvey to the delegates and states:

"This convention will eclipse anything in the history of conventions. Negroes from every part of the world are already flocking into New York. Important legislation will be gone through for the 31 days and 31 nights of the sitting of the convention. The program for the development and emancipation of Africa will be discussed. The organs of the civil service of the Universal Negro Improvement Association will be discussed, as also important offices will be filled for the ensuing year.

Garvey's speech at the opening of the convention is also reprinted in full and the following interesting excerpts are taken from it:

"If I can interpret correctly the spirit of Negroes, it is for me to say that Negroes everywhere are determined to be free, determined to be liberated; liberated from lynch law, liberated from mob rule, liberated from segregation, liberated from Jim Crowism, liberated from injustice. That is the spirit of Negroes everywhere. It is not found in any one country because Negroes have been taken advantage of everywhere. It is a universal desire and it is a universal program that seeks to liberate Negroes everywhere.

"Some people seem to misunderstand us in this African question. They desire us to locate the part of Africa we intend to fight. (Laughter.) No, you know that no general is going to give away his plans, and we never told anybody we are going to fight, anyhow. We only say that if you remain where until we get there, what happens to you is not our fault. That is all we say. If you want to interpret that as fighting, that is your business. Now listen, some people try to misrepresent us by saying that we are going to locate ourselves at a certain place in Africa and start fighting from there. I want to disavow any knowledge of any particular place where we are going to start from, because anywhere I land I am going to start to fight right there. (Cheers and laughter.)

"I would like to see the race that would be so audacious as to make the attempt to exterminate the black race of today--a race of warriors who have never fought--warriors whose deeds in war have never been reckoned because they have never been performed. They talk about the New York 15th; that was only an experiment in warfare. (Cheers.) They talk about the Illinois 8th; that was only a pastime for the boys. They talk all about the prowess of the West Indian regiments; those fellows were only having a picnic; it was a gala day. No man has ever yet seen the Negro fighting at his best, because the Negro has never yet fought for himself. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

CYRIL BRIGGS

Who is head of the African Blood Brotherhood and absolutely opposed to Garvey and his ventures, has inaugurated a new paper, which he calls "The Crusader Bulletin." Briggs is also a member of the Communist Party.

In the issue referred to above, he makes vicious attacks upon Garvey and incidently uses the opportunity to advance the objects of the African Blood Brotherhood. He charges Garvey with dishonesty and states "That Garvey is a fakir who defrauded Negroes with worthless stocks and fake tickets on a fake steamship."

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY is at present on a speaking tour in an effort to raise funds to keep the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star Line going and also in order to inspire renewed confidence into members of both organizations. The former large office force of the Black Star Line has been reduced practically to about two or three people and those who were laid off when the recent difficulties with the government arose, are all creditors of the company to the extent of from two to five weeks salary.

It is understood from confidential sources that Garvey's efforts are meeting with very little success and the fact that he is occasionally drawing fair sized audiences, is due more to curiosity on the part of the stockholders in order to learn the exact status of the financial condition of the company than to any belief they have in Garvey's ability to extricate him and them from the present difficulties.

The officers of the Black Star Line made every effort to dissuade Garvey from leaving at this critical moment and even hinted to him that in their opinion he was trying to avoid the consequences of his mismanagement, but notwithstanding their best endeavors he left the city and the time of his return indefinite, as from his latest statements it is his intention to travel West as far as Denver.

9. FURTHER INVESTIGATION

The affairs of the Black Star Line are still under investigation by the U. S. Attorney's office and the New York office of the Bureau and Garvey was last reported to have been in St. Louis, Missouri, a few days ago where, it was stated, he was endeavoring to raise funds for the rehabilitation of the Line.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a meeting was held on Sunday, March 12th, to protest against the arrest of M. M. Gandhi in India recently.

The meeting took place at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th St., and Marcus Garvey president.

At the conclusion of his address Garvey read copies of cablegrams forwarded to King George and Premier Lloyd George protesting against the arrest of Gandhi in the name of four hundred million negroes. They placed the negroes on record as standing for the freedom of India and as being in sympathy with the policies of Gandhi. One sentence read: "We wish you (the British Government) success, but not at the expense of the darker and weaker peoples of the world."

J. G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

MARCH 25, 1922.

INDIVIDUALS

CYRIL BRIGGS

Editor of "The Crusader", one of the most strongly radical Negro magazines, is said to be employed at the present time at the Friends of Soviet Russia, at whose offices he was seen during the current period.

FRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM

Chandler Owen recently returned from a tour to the Coast in the interests of the above organization and stated that fourteen new councils had been organized. The Executive Secretaries Owen and A. Philip Randolph, editors of "The Messenger," are endeavoring to perfect organizations in Philadelphia, Newark, Brooklyn, Los Angeles, Boston, Jersey City, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and a number of other cities between New York and the Coast. The organization proposes, among other things, to approach the theatres, the baseball organizations, State Boxing Commission and other bodies with a view to eliminate alleged discrimination against the negro race in these various pursuits.

At a meeting of the 21st Assembly District Socialist Party on the 15th inst., Frank R. Crosswaithe, one of the most active negro Socialists in the Harlem district, was named as candidate for Congress..

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

W. A. Domingo, widely known negro radical, is conducting a series of summer campaign meetings at the Harlem Community Church, 149 West 136th Street.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

It is understood from a confidential source that the officials of the Black Star Steamship Line seem to be convinced that Marcus Garvey will be convicted and sent to the penitentiary and they plan in this event to supplant him with Ali Duse Mohammed, under whom, it will be remembered, Garvey worked at one time in London, and who is at present connected with the Garvey movement and the "Negro World."

* * * * *

At a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, there was received from MARCUS GARVEY, a telegram which stated as follows:

"Have this day interviewed EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE, Acting Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In a conference of two hours he outlined the aims and objects of the Klan. He denied any hostility toward the Negro as a race. He expresses sympathy for the aims and objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He believes America to be a White man's country and also states that the Negro should have a country of his own in Africa." He denied that his organization, since its reorganization ever attacked the Negroes. He has been invited to speak at the forthcoming convention to further assure the Race of its stand on the Klan."

The coming convention is occupying most of the attention of the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement

J. C. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1922.

Association and the Black Star Line, and according to Garvey's statement, all the 400,000,000 Negroes are looking to the Universal Negro Improvement Association for redemption."

From an unconfirmed source, it is understood that after Garvey had talked with Clarke, the former made public the statement that he intended to re-organize the Black Star Line in a short time. It is further understood that Clarke will be one of the stockholders of the company upon its re-organization.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN.

This organization is devoting much of its energies to the coming annual convention, which is to take place at Liberty Hall, New York City, from August 1st to 31st. Among the many things to be discussed at the convention will be:

1. The establishing of better commercial relationship between the Negro peoples of the World.
2. Discussing the plans for better government of the Negro people of Africa.
3. Discussing better international representation and protection for the Negro peoples of the World.
4. Discussing ways and means of fostering and protecting independent Negro nationalities in Africa and elsewhere.
5. Discussing ways and means of better steamship communication between the Negro peoples of the World and the expansion of the Black Star Line.
6. Drafting an international political program for the Negro peoples of the world.
7. Discussing the Negro press and its future policy.
8. Reaffirmation of declaration of rights of the Negro race.

At a meeting of this organization held on July 4th at Liberty Hall, 3,000 members being present, MARCUS GARVEY announced that he intends to ask for the resignation of all of his present officers and that before the close of the convention, an entirely new set of men will direct the affairs of both the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star Line. Among those believed to be scheduled for office, is a man named BUDDY of St. Louis, Mo., who it is said was quite active in the riots occurring in East St. Louis, Mo.

On Sunday night, July 9th, Marcus Garvey will address an audience concerning his connections with the KU KLUX KLAN, at which time he will make known in full the purpose of his meeting with EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE of that organization.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Negro World, official organ of the above body, in its issue of July 15th, announces the following speakers to address the opening session of the convention to be held by this organization from August 1st to 31st. This meeting will take place at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Ave. and 34th Street, New York City:

GABRIEL JOHNSON, of Africa (Potentate and Supreme Commissioner of the U.N.I.A., who will open the meeting)

MARCUS GARVEY (Provisional President of Africa and President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association)

DR. J. C. AUSTIN, D.D. (Who will represent the Negro Ministry)

J. W. H. EASON (Leader of American Negroes).

DR. LEROY BUNDY (Negro Martyr, Patriot and Leader, who suffered for years as the result of the East Str. Louis Riot).

WILLIAM H. SHERRILL, of Ohio.

* * * * *

It has been learned from a confidential source that Marcus Garvey contemplates the publication of a magazine which

will be known as "The Blackman." MOHAMED BEN ALI will be in charge of the publication and it is understood that its columns will be devoted to the promotion of the interests of the U.N.I.A. and the Black Star Line.

With regard to the recent interview held in Atlanta between the head of the Ku Klux Klan and Marcus Garvey, the general opinion amongst the colored people of New York is somewhat divided, the American Negroes seeming to be of the opinion that Garvey made a serious mistake in having anything to do with the Ku Klux Movement, and particularly in having made a public statement with regard to it, whereas the West Indian contingent appears to be behind Garvey to a man.

M. MOKETE MONETI MANOEDL of Basutoland, South Africa, in a letter to the New York Globe, complained of the Garvey movement and stated in part as follows:

"The American people are unfortunately misled into believing that the preaching and threats of Mr. Garvey have some prospects of enlisting sympathy and support of the native African. This idea is artfully colored by Mr. Garvey and his cohorts by spreading broadcast erroneous reports to the effect that native Africans should represent my people in the coming so-called Third International Congress."

J. G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 15, 1922.

Upon the specious and false claim, the U.N.I.A. hope to separate the poor, well-meaning, but misguided and ignorant Negroes from their hard earnings. The African Chiefs have no interest in the Garvey movement and would not think of establishing relations with it. Besides American Negroes, on account of this movement, are not allowed to land in Africa.

It might be interesting to the American people to know that the native African is not too backward and stupid to see through the sham, hypocrisy and demagogery of these shouters about redeeming Africa with a 'non-sailing' Black Star Line."

The article then goes on to say:

"In the coming convention, it would be interesting to request Mr. Garvey to indicate the tribes that have sent native Africans to America. It is very significant that President King of the Republic of Liberia while in this country, would have nothing to do with Mr. Garvey and his movement, although a so-called Liberian Redemption Fund is advertised as being raised by the Garvey movement."

I love my people. I want to see them educated, developed and grow in power, for they represent a great race; but I don't want to see them betrayed and exploited by an individual."

The writer of the above partially quoted letter is said to be an African Prince and claims to have been sent to this country by the African people to start a counter-movement in opposition to the work that Garvey is doing. He states that it is his intention

J. G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 15, 1922.

to start numerous street and hall meetings in the Negro districts for the purpose of exposing Garvey amongst the Negroes of this city.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The above association in a circular which states that it is published at 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City, advertises the opening of "The Third Annual International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World", at the Seventy First Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty Fourth Street, on August 1st, at 8 o'clock. It further states that 150,000 Deputies, Delegates and members of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION will be in attendance at the opening of the convention, and that Deputies and Delegates are coming from Australia, Asia, Europe, Africa, Canada, South and Central America, the West Indies and the United States. It adds that "this will be the biggest assemblage of Negroes ever seen," and that "no real, living Negro can afford to miss seeing the great international demonstration."

Further on the circular states that the meeting will be opened by "His Supreme Highness, GABRIEL JOHNSON, of Africa", (Potentate and Supreme Commissioner of the U.N.I.A.), "His Excellency, Honorable

JOSSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 22, 1922.

MARCUS GARVEY", (Provisional President of Africa and President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, The World's Greatest Orator), "The Right Reverend JAMES C. AUSTIN, D.D.", (America's Greatest Pulpit Orator), "Honorable Doctor LEROY BUNDY", (Negro Martyr, Patriot and Leader, The Noble Hearted American who suffered for years as a result of the East St. Louis riots.)

The circular also adds that at 1 P. M. on August 1st, the parade of 150,000 Deputies, Delegates and members of the convention will leave from 56 West 135th Street, for the Armory.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY

In a recent issue of the New York World, GEORGE W. HARRIS, Alderman for the 21st "Harlem" District, a Negro graduate from Harvard in 1909, stated that Marcus Garvey was ignorant of the history of his own race, saying that he misrepresented them damnably. In the issue of the World of the 23rd instant, Garvey was permitted space in which to answer the statements of Harris. He made a bitter attack on Harris and said in part that Harris had made capital out of the statement that he, Garvey, was born in Jamaica, B.W.I. and was, therefore, an alien. He added:

"Harris despises Africa because Africa has no legislative chambers to accomodate him at the present time. Because he cannot run for the position of Alderman in Africa at the present time to get \$2500 or \$3,000 - and because Africa has not as yet built her battle-ships and her dreadnoughts and cruisers - her Harvards or Yales, Princetons or Fordhams, and George Harris and his group are not disposed to help Africa do that."

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH and CHANDLER OWENS, Co-Editors

of "The Messenger", a radical Negro monthly magazine, are advertising a series of lectures to be held on August 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th at the Shuffle-Inn Music Parlors. The chairman at these meetings will be ROBERT W. BAGWELL, Director of Branches for the N.A.A.C.P. The subject of the lectures will be "How Marcus Garvey bartered the Negroes to a Georgia Negro Hater," which no doubt has reference to the recent interview between Garvey and the head of the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta. They charge Garvey with having made a statement in the New Orleans to the following effect:

"This is a White man's country. He found it, he conquered it and we cannot blame him if he wants to keep it. I am not vexed with the White man of the South for Jim-Crowing me, because I am black. I never built any street cars or railroads. The White man built them for his own convenience and if I don't want to ride where he is willing to let me ride, then I had better walk."

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Third Annual Convention of the negro peoples of the world under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was formally opened on the 1st inst. by a parade in the Harlem District, which was led by Marcus Garvey, the number of marchers being variously estimated at from three to five thousand people, comprising men, women and children. The convention is being held at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Avenue, and at 8:00 P.M. about 3,500 negroes were present to listen to addresses made by the various leaders of the organization. His Supreme Highness Gabriel Johnson, Mayor of Monrovia, Liberia, opened the meeting and presided.

Present at the opening of the meeting were representatives from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Central and South America, the West

India and Canada, as well as delegates from all the States.

Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker and stated in the course of his remarks that the negro race did not now enjoy any real freedom and that if the negroes actually were to be free, the entire race must organize and strike its own blow for liberty.

"If England wants peace," Garvey said, "if France wants peace, if Italy wants peace, I suggest to them that they pack their bag and baggage and clear out of Africa." -----

"Egypt has spoken, Poland has spoken and Poland is now free; Egypt is free and Ireland also is free; Africa is now speaking and if for seven hundred and fifty years Irishmen found perseverance enough to have carried the cause of freedom on and on until they won, these four hundred million negroes are prepared to carry on the fight for African liberty."

Garvey then said: "We are willing to form an alliance with the great white race for the preservation of civilization and for the good of a lasting peace, but it must be clearly understood that the new negro is a different man to the negro of seven or eight years ago. We are willing to fight to see Africa restored to us as our home."

Chief among the subjects to be discussed at the convention are the following:

1. Better relationship within the negro race.
2. The fostering of an international race confraternity.
3. The establishing of better commercial relationship between the negro peoples of the world.
4. Discussing the plans for better government of the negro

people of Africa.

5. Discussing better international representation and protection for the negro peoples of the world.
6. Discussing ways and means of fostering and protecting independent negro nationalities in Africa and elsewhere.
7. Discussing the future educational policy of the negro.
8. Discussing ways and means of improving the industrial output of the negro.
9. Discussing the future religious faith and belief of the negro.
10. Discussing ways and means of better steamship communication between the negro peoples of the world and the expansion of the Black Star Line.
11. Electing and appointing of competent leaders for the administrative control of the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its auxiliary movements.
12. Appointing delegation to represent the negro race at the Supreme Council of the nations to present claims.
13. Drafting an international political program for the negro peoples of the world.
14. Appointing international advocates on behalf of race rights, etc.
15. Discussing the future of the negro in America.
16. Discussing the future of the negro in the West Indies.
17. Discussing the future of the negro in Central America.
18. Discussing the future of the negro in South America.
19. Discussing the future of the negro in Europe.
20. Discussing the future of the negro in Asia.
21. Discussing the negro press and its future policy.
22. Discussing the politics of the American negro.

23. Discussing the politics of the West Indian negro.
24. Discussing lynching and how to correct it.
25. Discussing slavery and peonage and how to bring about a reform.
26. Reaffirmation of declaration of rights of the negro race.
27. Discussing the writing of history for the negro race.
28. Arranging the literature of the negro race.
29. Discussing a new social policy for the negro.
30. Discussing the educational relationship between parents and children.
31. Discussing the arranging of Africa into duchies and school of political and educational development.
32. Discussing the industrial and commercial development of Liberia.
33. Discussing the Liberian loan, etc.
34. Discussing the formation of a new civilization and culture for the negro race.

* * * * *

On the 31st ult., a circular (copy of which is not yet at hand) appeared in the Negro District of Harlem, denouncing Marcus Garvey and his movement, and calling upon the Negroes of New York to repudiate his leadership. Parts of the circular read as follows:

"Marcus Garvey must go!"

"Garvey a menace to 'Negro Freedom'."

"Can Negroes Afford to Tolerate a Negro Supporter of the Ku Klux Klan."

"Will Negroes Follow a Leader Who Urges them to Surrender all Manhood rights in America?"

"Should Garvey, who is not a Citizen, advise Negroes in the United States to surrender their Citizenship Rights."

It is understood that a number of the more prominent American Negroes in this city were invited to participate in the parade and to attend the convention but declined almost to a man.

At the session of the Convention on the second inst. it was decided to present a petition to the League of Nations, asking that a part of Africa be set aside for negroes. The petition is to be presented by a delegation from the Universal Negro Improvement Association. After a somewhat stormy session, in which personalities were freely indulged in, the following members of the delegation were chosen to sail for Europe on August 15th: His Highness, the Supreme Deputy, G. H. Mar of West Coast Africa; His Grace, the Chaplain General, J. R. Diggs of Baltimore; W. H. Sherill, a lawyer of Columbus, Ohio.; J. Austin Morris a lawyer of Philadelphia, and H. Dodge, a real estate man of Newark, N. J.

At the third day's session it is understood that there was considerable discussion over money matters, as a result of which the President General instituted impeachment proceedings against Surgeon General J. E. Gibson and others.

Gibson was removed from office by a standing vote.

Garvey is said to have stated that in his opinion Gibson's services were worth about ten cents a day although a salary of \$6,500 a year was voted to him at the last convention.

Marcus Garvey is to be editor-in-chief of a new Negro daily newspaper, which will be called "The Daily Negro Times," and will be published by The African Communities League for the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The first issue is scheduled to leave the press on August 10th and the price will be 5¢ per copy.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESANTI-GARVEY MOVEMENT

At a meeting held at Shuffle-Inn, 131st Street and 7th Ave. on the afternoon of the 6th instant, it was announced that speakers will be sent throughout the country to expose Marcus Garvey as detrimental to the Negro interests.

WILLIAM PICKENS, Field Organizer for the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People declared that Garvey had endorsed the Ku Klux Klan and thereby put himself in the same category as the Imperial Wizard in Atlanta. Pickens in the course of his remarks said:

"There will never be an Africa without White People nor will there ever be an America without Colored People."

Other speakers were CHANDLER OWEN and A. PHILLIPS RANDOLPH. Co-Editors of "The Messenger," a monthly Negro radical publication. Randolph is also Socialist candidate for Secretary of State.

A number of Garveyites were amongst those present at the meeting which was very largely attended and a number of discussions arose, only the prompt action of the police preventing what might have turned out to be serious trouble.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Convention under the auspices of the above organization held no session on Sunday in order, they stated, to permit Marcus Garvey to "honeymoon," he having made public the fact that he married Amy Jacques his former secretary, some time ago.

It is understood from confidential source that the attorney for the first Mrs. Garvey claims that she never divorced him and that while Garvey claims to have divorced her in Kansas City, he never was in that city long enough to establish a residence and it is not improbable that Garvey may later be charged with bigamy.

At the session on the 7th inst. at Liberty Hall, there was considerable discussion with regard to the status of Adrian Johnson. It appears that Johnson has been receiving a salary of \$3500 per annum as "speaker in committee" and was technically charged with having been \$4.20 short in his dues, as a consequence of which, coupled with the fact that Marcus Garvey claimed that Johnson was of no use whatever to the U. N. I. A., he was removed from office.

* * * * *

On the 8th instant, the subject of the day's discussion was "Establishing Better Commercial Relations Among the Negroes of The World." Discussion of this matter brought out the fact that notwithstanding the loss already sustained by the Black Star Line, the enthusiasm of Garvey's followers has apparently not been dampened as there

was considerable talk of rehabilitating the black Star Line. Every delegate who spoke was in favor of this idea and concurred with Garvey in the opinion that in order to establish better commercial relations within the race it was essential to have ships.

Delegates from Panama and Cuba were said to have led in favoring the rehabilitation plan and a delegate from Panama offered to pledge the first \$1,000 from his division if the convention reached a favorable decision. The general opinion that prevailed was that under a strictly business management and with efficient help, the Black Star Line might yet be made a successful business venture.

In opening the discussion, Garvey called the Negro the largest racial group in the United States and that it was deplorable that the race was practically a nonentity in the commercial world. He asked the delegates to consider the establishment of a chain of grocery stores in New York and other communities wherever the U.N.I.A. has a division. In the course of his remarks he referred to other racial groups in this country with not one-third of the numerical strength of the Negro, wielded great influence. He asked his audience if the Jews could have Palestine why not the Negroes another Palestine in Africa. He closed with an attack on William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

190-1781-6

At the morning session of the convention on the 10th at Liberty Hall, Marcus Garvey instructed all male delegates to attend the Court Reception to be held in the evening in evening clothes. The list of those mentioned for honors, together with the titles to be conferred on them were given out by High Commissioner-General, A. WILSON LINGGON as follows:

- His Grace, the Duke of Uganda, Sir. John E. Bruce, New York Knight Commander Order of the Nile;
- His Grace, the Duke of the Niger, the Rt. Rev. William H. Heard of Philadelphia;
- Sir Leroy H. Bundy, Cleveland, Knight Commander Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D.C., Knight Commander, Order of the Nile;
- Sir John Mitchell Jr., Richmond, Va., Knight Commander Order of the Nile;
- Sir Andrew Stevens, Philadelphia, Knight Commander Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir James O'Really, Kingston, Jamaica, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Isiah Morder, British Honduras, Knight Commander Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Robert L. Poston, New York, Knight Commander, Order of the Nile;
- Sir James C. Young, Jamaica, British West Indies, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia.
- Sir Caseley Hayford, Gold Coast, Africa, Knight Commander, Order of the Nile;
- Sir George C. Reneau, Guatemala, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Clifford A. Bourne, Guatemala, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia.

At the tenth day's session of the convention, the chief topic of discussion on the agenda was the Liberian loan. Marcus Garvey said that if the United States makes the contemplated loan of five million dollars to Liberia, a large sum toward paying off the debt should be jointly raised annually by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, negro churches, fraternal and civic bodies here, in the West Indies and in South America, thereby preventing a "mortgage" being held against the African Republic for an indefinite period.

Garvey stated that Liberia was "the hope of the negro world" and said, "If Liberia is allowed to be provinceed by a white government we might just as well say good-bye to our dream of African redemption."

Suggestions were made that negroes everywhere be taxed from one cent to one dollar annually toward payment of the loan. At the morning session by unanimous vote, it was agreed not to read negro newspapers publishing articles tending to disrupt the Association.

At the 11th day's session of the convention the subject under discussion was "lynching" and how to prevent it.

Participating in the discussion were a number of negroes from the South who claimed to have witnessed lynchings and burnings at the stake, and also a number of men who were said to have been in the recent race riots; and the hall was in almost constant uproar.

One delegate from Oklahoma is understood to have said:

"I have been living in a section where they have been

"Lynching for more than twenty years. Lynching is a form of temporary insanity. And how can you legislate against an insane man? There is but one way to stop him and that is by meeting a destructive force with an organized force, by fighting fire with fire."

Throughout the discussion statements were made by delegates, that in many communities in the South, the legal authorities have confessed themselves helpless against the mob. One delegate from South Carolina said:

"In my section we have been preaching and praying and begging for protection for years, but the lynching goes on just the same. The only thing to do if the law cannot protect a man's family and his home, is for negroes to organize and protect themselves."

Another delegate, who said that he was a victim of the East St. Louis riots and had lost his home there, said:

"Some delegates are discussing this subject without having had experience with a mob. Laws against lynching will not save you when an infuriated gang of roughs gets after you. The only way to protect yourself is to keep them off by force."

As against the above statements, Marcus Garvey in opening the discussion said lynching will be stopped only through industrialism and acquired high standing in the realms of finance by the negro on his own initiative, thereby arresting the respect and serious consideration of the world.

It was announced that on the following Monday the chief topic for discussion would be the Black Star Line.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESFRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM

Under the auspices of the above organization, a meeting was held at Shuffle Inn, 151st Street near 7th Ave. on Sunday afternoon, the 13th instant. There were a number of Garvey's followers secreted throughout the audience and on several occasions the Police found it necessary to eject them. One of those ejected became angry when a speaker referred to the President of the U.N.I.A. as "a big hot air bag;" another objected to the charge that GARVEY had formed an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan, while statements reflecting on the business ability of Garvey as manager of the Black Star Line, aroused the anger of several others.

The main speaker of the afternoon was A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH. He stated among other things, in speaking of Garvey and his ventures, that the Garveyites "had neither the brains nor the capital to run a steamship line, much less build an empire."

He then asked:

"If Garvey is so concerned with liberating the Negro, why doesn't he set about freeing Haiti or why didn't he raise \$5,000,000 so that Liberia would not have to sell her freedom to the United States, by accepting a loan of that amount."

Randolph then made sneering references to Garvey's proposal for a "Black House" in Washington and the knighting of his followers and declared that Garvey should have knighted "Imperial Wizard Simmons of the Ku Klux Klan", "The Imperial Black Blizzard of the Negro People."

At the Convention's session on the 14th inst. the Universal Negro Improvement Association by a two-third's vote declined with thanks the offer of a well known bible society to present each delegate with a copy of the Bible. This action was taken after nearly two hours of heated debate. Amendments had been voted on and a vote to override the decision of the President General was taken. He was upheld by a two-third's majority.

The official decision reached was to respectfully notify the Bible Society that delegates to the convention were sufficiently supplied with copies of the Bible.

It was also recommended that the bibles be sent to sections of the South and circulated among those possessed with race and religious prejudices.

Marcus Garvey, after winning his fight to have the offer rejected, said, the declination was to be considered as a protest to let white people know negroes disapproved of their brand of Christianity that they should practise what they preach.

112

The majority of ministers are said to have sided with Garvey and Chaplain General Biggs, who has a large Baptist congregation in Baltimore, made the following statement after the deciding vote was taken:

"I am a Christian and a pastor, but I agree with the action of this organization in refusing to accept any Bibles from the Bible Society. We are not atheists by any means, and we are not rejecting the Bible. What we are doing today is registering an emphatic protest against Christianity as it is interpreted in this country."

Following action on the Bibles, the convention discussed "drafting an international program for the negro peoples of the world."

In opening the discussion Garvey said, as a race the Negroes have no political program. They are Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Sovietists and Royalists. He said he saw the need of negroes forming an international party and standing on one common platform, the Negroes of America, South America, the West Indies and in Africa voting as one on issues of international import. He suggested it be named the African Party. Garvey said, that various divisions of the Universal Negro Improvement Association had been asked to throw their vote to various parties in this country which, when done, invariably gained the enmity of the other party. If every member of the Association voted one way, he said, this ill feeling would not be engendered.

At the business session of the convention held at Liberty Hall on the 15th inst. the delegates present discussed the ways and means for rehabilitating the Black Star Line. In the course of the discussion it was brought to light that although nearly one million dollars (1,000,000) of stock was sold, the line was insolvent. It was also said to have been shown that thousands of dollars of worthless stock was sold to unsuspecting negroes by persons not authorized to dispose of it and that large sums were misappropriated by officials either of the steamship line or of the association.

The exact amount of stock sold by the promoters of the Black Star Line is said to have been one hundred and eighty-five thousand shares valued at nine hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars (936,000) which was bought by negroes here, in the West Indies and in South America.

When Marcus Garvey was questioned by a delegate he admitted a large amount of money was lost by persons who sold stock, thereby creating liabilities. Garvey said:

"With a Commission in one place misappropriating the funds of the Black Star Line, the Secretary of a division in another town do likewise and then a salesman getting money for a passage and putting it in his pocket, there is no wonder that the line is insolvent."

Specific instances are said to have been related of dishonest secretaries being paid money on stock who in turn pocketed it, making no mention of the payment to the home office. A delegate from the

leston, South Carolina, is said to have told of one who sold stock without authority of the company and is now in jail for having done so.

Garvey suggested that steps be taken to secure against loss to stockholders in the Black Star Line either by returning money paid for stock or transferring it to another steamship line to be operated by the Association. He said: "I am opposed to any other stock plan in raising money to organize and run a steamship company. It is a most perplexing and bothersome method. It is nothing but mental torture to those at the head of the project. Every minute of the day some person is standing at the door wanting to know this or that about their stock. The method of financing the Black Star Line has caused a great deal of robbery, unpleasantness and loss."

An investigating committee appointed in July from the stockholders of the insolvent line made a partial report, recommending that a subsidiary steamship company be created and that notes be issued by the company, redeemable in three years at three per cent. The proposal to rehabilitate the Black Star Line by forming a subsidiary company met with the approval of practically all those present, as it was pointed out that thousands joined the Association on the strength of the Black Star Line operating steamships between here and Africa. A committee of seven was appointed by Garvey to report a plan to redeem the stock of the Black Star Line.

15

At the afternoon session of the convention on the 16th inst. J. H. Eason, "leader of American negroes," became angry at a charge made by Marcus Garvey that he was playing petty politics and seeking to disrupt the organization and made a rush at Garvey in an attempt to strike him, but was prevented from so doing by some of the delegates present. The fracas threw the convention into an uproar and quiet was not restored until after the sergeant-at-arms had called in the police to assist him. The motion to adjourn the session until evening was carried while delegates clamored to be heard.

The subject under discussion was "The American Negro in Politics." Eason differed with some of the speakers who preceded him on this subject and made the statement that if a count was taken of every delegate from the South who had paid his poll tax, the convention would be forced to sing the doxology and adjourn.

This point of view did not meet with the approval of the following speaker who said the American negro voter was unprincipled, to which statement Eason objected, demanding that the speaker make a retraction. Garvey, during the course of his remarks addressed to Eason said, "Before this convention I want to say to you that I know all about the petty politics you have been playing for the purpose of dividing this organization. For two years and a half you have been getting your bread and butter from these people and all along you made me understand there was no difference between the American negro and the West Indian negro so far as you were concerned."

At the session of the convention on the 17th instant, it was announced that passports had been secured by members of the delegation which had previously been selected to be sent to the League of Nations for the purpose of requesting that some part of Africa be handed over to the U.N.I... to set up a Negro Government.

The five commissioners selected to make the trip and their aides were advised to make arrangements to sail some time next week.

Following the announcement that the date of the Delegation's departure to Europe was near, a collection was taken up to help defray expenses and about \$840.00 was taken in, which consisted of approximately \$540.00 in cash and about \$300.00 in pledges.

Marcus Garvey then announced that a monster mass meeting would be held on the following Sunday, when he expected to go over the top and collect the required amount.

The 17th marked the 35th anniversary of Garvey's birth and a resolution was unanimously adopted that August 17th be generally observed by the Negro peoples of the world as "an international holiday out of respect for His Excellency, the President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Provisional President of the republic of Africa."

There was less wrangling at this session than on the previous day and J. M. E. RASCH, leader of the American Negroes, who on the previous day attempted to strike Garvey, was not present.

17

One of the subjects under discussion was "The Writing of History for the Negro." Garvey suggested that under the direction of the association, a history of the Negro be brought out, in which the Negro of ancient, medieval and modern times be given the credit due him and why.

At the Convention session held on the 18th instant, Marcus Garvey, in making his annual report as President-General, suggested that the constitution of the U.N.I.A. be amended so as to give him the power to select all other members of the Supreme Council instead of their being elective. Garvey explained that during the past year he had been hindered as head of the association by lack of proper support from high officials. Some of his associates in the Supreme Council, Garvey charged, were disloyal, others were inefficient, and there were several, he said, who were unsuited because of temperamental unfitness.

There are said to be 18 positions carrying salaries ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 a year which would be affected by the proposed change.

In his address, Garvey contended that it was just as necessary for him to choose the personnel of his Cabinet as the President of the United States.

When Garvey finished his address, there was considerable commotion amongst the members of the Supreme Council and the point was raised that the President-General's charges were too

JOSEPH G. TUCLER

SPECIAL REPORT

AUG. 19, 1922.

general; and that until the accusations were more specific, those regarded by Garvey as temperamental, would also be suspected of disloyalty or inefficiency. The leaders of the opposition to Garvey were J. W. E. EASON, "Leader of the American Negroes;" SIR JOHN SYDNEY DE BOURG, "Leader of Negroes of the Western Province of the West Indies and former "Speaker of Convention" JOHNSTON, who was deposed last week. Eason told the delegates he was elected in 1920 by the American people, as "Leader of the American Negroes" for a term of four years and felt he should give an account of his stewardship. He made this statement in answer to a charge by Garvey that some of the high officials refused to make annual reports to the Supreme Council of the U.N.I.A., insisting on making them before the Convention.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., at Liberty Hall a monster mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, at which a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the members of the organization who propose to attend the League of Nations in the interests of the Organization.

Marcus Garvey announced that between ten and twelve thousand dollars was needed for this purpose and that New York's quota was three thousand dollars. So far, including the collection taken up at this meeting, about two thousand dollars is said to have been collected and Garvey proposes to tender a farewell reception to the delegates on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at which another collection will be taken up.

Nine libel suits aggregating \$750,000 were filed in the Supreme Court on the 21st instant by Marcus Garvey against newspapers and Negro speakers. He charged them with publishing or making slanderous statements concerning him. The defendants named in the proceedings and the amounts involved are:

- The New York Times, \$200,000;
- New York Call, \$100,000;
- Amsterdam News, \$50,000;
- New York News, \$50,000;
- Robert Spennell, \$100,000;

Chandler Owens, \$100,000; and \$50,000 respectively.

William Fickens, \$20,000 and

A. Phillips Randolph, \$50,000.

The suits against the New York Times and the New York Call grew out of articles appearing in these publications in which Bagnell and Randolph were quoted. Garvey claimed that defamatory statements regarding his character were made and the allegations in the other suits are along similar lines.

On the same date, Garvey, as President of the Black Star Line was examined in supplementary proceedings by attorneys for the Pan-Union Co. which obtained a judgement of \$6,000 against the steamship company some time ago. The Pan Union Company shipped a carload of whiskey to Havana, Cuba on the Black Star Steamship Yarmouth before the ban on whiskey became effective, January 13th, 1920. The Pan Union Company charged the crew of the Yarmouth with imbining so deeply of the whiskey that they disabled the boat and she had to put back to port where the rest of the whiskey was seized. They were sued and a judgement was awarded. Garvey maintains the steamship company has no moneys due it and of the three vessels it was organized to operate, he said, one is on the beach at Antilla, Cuba, another, an excursion vessel is a wreck somewhere in New York Harbor and the third, the Yarmouth was sold for \$1,800 to satisfy claims of almost \$100,000.

At the session of the Convention on the 22nd instant, Marcus Garvey and J. M. L. Mason, "Leader of American Negroes" hurled charges and counter-charges at each other and feeling ran high as delegates and spectators argued while a motion to adjourn the convention session was passed. A few minutes before adjournment, the convention was temporarily halted, when the gallery attempted to howl down Mason as he was attempting to file charges against Garvey.

The charges made by Mason against Garvey included incompetency, forming an alliance with a discreditable organization and creating an unfriendly feeling against American Negroes. Garvey said he welcomed a trial and the convention voted to accept the charge made by Mason. Garvey then asked that he be tried during an open session as he was anxious for the public to hear the testimony and the delegates granted his request.

Until Mason brought the charges, the entire day had been taken up in consideration of the alleged misconduct of Mason and after Garvey had produced typewritten statements reflecting on Mason, the majority of delegates thought it would be advisable to hear the case in secret session.

The first witness called to the stand in the forenoon session to substantiate the claims made by Garvey that Mason had been paid thousands of dollars as "Leader of the American Negroes," was Auditor-General Garcia. He testified that in the first year of

Eason's incumbency, payments had been made on the basis of \$10,000 per year. Owing to the condition of the treasury, the officials had consented to cut their respective salaries temporarily and under this arrangement Eason had been paid all except \$1,575.88. Garvey then charged Eason with having sold pictures and books belonging to the association without making a return and with having issued bad checks and borrowing money from members. Eason admitted giving checks which came back but said he had made good for them all except one in Philadelphia, and that the money in each instance was used to defray the expenses of employees. It was decided that the delegates go into secret session on the following day and take up the charges against Eason.

At the session held on the 23rd inst. J. W. E. Eason was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and disloyalty by a jury made up of the delegates and his office was declared vacant. The verdict was rendered against Eason on default as after having participated in the preliminaries of the trial in the forenoon, Eason, through his attorney J. Austin Morris of Philadelphia, announced his intention of withdrawing on the ground that no right was given him under the constitution of the Association to appeal from the decision of the jury. Amongst those who testified against Eason were Madame Marie Barrier Houston and Dr. Leroy H. Bundy of Cleveland.

As a result of defending Eason in the impeachment proceedings

JOSEPH G. BUCHER

SPECIAL REPORT

AUGUST 26, 1911

of the latter, J. Austin Morris was removed as one of the delegates who are to visit the League of Nations representing the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Garvey is now in full control of the convention as he has used the "steam roller" method against his opponents. At the session held on the 25th inst. the following new officers were elected in conformity with the newly amended constitution: Marcus Garvey, President General and Administrator; Dr. Leroy H. Sandy of Cleveland, First Asst. President General; William Sherrill, Columbus Ohio, Second Asst. President General, which position carries with it the title "Leader of American Negroes"; Rudolph Smith, Third Asst. President General, which position carries with it the title "Leader of the West Indies, South and Central America"; Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, Fourth Asst. President General. The nomination of Marcus Garvey was made unanimous.

The by-laws and constitution were amended providing for the creation of a Privy Council to be composed of the President General, two elective members from the High Executive Council and one selective member the third to be chosen by the President General. The Privy Council is to be the supreme body of the Association and to hear all matters of appeal and dispute. A committee was appointed to confer with Negro ministers throughout the country with a view to centralizing the negroes' faith into one doctrine.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

At the session of the convention held on the 28th inst. a message from the King and Queen of Abyssinia was read to the delegates present by H. H. Topakyn, Persian Consul General, who represents Abyssinia in this country. Parts of the message delivered by the Persian Consul General read as follows:

"During a recent audience with these venerable and distinguished rulers of a great historic land, I spoke of this approaching convention. The exalted ruler caught, as we do, the significance of this gathering and with visible emotion he said:

"Kindly convey our greetings, congratulations and best wishes to the assembly. Here their race originated and here it can be lifted to its highest plane of usefulness and honor. Assure them of the cordiality with which I invite them back to the homeland, particularly those qualified to help solve our big problems and to develop our vast resources, teachers, artisans, mechanics, writers, musicians, professional men and women--all who are able to lend a hand in the constructive work which our country so deeply feels it greatly needs.

"Here we have abundant room and great opportunities and here destiny is working to lift and enthrone a race which has suffered slavery and poverty and persecution and martyrdom, but whose expanding soul and growing genius is now the hope of many millions of mankind."

"Thus the King of Abyssinia speaks and thus the thoughtful all around the world speak, for the blackman is showing his grit and

JOSEPH G. TUGLAR

SPECIAL REPORT

SEPT. 2, 1921.

"conquering genius today as never before in his history and future ages will witness his higher ascent in the realm of science, law, literature, religion, industry and economics, and his growing contributions to the world-wide structure of liberty and civilization."

The convention unanimously voted thanks and corded congratulations to the King and Queen of Abyssinia.

Marcus Garvey was re-elected "Provisional President of Africa" and in his speech of acceptance said:

"This is the most troublesome office in the world, declaring for freedom of Africa, when at this time it is coveted for its gold and other mineral wealth. It is being elected to a powder house. Before many years roll by I hope we will have a real and active president of the 'Republic of Africa' whose affairs will be administered from New York, the United States of Africa, instead of New York, the United States of America."

Evidently unaware that Garvey has recently married Amy Jacques his former secretary, his first wife, who is at present in England, has started divorce proceedings in this country through the law firm of Marshall & Garrett. Garvey is said to have married Amy Jacques in Baltimore on July 27th last. Garvey is said to have been granted a decree of divorce in June last in Spencer County, Missouri.

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

SEPT. 2, 1911.

FRIENDS OF PEDRO WARELON

The above organization had a meeting at Douglas Hall, 142nd St. and Lenox Avenue on Sunday the 27th inst. at which the principal speaker was Chandler Owen, co-editor of "The Messenger."

This organization is very strongly anti-Garvey and in his speech Owen ridiculed the Garvey movement and Garvey in particular and stated that the libel suits aggregating seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) which were recently filed by Garvey against several newspapers and individuals, among the latter being Owen himself, "were not worth the paper they were written on." Owen referred to Liberty Hall where Garvey's organization is holding its convention, as "slavery hall" and stated the libel suits were brought up by Garvey for the effect they might have on the delegates of the convention.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Salaries of high officials were reduced at the session of the convention held on September 1st. Only the salary of Marcus Garvey, the President-General, \$10,000 a year remained the same as last year.

Originally the Secretary-General received \$6,000 a year but the present incumbent will be given \$5,600. The First-Assistant Secretary-General, \$5,250 and the Second Assistant Secretary-General, \$2,500. Other salaries provided for were:

Second Assistant President-General, carrying title of "Leader of American Negroes," - \$4,500; Third Assistant President-General, carrying the title, "Leader of West Indies, Central and South America, \$4,000; 4th Assistant President-General, \$4,000; Chancellor, \$4,000; Auditor-General, \$4,000; International Organizer, \$4,000; Assistant Counsel-General, \$3,500; Minister of Legion, \$3,500.

A Committee on lynching reported a resolution advising "Preparedness" by seeking enforcement of the law.

G. O. MARKS, the last of the delegates to sail for Europe in order to be present at the sessions of the League of Nations to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, left New York as a passenger aboard the S/S France on the 30th of August. A delegation from the U.N.I.A. saw him off.

Among the officers elected are:

R. I. HOSEON, Secretary-General;

THOMAS W. ANDERSON, Second Assistant Secretary-General.

J. B. YEARMOOD, First Assistant Secretary-General;

JOHN W. FOWLER of California was confirmed as Minister of Labor and Industry.

CLIFFORD BOURN will be the new High Chancellor and

E. I. GAINES of California will succeed himself as Minister of Legion.

At the session on the 31st of August, the main business of the day was centered upon the affairs of the defunct Black Star Line and the best method of forming a new steamship company to be owned and operated by the U.N.I.A. The discussion was long and bitter and it was finally voted to prolong the convention two days instead of adjourning at the close of that day's session. The delegates refused to consider any other subject but the Black Star Line, declaring that it was necessary that they give their constituents some definite information on the subject. The committee appointed to investigate the insolvent line, recommended the organization of an auxiliary, to be known as "THE BLACK STAR REDEMPTION COMPANY" and that THE BLACK STAR NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY also be established. The delegates said they would not adjourn until some specific ways and means were provided to redeem the nearly \$1,000,000 worth of stock of the Black Star Line sold.

After remaining in session until nearly midnight, the methods of raising money to repay the stockholders were:

1st: By directing each division throughout the world to give an entertainment once a month, the receipts to be applied to the Liquidation Fund:

2nd: That the members of every division give 25c monthly toward the fund.

If the plans already decided upon do not miscarry, a new steamship company will be organized but will not be promoted on a stock-selling basis.

President-General Garvey told the delegates that while the Black Star Line had suffered a big material loss, it had been a success in the spiritual kinship it had created.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESA. PHILIP RANDOLPH

The above individual, who is Editor of "The Messenger" and an organizer of The Friends of Negro Freedom, which organization has been very much opposed to MARCUS GARVEY, received by mail on the 5th instant a package which upon examination, proved to contain a human hand, evidently cut from the arm of a Negro.

Accompanying the hand was a letter signed "L.N.A.," which criticized Randolph and advised him to join the Negro Improvement Association. Randolph said that in his opinion, the reference made to "Your Negro Improvement Association," meant The Universal Negro Improvement Association, Marcus Garvey's organization, which Randolph has been active in opposing.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

FRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM

A meeting of the above organization was held at New Douglas Hall, Lenox Avenue and 142nd St., on the 10th inst. at which A. Philip Randolph, editor of "The Messenger," a negro radical monthly, was the principal speaker.

Randolph, in discussing the human hand which had been sent him through the mails, stated that the incident would not cause him to stop his agitation against Marcus Garvey and the Ku Klux Klan. He discussed the affairs of the Black Star Line and other ventures headed by Garvey and announced that meetings under the auspices of the Friends of Negro Freedom would be held in all parts of the United States.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE

At the National Baptist Church, 125th St. and 5th Avenue, on the 10th inst. J. W. H. Mason, formerly "Leader of American Negroes" under Marcus Garvey, made a speech in which he gave his reasons for having severed his connection with Garvey's organization and formed the Universal Negro Alliance.

Mason said, he opposed Garvey's action in sending a delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva to ask for a mandate over parts of Africa. He also said, that the negroes of the United States had plenty of problems of their own and his organization aimed to stimulate

negroes to face their immediate pressing problems and not to go to other countries to take up problems there.

Another speaker, J. Austin Morris, an attorney of Philadelphia, made the statement, that Garvey's assertion that his organization contained four million members caused the British Government to refuse passports to African students intent on coming to this country and working their way through college.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

A meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall, 120 West 156th St., on the 10th inst. at which Marcus Garvey was the main speaker. After announcing the issue of the first number of "The Daily Negro Times" which will be used to "counteract the plots" directed against him, Garvey ridiculed the idea that members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association had anything to do with sending the human hand to Philip Randolph.

He also said, in behalf of the delegation which the Universal Negro Improvement Association sent to the League of Nations Assembly:

"The Delegation reports that it is making splendid headway and has met with great success through the reception accorded its members by the various national groups that form the League. The Delegation was successful in drawing the attention of the League Assembly to the atrocities perpetrated upon the natives of the late German Southwest Colonies, now under British mandate. The matter was brought before the League by

delegate Bellegarde. The Delegation now at Geneva is asking to have the late German colonies in Africa turned over to the Negro peoples of the world under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

A new magazine, which will be called "The Black Man," is soon to make its appearance and will be edited by Marcus Garvey, Sir William Harris, Sir John B. Bruce and others and will be published by the African Communities League for the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

The price of the magazine will be twenty-five cents per copy and the offices will be located at 56 West 135th St. which are also the offices of the other Garvey organizations.

It is reported from a confidential source that Duse Mohammed Ali has severed his connection with the Garvey movement, the reason not being known at this time.

The African Redemption Fund, according to the latest figures, is now \$19,919.60.

Notwithstanding the fact that Duse Mohammed Ali is said to have severed his connection with the Garvey movement, the following appears in the New York World of the 15th inst.:

GARVEY PUBLICATION BARRIED FROM NIGERIA

Country Against Propaganda of Negro Improvement Association, Says writer.

"Marcus Garvey's weekly paper has been banned in Nigeria, West Africa, and precautions have been taken by the Government there to stop propaganda of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, according to a letter from Abdur-Rhman, received here by Duso Mohamed Ali, who is associated with the Garvey publications.

"Owing to Garveyites belonging principally to the Christian religion, the writer is skeptical of the association's efforts to redeem Africa. He writes, in part:

'I feel confident in saying that no propaganda of Mr. Garvey's how vigorous it may be, can have permanent hold in West Africa if divorced from Mohammedanism. Perhaps if a religious census of the natives of Africa were taken it would give about 75 per cent. for the faith of Islam, and I feel sure that with the next two or three decades this percentage will have increased immensely.

'Here in Northern Nigeria no propaganda can be successful unless carried on by one of the Islamic faith. Even then it would be difficult unless he settles down in this country.

'The Government has banned the Negro World from entering into Nigeria. For the past three months I have received or seen no copy of the paper in the hands of those whom I know are subscribers. This gives you an idea of the precautions that are being taken to stop the U. N. I. propaganda.'

"Abdur-Rhman writes from Chafe Sokoto Province."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESU. N. I. A.

Marcus Garvey, through the above organization, is claiming that the ensemble of the organization have organized throughout the country to spread propaganda against him in his forthcoming trial in New York and thus endeavor to discredit the U. N. I. A.

The organization held its usual meeting on the 1st inst. at which William M. Ferris, R. E. Boston, F. A. Toot, Henrietta Winton Lewis and Marcus Garvey were the speakers. Garvey, as usual, was the principal speaker. His subject was "The Coming Conflict." He discussed the possibility of war between England and Turkey. In the course of his remarks he said: "Every white man is welcome to put me in jail if it is done in the cause of African freedom. I do not know whether that is or is not, but if Marcus Garvey dies, Marcus Garvey's son

"shall revenge every drop of blood and every ounce of flesh and the family record of Garvey shall go on until eternity.

"I feel sure we are well prepared for the work that is ahead of us. We will face the future as never before. We will watch developments in Europe as never before. I do hope for war; I am not such a Christian as not to desire war at this time. I am that Christian that believes that for the shedding of blood there will be no remission of sins, and I believe that the unspeakable hour is going to be the agent through whom four hundred million negroes will see salvation, and if it comes to-morrow, or the next day or a month from now, I am praying that it will come because only through the coming of another great war in Europe will we get the opportunity to strike the blow for our freedom."

In his early remarks, touching upon the probability of England warring with Turkey, he said the answer to England's plea for colonial help this time will be far different from that which was given during the world war and that after the coming war there will be no more British Empire. He also added:

"They are calling upon colored folks to help them, too. I suppose, since my naturalization papers are not yet complete, I am still a British subject and therefore, when David Lloyd George calls, he includes me."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

At a meeting held at Commonwealth Hall, 5th Ave. and 135th Street, under the auspices of the Socialist Party on the evening of the 8th instant, A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Editor of "The Messenger," and candidate for Secretary of State on the Socialist - Farmer-Labor Party tickets, made another attack on Marcus Garvey and his association. He said that Garveyism is only an attempt of keeping the Negroes from seeing the issues of today in a clear light.

From a confidential source it is reported that Marcus Garvey recently sent to Lincoln Johnson, who is a Republican State Committeeman, at present located in Washington, a check for a thousand dollars which money is to be used by Johnson in endeavoring to extricate Garvey from his present difficulties with the Government.

The same source is also responsible for the statement that one Belgrade, who was former Chief Bodyguard for Garvey and head of his so-called "Secret Service," left Garvey's employ about two weeks ago, after a disagreement with him. Belgrade is said to have made the statement that he knows a great deal about Garvey's financial condition and that the latter draws his salary weekly and is placing it where he will be able to get his hands on it in the event of needing it in a hurry. Efforts are being made to obtain information additional to the foregoing with regard to this matter.

Through the Negro World, Marcus Garvey is raising a fund for the defense, which is known as "The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund." Up to date the fund amounts to over \$500.00.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on the 8th instant and as usual, MARCUS GARVEY was the principal speaker, his subject being "The Consciousness of an Ideal." In opening his address, Garvey warned his enemies, whom he enumerated as BAGNELL, WILLIAM PICKENS, PHILLIE RANDOLPH and CHANDLER OWENS, to be careful of what they said about him or his organization. In the course of his remarks he said in part:

"I have come to ask you to follow me in the things physical for the emmancipation of the 400,000,000. Therefore, in the fight for this ammanicipation, no one will expect us to read the Sunday School chapter in going forward, but we may read the chapter of something else much more in keeping with the physical side of man's emmancipation, and those who place themselves in the way of the Univsal Negro Improvement Association, let me tell you this - That you a attempting to place yourself in the physical on-rush of a mighty race that seeks its liberty, not so much by spiritual force as by physical force."

THOMAS W. ANDERSON, Second Assistant Secretary-

General, another speaker said in the course of his remarks:

"The Black man has endured hardships long enough. All we have had is hardships. We are tired of hardships now; we are tired of eating the hogs head. Now we are going to eat further down. And it is for you to say how far off that is. If the Negroes of this World will unite tonight, tomorrow we can march on singing the song of victory.....We are not opposed to fighting, but we are opposed to fighting for other men and getting nothing for it You are asked to go and fight the Germans who had done you no wrong. You were told to give the Germans hell, while they were giving you hell over here, and while you were giving the Germans hell, they were giving your mothers, sisters and sons hell in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and then the Negro asked "which was better, to make the World safe for democracy, or to make his home safe for his wife and children." That is what he asked then and what he is asking now."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday evening meeting under the auspices of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on the 15th inst., Marcus Garvey, as usual, being the principal speaker. He dwelt particularly on the trip to Scotland of Dr. Robert E. Moton as being instigated by the white race for propaganda purposes against the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He also informed his audience that the white people who contributed to such institutions as Tuskegee only did so for their own selfish purposes and "they would spend a dollar today to earn a thousand dollars fifty years from now."

Another speaker was William H. Ferris who spoke along practically the same lines as had Garvey and criticised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and stated that its opportunities for improving the condition of the colored race were limited to a very small sphere. Other speakers also addressed the audience and all eulogized Garvey and the U. N. I. A.

The Association has announced that from November 1st to 15th there will be held at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, the first educational and commercial exposition and fair of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

The African Redemption Fund, the purpose of which is for world-wide race adjustment and the freedom of Africa, has reached a total of ten thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$10,695.), the Marcus Garvey Defense Fund is now two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400.) and the convention fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for 1922 has now reached the sum of twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$20,336.25).

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on the 22nd inst., but Marcus Garvey was not present, his place being taken by Henrietta Vinton Davis.

S. A. Haynes, J. Swift and F. A. Toot all made speeches calling upon the audience to support the U. N. I. A. movement and pointing out to them the many advantages to be gained therefrom. The speeches however, were mild and aroused very little enthusiasm. In speaking of the forthcoming trial of Garvey, Toot said, among other things, "Now that the President General's case will come up in a few weeks, the enemy is more vigorous than ever seeking information and trying to destroy the movement".

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The trial of Marcus Garvey will probably take place about December 1st or shortly thereafter. Indicted with Garvey are Elie Garcia formerly Secretary of the Black Star Line; George Tobias, formerly Secretary, and Orlando M. Thompson, former Vice President and General Manager.

The indictment contains eight counts, seven being for violation of Section 215 of the U. S. Criminal Code--use of the mails in a scheme to defraud, and the eight for violation of Section 37--conspiracy.

It has also been learned that Garvey perjured himself and attempted to conceal assets in supplementary proceedings brought before the Supreme Court in Bronx County on August 19th last.

Meanwhile the Marcus Garvey Defense Fund is being raised and has reached the sum of three thousand dollars. In this connection it is noticed that practically no money toward this fund is being received from New York. Small contributions have been received from New Jersey and Massachusetts, but most of the money appears to have been sent from the Middle and Southwest as well as some parts of the South.

A fair and "Educational Commercial Exposition" is being held at Liberty Hall under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and will be run until November 15th, having been opened on the 1st.

The usual Sunday evening meeting was held at Liberty Hall on October 29th at which Marcus Garvey, W. H. Ferris, Henrietta Vinton Lewis

and A. J. Fowler were the speakers. Garvey, in his speech, pointed out to the audience that the negro's greatest enemy was the negro himself and told them they should "create an environment of their own and follow in the civilization of the other fellow that he refuses to admit you to on equal terms."

The other speakers all eulogized Garvey and spoke of him as the greatest leader and one of the grandest men of any race.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above body took place on the 12th inst. at Liberty Hall, the principal speaker being Marcus Garvey. Garvey announced that publication of "The Negro Times" would start again in the course of a week and that it was suspended only for the reason that the printing plant was being enlarged at great expense to accommodate the increased volume of business. He also announced that his case would come up in the Federal Court on November 27th and advised the membership of the organization to be present and watch the proceedings.

He thereafter made a speech along the usual lines, and pointed out particularly to his audience what he termed was the unfair treatment accorded a negro boxer named Siki, both in France and England, as well as the alleged discrimination which he claimed was practised against Jack Johnson, another negro pugilist.

In the course of his speech, speaking of the treatment accorded the negro, he said: "If I were white I would do just what he is doing--keep negroes down; keep everybody down. So I am not blaming him for doing it. I blame the fool who will allow himself to be kept down and since I am not one of those being kept down, the fellow who is keeping me down must be eternally vigilant. He must be always watching because as soon as he turns his back I am going to knock him down."

also told his hearers that if they were under the impression that the white race was going to be kind to them and help them to become a better and more prosperous race, they, the audience, were making a tremendous mistake. He also pointed out that so long as the negro would assist the white man in maintaining a position of supremacy and dominance, the negro will be regarded as the white man's friend. But should the negro attempt to draw the line in his own interest, he would be regarded as an enemy to society.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has now reached the total of four thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents (\$4,141.20).



5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the usual Sunday evening meeting of the above organization held on November 19th at Liberty Hall, New York, Marcus Garvey made the statement that it was his intention to leave New York within a week for an extended tour in the Western States in the interests of the U. N. I. A. He stated that the Federal authorities had notified him that they were unready to proceed with the case against him at this time.

It is known that Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, who is to handle the case against Garvey will be ready to proceed on December 15th.

Garvey later made an address, the subject of which was: "The Burden of Leading the Negro." He told his audience that while the negroes were wrangling and fighting each other in the United States, the whole white world is centering on the exploitation and development of Africa for the white race.

He told his hearers that their one hope is to redeem the country of their fathers and that if they did not redeem Africa they and their posterity would be lost. Later on in his speech he said:

"God in the affairs of men is on the side of the strongest battalion; the fellow who has sense enough to protect himself--God is with that fellow. If we sit down here and expect God to come down here and fight our battles, we are waiting for a long time. If you take my advice you will buckle your armor on and go out physically, mentally,

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

NOV. 25, 19

"politically, financially, educationally, and fight your own battles.

"This great white man who is our neighbor is a smart fellow, and I compliment him for it. Again I repeat that I honor the white man and respect the white man for his mastery of human force, but if you follow this white man he is going to lead you into the pit of Hell because that is where he wants you."

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

DEC. 2, 1932.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

U.N.I.A.

MARCUS GARVEY is at present making a tour of the country in the interests of the above organization. His trial is set for the 15th of the present month and from present indications will open upon that date. The examination of witnesses by the U.S. Attorney is scheduled to start on the 4th instant.

J. Edgar Hoover
1922

JOSEPH G. TUCHER

SPECIAL REPORT

DEC. 9, 1922.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

According to the latest information, the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, head of the Black Star Steamship Line and Universal Negro Improvement Association, charged with a violation of Section 215 of the U.S.C.C. will take place sometime after the first of the coming year.

100

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

THE NEGRO WORLD AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The trial of Marcus Garvey will probably take place shortly after Christmas.

In his organ, the Negro World, Garvey in his usual weekly letter, makes an attack on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The African Redemption Fund has reached a total of \$20,546.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has also reached the sum of \$6,182.31.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The trial of Marcus Garvey, President of the Black Star Line, and his associates, Elie Garcia, Orlando M. Thompson and George Tobias who were indicted some months ago on a charge of violating Section 215 of the Criminal Code, using the mails in a scheme to defraud, in connection with the investment in the stock of the Black Star Line, has been definitely set for December 26th. It is not known at this time what judge will hear the case.

* * * * *

At the meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Liberty Hall on Monday night, December 11th, Marcus Garvey, who had just returned from a trip through the middle West, was the principal speaker.

He stated that during his trip he had come in contact with thousands of members of the U.N.I.A., where he had seen an enthusiasm and devotion manifested he had never seen equalled. He also said he had noticed a determination "to see the programme through at whatever cost."

He stated that the cause of the U.N.I.A. has been properly weighed and the people are standing boldly behind it and are determined, come what may, to have it realized. He also stated that the Negro problem was a national issue and that unless steps were taken to change things in the next few years, the Negro in the North will be in the same condition as the Negro in the South in respect to his voice

because the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People has opened up the eyes of the big politicians of the United States to the dangers of having the Negroes the balance of power in politics.

Garvey then criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and said in part:

"In an enlightened age like this, can you see any reason for any people who desire freedom or who desire liberty, allowing another race to be their leaders? The situation is this: Three hundred years ago you and I were living by ourselves in Africa. We never disturbed anybody, but men came and got a hold of us and took us away thousands of miles and kept us as slaves for two hundred and fifty years, whipped us every day of our lives and brutalized us. If you got away from these men, would you go back into their clutches again? It is not reasonable to expect that. Could any Negro who has lived under the white man's slavery for two hundred and fifty years expect freedom and liberty from the same men who enslaved him for two hundred and fifty years? Could such a man be our leader? Could I expect any sincerity in such a movement? And that is why the U. N. I. A. is determined to make this fight."

"Look from whence we climbed. We have climbed from the depths of thirteen members in four and a half years to six millions."

At another meeting held on the 17th instant, Garvey was again the principal speaker. He told his audience that in order

to lift themselves above present conditions, they should take on education and a culture of their own and to create a civilization of their own. He added:

"I repeat as I have said once before from the platform of Liberty Hall, that so long as the Black Race lives in the environment created by another race, let it be the White race or any other race, the Black Race is bound to remain a slave to that race in whose environment it lives. That means, in plain words, that so long as we live in America, so long as we live under the influence of the British Government or French Government, we will never reach the height of real men. We will never enjoy the privilege and advantages of real people."

JAN. 30, 1922

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

It has been learned that although the trial of MARCUS GARVEY has been set to take place in the Southern District of New York City on January 30, it will probably be postponed again for about one week.

Defendant Garvey, through his own lawyers, to defend them while Thompson, the fourth defendant is without counsel, because of differences he has had with the other defendants and there seems to be a disinclination on the part of Judge Knox who was scheduled to try the case to appoint a lawyer for Thompson as the case will probably consume at least two weeks and the attorney so appointed would, of course, be forced to work gratis. The delay in going to trial has been in a large measure due to these facts.

From a confidential source it has been learned that some of Garvey's former backers are now turning against him and this fact seems to be worrying Garvey.

In the meantime, the usual meetings have been held at Liberty Hall and Garvey and his immediate following have endeavored to bolster up the spirits of the rank and file of the organization.

Garvey's Defense Fund has now reached the sum of \$6,519.39 and it is particularly noticeable that practically no part of recent contributions to the fund have come from New York. The last list of contributions shows that they have come largely from the coal mining districts of Western Pennsylvania and also from Central America and the West Indies. The contributions run from \$5.00 as low as 2¢, the latter having been sent from Prince Town, Trinidad, from which place also are recorded a number of contributions of practically the same amount.

At the meeting of the U.N.I.A. held at Liberty Hall, W. J. WILLIAMS and MARCUS GARVEY were among the speakers.

Williams in the course of his remarks said:

"There is absolutely no hope at all in the White man's government for the Negro. It is true we may obtain certain temporary benefits; we may obtain certain favors for the moment, but when it comes to that larger security of permanent political freedom, there is no hope for the Negro under the White man's government."

Williams also stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by their lack of tact had defeated the "Dyer Anti-lynching Bill."

Garvey's speech was rather mild and mostly religious in nature. He gave the usual encouragement to the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

That the above individual seems quite confident of acquittal in his coming trial for violation of Section 215 of the U. S. Criminal Code is evidenced by a statement made in his paper the "Negro World," which states that he has decided, for the purpose of presenting the Universal Negro Improvement Association before the world in a proper light, to make a speaking tour of the world starting in February next and continuing for several months. The statement adds, that Garvey will speak for five months in all the principal cities of the United States to white and colored audiences, one month in the Dominion of Canada, two months in South and Central America, one month in the West Indies, two months in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Germany, one month in Africa, one month in Australia and one month in Japan.

According to his secretary Miss Enid Lamos, the various branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are being requested to immediately arrange for Garvey's appearance before the branches

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

On Sunday, December 31st, the above organization held its weekly meeting at Liberty Hall, among the speakers being R. I. Boston

and Marcus Garvey.

Garvey, in speaking of the accomplishments of the organization during 1922 dwelt at considerable length upon the work accomplished by the delegates to the League of Nations Conference which the Universal Negro Improvement Association had sent to Geneva.

Garvey criticised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the way in which they handled the presentation of the Dier Anti-Lynching Bill and stated that the defeat of the bill had set the Negro in the North back fifty more years as far as his political hopes go.

In speaking of the future plans of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Garvey stated that the Executive Council of the Association and he were contemplating holding the next convention of the organization in Liberia and for that purpose the Association will take under consideration the financial condition of that country.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has now reached the total of six thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-four cents.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

Another indictment has been returned in the Southern District of New York against Marcus Garvey and the other officers of the Black Star Line, containing three counts. This additional indictment was procured in order to bring the case up to date and permit the introduction of evidence based upon events which took place succeeding the date of the previous indictment.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the usual Sunday night meeting held at Liberty Hall on the 21st inst. Marcus Garvey discussed the recent action of Harvard University in excluding members of the negro race from the freshman dormitories. Garvey stated that when the universities of the North first admitted negroes they had not counted upon the ultimate consequences and that they had regarded it as somewhat of an experiment; and, further, had not calculated that the educated colored man would ultimately take his place in society. He said, that now the universities are realizing that the negro is preparing himself for a social position and they see the danger of Harvard and other universities in admitting negroes at this time.

Garvey pointed out to his hearers that they should stop

fighting and organize themselves into one solid body. He then added:

"The question of the negro is not with the other fellow, the question is with himself; and these agitators have done us more harm and are still doing us more harm than we can calculate, and all they say and do amounts to nothing; they have not even the manhood to stand up and wage a good fight; all of them are afraid of jail and they seem to believe that the leaders of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are afraid of jail. We are made up of different stuff. The leaders of this Association are not afraid of jail and if I know of anyone who is afraid of jail, out he goes to-morrow morning. The jail on the part of those who lead is the first opening for liberty and for African freedom, and if you cannot go to jail you cannot see a free and redeemed Africa."

J. G. TUCLER

SPECIAL REPORT

FEB. 3, 1923.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey is at present in Buffalo but is expected to return toward the latter part of the week. He has also been in Boston where he has been trying to raise funds for the organization.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Commencing the 5th and running to the 20th, another drive is being held under the auspices of the above association and nightly meetings are proposed at which Garvey and other leading lights in the U.N.I.A. will attack Prof. Dubois, Pickens, Chandler Owens and others who disagree with the Garvey methods.

At the meeting of the U.N.I.A. held at Liberty Hall on Sunday, the 4th instant, Marcus Garvey was one of the chief speakers. He stated that the French mandatory government had abolished slavery in West Africa and in Togaland, all through the influence and representation of the representatives of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at the League of Nation Sessions held at Geneva. Garvey then made some observations on the attacks which he claims have been made against the U.N.I.A. and stated that from now on for six months continuously throughout the length and breadth of America, the U.N.I.A. will wage a campaign to clean house within the race and get men of stability and character to lead the race to victory they desire.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The above organization is advertising a mass meeting which is to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday night, February 13, at which the principal speaker will be Marcus Garvey.

William Ferris will preside and William Sherrill will be another speaker.

Garvey's subject will be "The future of the Black and White Races--The Building up of Africa."

At Liberty Hall, New York, on Sunday night, February 11th, Marcus Garvey again addressed members of the U. N. I. A.

In the course of his speech Garvey said:

"I understand that James Weldon Johnson spoke this afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. and he told the fifty or sixty people who listened to him that the race problem is to be solved through art and literature; that we must study music, study art and literature, and when that is done the white people will soften their hearts toward us and will accept us on social equality. Weldon Johnson says that we must develop our singing, because by the spiritual singing of the race we will sing ourselves into the souls of the white people. I would like to see that negro with the rope around his neck trying to sing himself into the souls of five hundred white men who are determined to have him dead. Every sober-minded

"and sensible man knows that that man is playing with the question.

There is only one thing that is going to settle the question of race at that is power.

"I do not care how much money you have, I do not care how much art you know, how you can sing or how much philosophy you can quote or explain; until you get your big guns and explosive gas, the world takes no notice of and pays no attention to you. It is for the want of those things that other races are persecuted. It is for want of power that the Jew is driven around the world and the black man kicked and spat upon and spurned by everybody. It was for the want of art and literature that the Japanese was not respected eighty years ago, but it was for the want of big Japanese guns that could fire a little further than the other fellow's and when the Japanese invented such guns and brought them into play in the Russo-Japanese war and the whole world saw it. Then they changed their minds about the yellow man and the East."

*****Garvey then went on to say that the culture and learning of James Weldon Johnson and Du Bois did them no good south of the Mason-Dixon line and added:

"Therefore, if any or all of us become like Du Bois and Weldon Johnson, we see plainly the situation would not be helped one bit; but, if Du Bois or Johnson or Marcus Garvey represented a Government with about two hundred modern battleships, with about two hundred modern cruisers, with about five hundred dangerous submarines and with about two thousand airplanes of the latest model, believe me, we would walk into the White House even at midnight."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker at the Sunday evening celebration of the organization held on February 18th. He said in part:

"We have reached the point of our organized existence when individuals, rival movements and even governments are feeling the pressure of our activities. That so much is said and so much is written about the Universal Negro Improvement Association at this time is proof positive of the impression the movement is making on the observant minds of the world.....

"The stretching forth of Ethiopia's hand is not going to be an emotional or sentimental act. It is going to be a political achievement. The stretching forth of Ethiopia's hand is not going to be a religious act; it is going to be a political act, fought with the same determination as others have fought in days gone by for the salvation of their race and the permanent establishment of their nation.....

"Universal is not sentimental. It is not emotional. It is a practical effort on the part of 400,000,000 colored men and women to strike a blow for unity; to bring together and to unite what physical forces they have to free themselves from the determination of

all other races and other peoples...."

The trial of Marcus Garvey and co-defendants has been set for Monday, February 26th.

The New Orleans Defense Fund has reached the sum of \$745.49 while Marcus Garvey's Defense Fund now totals \$7,529.27.

* * * * *

A meeting of the U.N.I.A. was held Friday evening, February 23rd at Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th Street, New York, at which Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker. Garvey warned of a "great race riot" unless Negroes go back to their own State in Africa and acquire a feeling of race. "The Negroes cannot get the equality they want in this country under present conditions," he said, referring to the efforts of the rival Negro organization, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He further stated that a complete Provisional African Government has been created and the aid of the League of Nations is being solicited to establish it.

"Sir" William Ferris acted as chairman of the meeting and "Sir" William Sherrill who recently attended the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland on behalf of the U.N.I.A. also spoke.

A full report on this meeting will be submitted later.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At Liberty Hall, New York, Sunday night, February 25th, the Universal Negro Improvement Association held its usual meeting at which Marcus Garvey and William Sherrill were the principal speakers. Garvey spoke on the subject, "The Doctrine of White Supremacy." In the course of his remarks he took occasion to criticize William Jennings Bryan for the latter's reported statement to the effect that he, Bryan, was in hearty support of white control. Garvey spoke of the contrast between the sentiments of Bryan today and those that he expressed some years ago while on a visit to Panama.

Garvey spoke of the Ku Klux Klan, but did not go into details as to the reason for nor the result of his meeting with them in Atlanta last year. He referred to the meeting in the following words:

"When I interviewed the Ku Klux Klan last July some people purposely tried to form a wrong opinion and got the wrong idea of my intentions. My statements on the Ku Klux Klan were wickedly and maliciously misrepresented and misquoted by those who did not desire to speak the truth and see the truth as it is. Those of you who have paid careful attention to what I have said, those of you who have followed me carefully and minutely in all my expressions and in all my writings will recall my saying that the Ku Klux Klan was not only an organization, but the Ku Klux Klan was the spirit and greater America. Some could not understand me in my expression, but this I hope will convince them that the Ku Klux Klan is not an organization; the Ku Klux Klan is a spirit that,

13
JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

MARCH 3, 1926.

"has its existence in the souls and in the hearts and the breasts of ninety-nine per cent of white Americans. William Jennings Bryan is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but we find him standing for the principles of the Ku Klux Klan. He could have been the Imperial Wizard in the Klan for that matter; he could have been the Imperial Giant or Cyclops or what-not in the Klan, because the Klan's program is not beyond the statement of Mr. Bryan, who could have been thrice President of the United States of America. *****

"More and more we are coming to find in America that the colored man's position is insecure and when I talk about the Ku Klux Klan I do so not because I have any interest in the Ku Klux Klan, but because I admire the Ku Klux Klan for its honesty of intention in expressing to the people what it means; and I have more regard for the Ku Klux Klan and I have more regard for Mr. Bryan than all the other white people in America, because they feel the same way but are not honest enough to tell us what they mean."

18-

In the course of Garvey's speech he said:

"We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are determined to unite the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World to give expression to their own feeling. We are determined to unite the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World for the purpose of building a civilization of their own, and in that we desire to bring together the 15,000,000 of the United States, the 180,000,000 in the West Indies, Central and South America, and the 200,000,000 in Africa. We are looking toward political freedom on the continent of Africa, the land of our fathers."

Speaking of liberty, Garvey later said:

"The U.N.I.A. has made enough noise. Let the whole world know that the Negro is only asking them the opportunity to show of what metal and stuff he is made. We proved of what stuff we are made in France and Flanders and we are going to prove it more on the battlefields of Africa one of these fine days.

"You may think me a radical; you may think me strange, but what do you think, what do you expect? Liberty is not won by begging; it is not won by praying for it. It is won by fighting and some times dying. That is how we differ again from the other organizations; they believe in petitions and mass meetings; we believe in solid organization when everybody is ready to make one big, long march."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the above organization held March 4th at Liberty Hall, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker of the evening, his subject being "The Handwriting on the Wall." He said in part:

"I hold in my hand a New York newspaper with a press report of something that has happened in another part of the country, just in keeping with the prophecy of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of five years ago; just in keeping with the propaganda of this organization to let Negroes know that their future in America is one of racial insecurity for the fifteen million Negroes and their offspring.

"The difference between the Universal Negro Improvement Association and other organizations is, that we are endeavoring to peer through the future; to look down the future and try thereby to regulate ourselves for the good and well being of the race. Others look at things just as they are -- only for the present. It is said somewhere, 'Where there is no vision the people perish,' The Universal Negro Improvement Association is endeavoring through its vision to bring to the people of this country and to this Western World a picture of

the future, just what conditions are going to be, and just how we will fare under those conditions. We have been criticized severely and brutally for endeavoring to hold up this vision before the people, but at times certain things happen that call not so much for our impressing upon the people this vision, but through which the people themselves are the thing that we are endeavoring to point them to."

Carvey then read an article dated Caruthersville, Mo. March 2nd, which stated that a carefully organized campaign of intimidation has driven more than 2,000 Negro workers from the cotton fields of Southeastern Missouri within the last thirty days, and continued:

"We are reaching the point in American life where the white man no longer holds himself up as the master as during the slave days, and was satisfied to be master and let the Negro do the menial work; we have reached the point where the white man is not satisfied to be the capitalist of the nation, to be the industrial head, to be foreman of the gang and foreman of the workshop, but we are reaching the point in American life where the white man is competing with the colored man for the lowest and most menial job in the nation. The position that you and I occupied for 333 years in slavery, and for 24 years in freedom is now coveted by the white man who was once our master. I trust you will see the change of attitude of the white man towards the colored man."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

There was recently held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at which as usual, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker.

In speaking of government, Garvey said:

"Government is that system of control carried out for the good of a people. In America, we have the government of the White man. Where he rules he makes laws, he dominates everything we see in all institutions. In England we have the Government of the Englishman; he controls from the throne to cleaning the streets of London. All in America, between cleaning snow and sitting in the White House belong to the White man."

He further said that ^{if} the members of his organization believe that one day the Negro would be President of the United States, or had a chance to be, his organization would join up with the National Association for the advancement of the Colored People, but, he said:

"We believe that between now and eternity that day will never come." He then added that since this was the case, it is a waste of time and energy for the present day Negro to fight for any such cause, but that the U.N.I.A. were determined to build a govern-

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

MARCH 17, 1935.

Marcus Garvey is scheduled to speak under the auspices of the U.N.I.I. at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday, March 27th. Garvey has spent the past week making speeches at nearby points in New Jersey and has been accompanied by William Sherrill. Sherrill is "titular leader of American Negroes," and was one of the men who attended the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, Switzerland.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

The above individual was arrested on the 27th instant in New York City, charged with having filed a fraudulent income tax return for the year 1921. Garvey's return for that year showed a net and gross income of \$4,000 from which he claimed a \$1,400 exemption. It was charged in the complaint against him, however, that the government can prove he received during that period over \$7,900 from one source alone, i.e., as salary from the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

His case has been set for hearing on April 27th. Garvey was released on \$500.00 bond and was ordered by the Commissioner, at the request of the U.S. Attorney, to remain within the jurisdiction of the Southern District.

On the night of March 27th, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the U.N.I.A. at Carnegie Hall. The principal speakers beside Garvey were "Sir" William Sherill and "Sir" Robert Poston.

Garvey spoke to practically an empty house, for while the seating capacity of Carnegie Hall is approximately 2800, there were not 500 people in the entire house and the largest part of these occupied the second balcony where seats could be obtained for 25c.

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

MARCH 31, 1923.

Garvey had advertised that he would speak to white and colored citizens but the white citizens failed to put in an appearance. His speech, it could be seen, was calculated to appeal to such white citizens as may have attended, for he was extremely apologetic and he took pains to explain that the U.N.I.A. held no hatred against the whites and that they intended no harm toward that race in their activities. The balance of his speech was the usual "Back to Africa Propaganda."

196-1781-6

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

APRIL 7, 1923.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

The trial of Marcus Garvey and others, which was on the calendar for the 2nd inst., was postponed until the 10th at which time it will be decided whether the case will go to trial on the 16th inst., the date depending on whether or not a judge will be available at that time.

Marcus Garvey was recently interviewed by the Associated Press and was told of a dispatch from London which stated that "Drum talk" was held largely responsible for ever increasing agitation among the Negroes of Africa. Garvey told the reporter that the tribesmen of Africa realized that they could not cope with scientific warfare and he, therefore, looked for no sudden uprisings. He added that agents of his association (U.N.I.A.) had gone to Africa, eager to impart to their fellow Negroes the education which they had received, but that propaganda work had been prevented and "then the agents turned back to 'drum talk', centuries old. By staccato notes of the drum, educational messages are conveyed rapidly and for great distances from tribe to tribe." Garvey said his agents had enlarged the "drum codes" to such an extent that sending of long messages was now possible.

Later in the course of a speech made at Liberty Hall at the Sunday night meeting of the U.N.I.A., in discussing the same matter, Garvey said:

"Our curious friends, as usual, when they get news of that sort, hurried to interview me to find out how much we have over them in this wireless business, as if I was so crazy to give them the information that they want, which they will never get. There are many things that are going to happen that will surprise them when one of these days."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey addressed the members of the above organization on Sunday night, April 15th and promised his followers that the next convention of the U.N.I.A. will be held on the Continent of Africa. He also advised those of a scientific or mechanical ability to go to Africa at this time. His speech in part follows:

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association has started to open the eyes of the native Africans, and although you have done this wonderful work without appreciating it, we have brought the Africans to the point where they are hiding many things from the exploiter that will be known to us later on. Thank God the Universal Negro Improvement Association has covered the entire continent, and we have reached the point where we can trust those natives to hold the fort until we arrive. And this I am appealing to the scientific intelligence of the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and especially to Liberty Hall. We want men of scientific and mechanical skill for service in Africa; and, starting from next month, I am going to advise every Negro of scientific and mechanical ability who can find a thousand dollars to take his flight to Africa. I have personally encouraged already nearly fifty men to go to

5. RADICAL ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

On Sunday night, April 23rd, at Liberty Hall, the above organization held its usual weekly meeting, the principal speaker of the evening being Marcus Garvey.

Garvey discussed the affairs of the organization and said that those who opposed it were people of little vision. He told his hearers that the Universal Negro Improvement Association was stronger than all governments because a spiritual force had been planted in the hearts of the people and that when the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World can summon enough courage, the whole world would fall before them. He stated that the organization is rapidly becoming more united and that Lord Robert Cecil's visit to this country while ostensibly to talk on the League of Nations, was in fact for the purpose of learning the strength of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He closed his speech by quoting the words of Patrick Henry, "Give us Liberty or Give us Death."

Garvey has been making a tour in the South and expects to travel in the Middle West within the next few weeks.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has reached a total of \$7,573.91.

go to Africa within the last two months. Two days ago the last one sailed. I do not want anybody to go to Africa at the present time that has no money and has no scientific skill because we are not ready for you there yet; but we want men of scientific and mechanical skill - mining engineers, mechanical engineers, civil engineers and chemists - to go to Africa now because in another ten or twenty years you will be the John D. Rockefellers and Andrew Carnegies of Africa. So that we are going to advance a program in another sixty days which will cover the great African program, and, as we have said already, the next great convention - the convention of 1924 - will be held on the continent of Africa."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

Marcus Garvey made a statement on the 9th inst. that the Fourth Annual Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association will be held next year in Liberia instead of this year in August in New York as originally planned.

Garvey's plans include leaving for Africa with a boat load of negroes from the United States and South America.

Garvey's trial is set for the 16 inst. before Judge Julian Mack.

At the meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association held on Sunday night, May 6th, Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker.

He told his audience that because of the economic situation, the Negro would have to go back to Africa in order to solve his own problem and added:

"We are at the present time between two fires; we are between hell and the powder house; we are between the devil and the deep sea. Whilst they do not want us in America - whilst they are laying their plans and traps to starve us out ultimately in the next fifty years, on the other hand, we have perfidious Britain, we have France, Italy, Belgium and Portugal, determined to hold every inch of Africa that they have robbed from our fathers - to hold Africa, the land that

you and I claim as our legal heritage."

Later on in his speech, in discussing the situation in the United States, he said:

"The white man in America has realized that the Negro problem in America can only be solved in an economic way and industrially. That is why no Negro industry can stand; that is why every big Negro movement cannot stand, because they realize that if you can support yourselves, the trouble will be eternal, but so long as we are depending upon someone else for our bread and butter they can starve you and you will die. The solution of the problem will be purely an economic one. The white man has already laid that down as the plan by which he is going to solve this America race problem and that is by starving the Negro. I mean by that, that in a short while when they lift this emigration ban - and they are going to do it because the great organizations that are looking for white supremacy are behind them - the industrial captains are behind them - and in a short while that they are going to open the flood gates of emigration again, which means that they are going to dump millions of cheap white European laborers in this country, and it means that the Negro's occupation will be gone; it will mean that you can not get a job and if you can not get money, you can not buy bread and if you can not buy bread you will starve and if you starve you will die and the problem will be solved."

:**

The usual Sunday evening meeting of the U.N.I.A. took place at Liberty Hall on the 20th instant, and Marcus Garvey was, as usual, the principal speaker. He indulged in a tirade against the negroes whom he called "the traitors of the Race," and also discussed certain phases of the coming trial. In the course of his remarks he said:

"They may destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association in America; they may destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association in the West Indies. If Garvey should die or if Garvey should be imprisoned, let them know it will be only the beginning of the work in Africa. The Negro is in no mood to be pampered with now. The Negro who died on Flanders Field, the Negro

who died in Mesopotamia, is the same who is willing to do his part towards his race if it means dying in the attempt to put the program over." ----- What Garvey cannot do in person, we are going to do otherwise, and as I said, we are not counting so much on the Western World because the Negro in contact with the White man's civilization is practically useless and helpless; he has imbibed the poison of the white man's civilization and he is practically half dead. If my work had not gone beyond the border of the Western World, then I would have been disturbed, but, thank God, all Africa is awake.... East Africa, North Africa, South Africa, West Africa - thank God, they have all caught the principles and propaganda of the Universal Negro Improvement Association; therefore, our work of five years has not been in vain."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The Marcus Garvey trial, which has been in progress throughout the entire week in the Federal Court, was adjourned on Friday the 1st instant until Monday, June 4th:

The government closed its case on the 1st and when Garvey was asked by Judge Mack how many witnesses he expected to call he replied that he thought the number would be forty. Owing to the fact that Garvey, having dismissed his counsel, is conducting his own defense, the trial has taken up more time than was expected. Garvey has wasted so much time in endeavoring to cross-examine the government witnesses that Judge Mack has threatened to hold night sessions in order to expedite matters.

Garvey is using his publication the Negro World to spread his propaganda against "the enemy," which is the term he uses to designate all those Negroes who are not members of the U.N.I.A. He insists that the principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are on trial.

At Liberty Hall on Sunday night, May 28th, Garvey spoke at the weekly meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and told his audience that he did not wish anyone to get

into trouble on his account as he was able to take care of himself. This no doubt had reference to the arrest last week on a charge of contempt of court of one of Garvey's supporters who intimidated a government witness and was sentenced to two months imprisonment. In his speech he said in part:

"I was very pleased after reading a copy of an African paper some time last week to observe the new spirit - the new confidence of Africa. The same kind of propaganda that has been used here to demoralize you within the last nineteen months, to get you to turn against me and the Association, is the same kind of propaganda the British, French and Italians have used for the same period of time; - - - - The ancient enemy has played his game for three hundred years; he has played it so long until he has been completely found out and there is nothing he can now do to deceive Negroes that Negroes don't know about."

JOSEPH G. TUCHER

SPECIAL REPORT

JUNE 9, 1925.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The trial of Marcus Carvey has been making slow progress during the current period, owing to the fact that notwithstanding frequent suggestions from Judge Lack, Carvey insists on taking his time in the examination of witnesses and going over the same ground a number of times.

JOSSEPH C. WOODNER

SPECIAL REPORT

JUNE 9, 1923

He is attempting to becloud the issue and appeal to race prejudice, and is attempting to create the impression that he is not receiving a fair trial when, as a matter of fact, and as he has been more than once reminded by Judge Mack, he has been allowed a great deal more latitude than would have been granted the average attorney. In the examination of one witness he made a slighting reference to the Zion movement, in which Judge Mack is one of the leading figures, and, by inference, said that if the Zion movement and not the Universal Negro Improvement Association had figured in this trial the result would probably be different. It is now thought that, notwithstanding Garvey's dilatory methods, the trial may go to the jury in the early part of next week providing Judge Mack does not in the meantime call for a postponement for a few days as he is expected to be in Chicago toward the latter end of the present week.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

The current week up to Friday, the 15th instant was taken up by Marcus Garvey in examination of witnesses in his defense. Counsel for Garvey's co-defendants, completed their summation on the 14th instant.

Garvey took the stand in his own defense on the 14th inst. and in the course of examination by Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck, claimed he was the helpless victim of unscrupulous persons inside and outside the Black Star Line from the first time he undertook to establish Negro fleet. He also claimed that an attempt has been made on his life at the instancce of Assistant County District Attorney Kilroe, who, Garvey claimed, sent a man named Tyler to shoot him.

The government withdrew three of the counts in the indictment against Garvey on the 14th instant as they were based on evidence of witnesses who either could not be found or could not be induced to testify.

In the course of his examination, by Mr. Mattuck, Garvey stated that he owned about 270 shares of Black Star Line stock, \$5,000 in bonds of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and had a balance in the bank of \$60.00.

On the 15th instant Garvey summed up for the defense and attempted in the course of his remarks to besmirch the character of practically every one of the government witnesses and all of his co-defendants with the exception of George Tobias, Treasurer of the Black Star Line, whom he said he thought was honest.

On the afternoon of the same day Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck summed up for the government after which Judge Mack ordered a recess taken until Monday morning, the 18th instant at which time he will charge the jury.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.

Cyril Briggs who now resides at 213 West 135th Str., is still active as head of the above organization and has made the statement that it is in better shape than it has ever been.

He stated that the Brotherhood intended to start a chain of stores which will be run under the co-operative plan and in order to raise money for the campaign, stock will be sold to members only at \$25.00 a share. The plan is to operate 25 stores in different cities throughout the country where there is a negro settlement. Briggs further stated that after the chain of stores were in operation, the organization intends to start a negro bank.

Among the aims and objects of the African Blood Brotherhood are the following:

1 - "To gain for Negro labor a higher rate of compensation and to prevent capitalist exploitation and the oppression of the workers of the race.

2 - "To establish a true rapprochement and fellowship within the darker races and with the truly class-conscious white workers."

The Brotherhood also has what it terms "The Crusader Service" for the dissemination to the Negro press of the facts and conditions of events in the sphere of organized labor; reports of labor changes and increasingly the enlightened attitude towards the colored worker, and sends out news of general race-interest interpreted from the working class point of view."

Briggs claims that this service is mailed twice each week and is used regularly by over one hundred Negro papers.

Otto Huiswood, who is known to be one of the Negro members of the Communist Party and who is said to have visited Soviet Russia some time ago, is a national organizer of the African Blood Brotherhood and a member of its Supreme Council. He recently returned to New York after an organizing trip on behalf of the organization to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago and several other cities.

Chandler Owen, who has long been known as an active Negro Socialist, having been the nominee of that party for office on several occasions, and who with A. Phillip Randolph has been editor of The Messenger Magazine, has left New York and located in Los Angeles, Calif.

From all accounts Owen appears to have renounced his Socialistic ideas as he is President of the California Development Company with offices at 1201-1/2 Central Avenue, Los Angeles. The company of which Owen is President, it is said will deal primarily with real estate and development projects. and is said to have already purchased a 12,000 acre piece of property. The company, it is understood, has announced that it will provide for the locating of homes for negroes from the South in Los Angeles.

190-1781-6

JOSEPH C. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

SEPT. 8, 1923.

Cyril Briggs is devoting all his attention to the affairs of the African Blood Brotherhood and "The Crusader Service". He is being assisted in the latter work by Otto Luiswood, another Negro Communist and they have been promised a mimeographing machine by Allison of the Workers' Party, which has moved its headquarters to Chicago.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril Briggs who is the prime mover in the above organization, issued during the current period the "Monthly Bulletin," which was sent to the membership of the Brotherhood. In the bulletin he stated that a sick and death benefit fund would be established in the near future and he also laid particular stress on the proposed establishment of a number of co-operative stores under the supervision of the African Blood Brotherhood.

It is understood from a confidential source that Post Kenelek of the Brotherhood which has its headquarters at 149 West 136th Street has a membership of 8722, included in which are about 2,000 women. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that practically all of these members are paid up to date in dues, the organization seems to be short of funds as the overhead expenses seem to be quite large.

Briggs has made the statement that the Brotherhood had "three thousand quick-action members whom he could call upon at any time and who would respond quickly." The next meeting of Post Kenelek is expected to take place within a few days when a campaign for increased membership will be instituted.

JOSEPH C. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

SEPT. 22, 1956.

AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Daryl Brown has made the statement that the next sum-

JOHN W. THOMAS

SPECIAL AGENT

SEPT. 22, 1941

has seen a marked increase in membership of the African Blood Brotherhood and that children should become members and all posts should attend to the work of organizing bodies of Tiger Scouts whose ages should range from ten to eighteen and whose monthly dues in the organization are to be five cents.

Cyril Briggs is paying practically all of his attention to the formation of a sick benefit and death fund for the A. B. B., but does not seem to have made much progress up to the present.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

The African Blood Brotherhood has not been active during the week as a scheduled meeting had to be called off because of the illness of Grace Campbell, one of the prime movers in the organization.

Cyril Briggs is still busy in an endeavor to put into operation his co-operative store scheme, but appears to lack sufficient money to start it. Briggs is still getting out the "Crusader Service" and the issue marked for release on September 24th states that Claude McKay, the negro poet and radical, is at present in Germany for the Crusader Service and that he will write his impressions and lecture on his return to this country.

In the issue above referred to, Briggs quotes a letter purporting to have been written by Leon Trotzky to McKay on the negro question. The letter in part reads as follows:

"The colored workers themselves must offer resistance against being so employed. Their eyes must be opened so that they realize when they help French imperialism to subjugate Europe they are helping to subjugate themselves, in that they are supporting the domination of French in the African and other colonies. *****"

"In North America the matter is further complicated by the abominable obtuseness and caste resumption of the privileged upper strata of the working class itself, who refuse to recognize their fellow workers and fighting comrades in the negroes. Compers' policy is founded on the exploitation of such despicable prejudices and is at the present time the most effective guarantee for the successful subjugation of white and colored workers alike. The fight against this policy must be taken up from different sides, and conducted on various lines. One of the most important branches of this conflict consists in enlightening the proletarian consciousness by awakening the feeling of human dignity, and of revolutionary protest, amongst the black slaves of American capital. As stated above, this work can only be carried out by self-sacrificing and politically educated revolutionary negroes.

"What forms of organization are most suitable for the movement among the American negroes, it is difficult for me to say, as I am insufficiently informed regarding the concrete conditions and possibilities. But the forms of organization will be found, as soon as there is sufficient will to action.

"With communist greetings,

L. TROTSKY."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

On Sunday night, September 30th, Marcus Garvey at Liberty Hall made a farewell announcement to members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association on the eve of his departure on a four weeks' vacation trip during which he will travel to the Pacific coast. Upwards of three thousand people were present in the Hall and Garvey was greeted with much enthusiasm. During the course of the evening a contribution from each of those present was asked toward a "vacation fund" which was raised and presented to Garvey to defray the expenses of his trip.

Garvey was the principal speaker of the evening, his subject being "Blasting the Way." He said, that he had just returned from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland where he had visited the branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association which had helped largely in raising the money for his sail. He stated, that in Philadelphia when he spoke, the Association had to use a fighting club as that was the only place large enough to accommodate the crowds and that in Cleveland, four thousand people were turned away.

Among other things, Garvey said:

"I have three choices to make in life; the choices are heaven, hell and the jail. Now, anyone of these three that it takes to emancipate four hundred million negroes and redeem a lost country I will

"going to do and nobody will make any mistake about it. *****"

"Well, among the four hundred million of us all of us are surely not cowards and surely some of us are made up of the stuff of the fellows who have had the courage to bare their breast in the cause of human liberty as was done in the Spanish-American War, as was done in the Revolutionary War and as was done in France and Flanders. These are the people and that is the sentiment that we are developing in the Universal Negro Improvement Association and we are serious about it. I know what I am talking about. You who sit down in Liberty Hall cannot imagine the strength of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. You cannot imagine what you have done. Believe me, you have done more in the 20th century in bringing men together with the consciousness of his determination for service than has been done by any other race for the last three hundred years. Why, you do not know what you have done. You have set the world on tiptoe, looking for what? Looking for the march of four hundred million negroes. There is no statesman in Europe who sleeps easily and quiescently at this time, because at any moment they are listening for the tramp of four hundred million black men. And one of these days they will not be disappointed. I just want you to think about that. We are gauging the negro as a human being and we are saying that we are not going to take anything in the world less than what other human beings are gathering from the world. That is really what we mean and if other people, white or yellow, think we mean anything else, then they have a big thought coming after that, because we mean

JOHN G. TOULAN

SPECIAL MESSAGE

OCT. 6, 1923.

"Nothing else than that. We mean that we are going to ask for, demand and, if needs be, fight for the things that we believe are ours. And there is no secret about it: there is nothing to hide about it. We are fair and honest to the world.

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

OCT. 20, 1923.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

Marcus Garvey, according to the "Negro World" of the 20th inst., is at present in Los Angeles, California, from which place he probably wired a front page editorial to the "Negro World," dated from

Los Angeles, October 16th.

Garvey, notwithstanding his periodical protestations that he is not stirring up racial hatred, states in the editorial above referred to under the caption "Hunting for Trouble," that certain European nations have been abusing the negroes. Part of the editorial reads as follows:

"What right have France, England, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal to be in Africa. These European robbers and plunderers are still on the path to war and rumors of wars. They are still hunting for trouble and, by God, they will get it!"

Later on in the same editorial, Garvey says:

"Again I say, Europe is crazy, if they think that four hundred million black men and five hundred million yellow and brown people are going to allow them another quarter century of headway to steal and plunder in the name of Christ. Lloyd George would do well to tell his people to stop fooling themselves about the 'guardianship of native peoples.' These native peoples know them to be a bunch of sharks, plunderers and gospel grinders and we have all lost confidence in you. You have sold Christ beyond the redemption of your own souls and we have purchased him with the hope of light, truth and justice."

Garvey's letter purports to have been based upon a despatch from Paris dated October 8th in which it is stated that three hundred native riflemen attacked a platoon of sixty French camel troops near Timbuctoo, annihilating the whole detachment after a seven hour battle.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The above organization held a special meeting at Liberty Hall on the evening of November 8th, on which date Marcus Carvey returned to New York from the West. There were about 3,000 people present and an admission fee of fifty cents was charged.

William L. Sherrill, acted as chairman of the meeting, and spoke briefly of what the organization is doing and what it stands for.

R. L. Poston also spoke briefly, stating that the U.N.I.A. is the greatest Negro organization today and that he had met a great many so-called leaders, but Marcus Carvey was the only one he had any confidence in.

Marcus Carvey, the principal speaker of the evening, spoke of his trip through the Middle and Far West, and criticized the manner in which the Negroes are being treated throughout the country. He stated that while in Washington, D.C. he had spoken to an audience of more than 2,000 people, not only Negroes but of white people, and among those in the audience were United States Senators and members of the House, who were desirous of learning something concerning the U.N.I.A.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESAFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril V. Briggs, the prime mover of the above organization and the sole head of the "Crusader Service," recently mailed 750 of the Service Bulletins throughout the country. He made the statement that he had received a letter from the General Secretary of the Miners' Union, in which he was informed that the secretary would mail him a list of the secretaries of the various units composing the union and it is known that Briggs intends to circularize these unions in order to further disseminate his anti-white propaganda.

2. INDIVIDUALSCHANDLER OWEN

It has been learned that the above individual is back in New York after having made a trip to Los Angeles on a speaking tour. It was previously reported that Owen had engaged in the real estate business in that city, but he denied it, saying that the report was spread as a result of Garvey propaganda.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESAFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril Briggs, the executive head of this organization, outside of sending out his Crusader Service, is also disseminating considerable literature on the Co-operative Movement, which he is strongly advocating amongst the members of the Brotherhood. He is also calling on labor unions in an endeavor to enlist their support for his organization.

In a circular letter recently sent out by Briggs, he claims that the present membership of the African Blood Brotherhood is over 50,000, but these figures are unquestionably very much larger than the actual membership. In this letter he refers his reader to page 390 of the World Almanac for 1925 in which the brotherhood is credited with 50,000 members, but as these figures were no doubt supplied by Briggs himself, little dependence can be placed upon them.

On the reverse side of the letter referred to appears the following:

"TOWARD REALIZATION OF A UNITED NEGRO FRONT

Concordat Signed by Six Leading Civil Rights Organizations.

"We, the undersigned representatives of the follow-

ing organizations:

The African Blood Brotherhood.

The Friends of Negro Freedom,

The National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People,

The National Equal Rights League,

The National Race Congress,

The International Uplift League,

assembled in conference in New York City, March 23-24, 1925.

Knowing the strength of the forces opposed to justice and fair play for Americans of African descent, realize that those forces must be met by the closest co-operation and the most harmonious relationship possible among all the agencies working for the civil and citizenship rights of Negro Americans.

In order to secure the most effective action and the greatest results, we must guard against the slightest loss of energy from frictions and antagonisms. While each organization should reserve to itself its full autonomy and the use of its own best judgment as to the manner of carrying forward its aims and work, we should not allow any differences, either of opinions or methods, to blind us to the fact that we are all striving for one great common goal.

We deplore as harmful and injurious to the best common interests any attitude which implies that loyalty to any one

of these organizations necessitates antagonism toward any of the others, or that membership in any in any way precludes membership and active interest in the others.

IT IS THEREFORE, the sense of this conference that we, the representatives of the above named organizations take active steps to bring about a closer relationship, both in action and in feeling; and

That in the undertakings of these various organizations the cordial support of all shall be given; and

That upon great fundamental principles for which we all stand there shall be the greatest possible correlation and concentration of all our forces, that we may present to the common enemy a united front and inspire in the whole race united action.

For the Conference:

(Signed)

W.A. Domingo;
THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.

George S. Schuyler,
THE FRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM.

James Weldon Johnson,
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED
PEOPLE.

Wm. Monroe Trotter,
THE NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Kelly Miller,
THE NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS.

D. H. M. Campbell,
THE INTERNATIONAL UPLIGHT LEAGUE.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESAFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril Briggs, Executive Head of the African Blood Brotherhood has been active recently amongst the labor unions, whom he has been endeavoring to interest in the African Blood Brotherhood Movement. He claims that several of the unions, whose names he does not mention, have offered to give him all the assistance possible.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey delivered a lecture before an audience of 800 Negroes at Kismet Temple, Nostrand Avenue and Herkimer Str., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th instant. Garvey's remarks aroused the audience to great enthusiasm and he was continuously interrupted by applause. In the course of his speech Garvey said:

"The year of 1924 is going to be a big year for the black man. We have a lot of things up our sleeves and we are going to spring them in 1924. Next month one of the biggest steamers afloat is going to carry the first load of black men to Africa where

they will have a nation of their own. It has taken time for our movement to grow, but now the time is near. When the United States was formed the people had to wait a long time for such a man as George Washington. Now we have George Washingtons by the hundred. A great many men have withdrawn from our cause, because it did not move rapidly enough to suit them. They thought that a nation could be born overnight and that the whole thing could be done in a week.

Garvey then announced that an ambassador, representing the Negro race had recently been officially recognized by the Government of France and that an ambassador would soon be sent to England where he will receive the same cordial reception that was accorded the ambassador to France. He then added:

"We will get the support of the entire world, because what it takes to sway the heads of nations, the Negro of today has."

After stating that a Commission of Negroes would sail the following day for the purpose of interesting European Nations in the recognition of the new nation, and informing his audience that Africa, with all her wealth, rightfully belongs to the Negroes, Garvey said:

"If gold is good for the White men, it is good for the Black man. This also applies to diamond mines and oil lands, and if the White man does not want to give the black man what is rightfully his, the black man is strong enough to make the

White man drink the oil."

"The White man is not going to give us all these things. We are strong enough and we will take them. It is natural that he will not want to give them to us without a struggle. You, yourselves, would not want to give away the things you have. You would be a damned fool if you did. But we are going to take what is rightfully ours. The White man has got to keep his hands off. If he doesn't, there is going to be trouble and a hell of a lot of trouble at that."

After declaring that the separation of the White and Black Races was a social and economic necessity, Garvey stated:

"The law and the Constitution of any country does not affect or protect the minority faction. For this reason we must take ourselves away. If I were a White man, I would be certain that no Black man came into my house. But, since I am a Black man, I am going to be just as certain that no White man will enter my house. The Negroe of today has assumed culture, and after a man has taken on culture, you cannot send him back. He must be permitted to go ahead. Two intellectual Races, such as now exist in this country cannot continue to exist. Since we are so much in the minority, it is up to us go to the country that belongs to us. The Negro in his present mood is a dangerous man. We must organize and take that part of the world that belongs to us, redeem the land of our fathers. Leave America to the Americans and the Ku Kluxers.

lines, and the mercantile establishments have engaged a large number of workers during the last month.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Delegation of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to Africa and Europe, sailed from New York on Tuesday, Dec. 11th on the Fabre Line Steamship Britania. The delegation consisted of "Sir" Robert L. Poston, Secretary-General of the U.N.I.A., chairman, "Lady" Henrietta Vinton Davis, 4th Assistant President-General of the U.N.I.A. and Milton Van Lowe, an attorney of Detroit, Mich., secretary.

On the 10th instant a farewell mass meeting was held at Liberty Hall at which Marcus Garvey presided.

The usual Sunday evening meeting was held on the 16th instant, the principal speaker again being Marcus Garvey. Garvey's subject was "The Gradual Evolution of the Masses," and after paying his respects to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he warned his hearers of a terrible economic and industrial reaction which would take place in the United States after the European situation had been settled. On this latter subject, he said:

"The European has been fighting for the last five or six years to settle down, and when Europe settles down, you may look for a terrible economic and industrial reaction in the United States of

America - a reaction that is going to throw out of employment millions of men. Bear that in mind. And when that time comes, the first group to suffer is the group that you and I represent.

"Before me I have a picture of horror - a terrible picture when it comes, to the Negro, as soon as this adjustment takes place.....I can see absolutely nothing but sorrow ahead of us except we make some desperate effort to prepare now as we have not prepared in the past. We have not prepared; we have not hearkened to the warning which came to us through the leadership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association five years ago.

"I have before me a picture of horror I cannot explain; but if you can contemplate a community of hungry men and women; if you can contemplate what hungry men will do, then you will have the picture before you. If you can contemplate what hungry communities like Chicago will mean among Negroes, what hungry communities like New York and Philadelphia will mean, where no man's life will be safe when that hungry man is at large - you understand what I mean - the fellow in the alleyway, the fellow breaking into your home at midnight, the fellow around the corner with a blackjack or a razor or some deadly instrument, lying in wait for somebody. If you can picture what hungry men will do under such circumstances, you will realize what I am talking about.

Garvey then advised his audience to save as much as they can and to hold on to their jobs as long as they can "because a terrible day is in store for us in this country." He then added:

"If Europe settles down tomorrow morning; that day begins. Watching the signs of the time, you will find that the statesmen of the world, including the statesmen of this country are making every effort to settle normally the affairs of the world and in the normal settlement of affairs, you and I will be pushed back into the gutter and kept there probably until we die, except we have a program of relief for ourselves. Don't think this white man is always going to provide for you. He has provided for you in the past because he could not do otherwise."

In closing, Garvey pointed out that the salvation of the colored race rested with the Universal Negro Improvement Association and that he wanted them to realize their responsibility.

"Sir" James O'Mealey, another speaker told the audience that when the claim was made that the Negroes are causing the government to change their policies against the subject race, it was no idle boast and that this could be prevented if a study were made of the utterances of the statesmen of the colonizing powers, chiefly Great Britain, France and Italy. O'Mealey then quoted from

a recent speech of Lord Birkenhead, a prominent British statesman as follows:

"The world continues to offer glittering opportunities to those who have stout arms and sharp swords, and it is therefore extremely improbable that the experience of future nations will differ in any material respect from that which has been since the twilight of the human race. It is for us, therefore, to prove in our history, to prove ourselves a military people, to abstain as has been our habit from provocations, but to maintain in our own hands adequate means for our own protection and so equipped to march with head erect and bright eyes along the road to our imperial destiny."

He then pointed out that in the face of such a dictum, it was foolhardy for the Negro to rely on prayer, Sunday schools and churches; that only one thing in the world would give the Negro what he needed and that was force; political force; financial force and military force. He said it was silly to sit supinely by and expect the white man to perfect a civilization for the Negro and that in the next fifty or sixty years the white man would be so busy solving his own economical problem that he would not be able to take any thought of the Negro. He said the Negro would be the first to feel the economic pinch and Marcus Garvey was pointing the Negro to a great and glorious country and bidding them to carve out their own destiny.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the Sunday evening meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association held at Liberty Hall on the 6th instant, the principal speaker, as usual, was Marcus Garvey. Garvey took as his subject, "The Struggle for Power," and aside from his customary attack on DuBois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he sharply criticized Congressman Dyer, the father of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, whom he charged with bad faith in that he, Mr. Dyer, knew that his anti-Lynching Bill would never become a law and that he was merely playing politics in introducing it into Congress because a large percentage of his constituents in Missouri are Negroes.

Garvey followed his usual method in stirring up race hatred. In part of his speech he said:

"We don't hate the white men. We regard and respect the white men as we respect and regard all humanity, but we have reached the point where we are not going to allow any white men or yellow men or red men, to fool us, as they had done for hundreds of years and making us their footstools. We have reached that conclusion because we have discovered ourselves in a soulless, heartless, material

world.

"I understand that Congressman Dyer was around this neighborhood in New York today, talking about his Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I want to say this frankly and openly, that any measure that would render assistance and protection to the Negro is heartily endorsed by the sacred world-wide membership of the U.N.I. A. We are for every measure that seeks to bestow benefit or advantage upon this race of ours, but we are against hypocrisy whether it comes from the public or any liar moving around trying to deceive the Negro race. Mr. Dyer knows that he does not mean anything about the Dyer anti-Lynching Bill. He does not mean it any more than the devil means to make it comfortable for a sinner when they come to their region. Mr. Dyer knows that he is but playing the trick his race has played for centuries - trying to introduce the same camouflage, the same hypocrisy, the same subterfuge as Livingston conveyed to Africa - as the missionaries took to Africa, India and to Asia.....

"In the very congressional district that he comes from - and that is not the heart of the South now, that is just St. Louis, a Negro cannot drink a soda in a white drug store, a Negro cannot eat a meal in a white restaurant. Mr. Dyer has come all the way to New York to tell us about the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and to prove how much he loves the colored folks. Brother, love

commences at home. Charity begins at home. If he had no love for the Negroes of St. Louis, by God, he could have no love for the Negroes in Mississippi."

Garvey then went on to say that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were using the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill as a pretext for collecting additional funds. Later on in his speech, Garvey said:

"I repeat what I said a while ago. There is no justice but strength; there is no justice but power. Negroes, if you have sense and want justice, get power, get it quick, get it anyhow. When you shall have gotten power on your side, there will be no more need for Dyer to come to Harlem or go anywhere else and talk about a Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Your aeroplanes hovering over cities will talk for you. Your submarines sailing under the seas will tell your messages. When you get to think in terms of modern thought, which is based upon racial consciousness, racial self-preservation and racial self-protection, then you will be on the right track to redeeming yourselves, redeeming your race and redeeming your country."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At a mass meeting held at Liberty Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, January 20th, Dr. Richard Hilton Tobitt was appointed by Marcus Garvey as "Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London." Tobitt was previously "knighted" as "Sir Richard," and admitted as "Knight-Commander of the Sublime Order of the Nile." This makes the second ambassador sent abroad by the association, the first being Gene Joseph Adam who is the ambassador to France and lives in Paris.

After pointing out to the audience that because of the Labor Government in Great Britain at present, the time seemed propitious for sending an ambassador, Garvey said:

"Our Ambassador will be charged to carry out certain instructions. Among them will be the seeing to the presentation before the British Parliament of a petition similar to the petition that we are now signing in the United States of America to be presented to the Congress and to the President asking for friendly co-operation in carrying out our nationalist program for Africa. As we are signing in the United States of America a petition with six million names to be presented to the Congress, asking the American Government to treat with favor the plan of this association during 1924, so all the

Negroes within the British Empire are to sign a petition that will be presented to the British Parliament asking for similar co-operation.

At another meeting held on the evening of the same day, Garvey again spoke and in the course of his remarks stated that a certain white man had said in discussing the possibilities open for the Negro in the United States:

"Yes, the Negro may find an existence alongside of the white man in America for another generation or two, providing he keeps his place."

Garvey then added that so long as the Negro would confine himself to menial or trade positions, he might get along for another generation or two, "but if he attempts to put on airs and to desire a place in government, it is going to end in a bloody conflict to his detriment."

Further on in his speech Garvey said:

"Do you know what the white man has done? The white man has killed the Indian so as to get this country. Negroes, do you think he loves you better than he loves the Indian? If he killed the Indian, what will he do to us? He will send us to Hell, and further than Hell, if we come in competition with him for his country, which he has shed his blood for, and which he has sacrificed and died for."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Carvey sent the following cablegrams to Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier and Phillip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, complimenting them on their elevation to their new positions. He also sent a cablegram to Russia upon the death of Lenin which reads as follows:

"Hon. Ramsay MacDonald,

British Premier, 10 Downing Street, London:

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, representing the four hundred million Negroes of the world sends you greetings on the triumph of labor in Great Britain and on your elevation to the Premiership of the nation. As Negroes fighting for our independence and a nation of our own in our motherland Africa, we shall look to your meritorious party for help and consideration. May you live long to administer the affairs of your country."

MARCUS CARVEY,

President-General, Universal Negro Improvement Association and Provisional President of Africa."

NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIAL REPORT

FEB. 2, 1924.

January 24th, 1924.

"Phillip Snowden,

Chancellor of the Exchequer,

10 Downing Street, London.

"Please accept the congratulations of the four hundred million Negroes of the world for the triumph of labor in England and your elevation to the Exchequer as Chancellor. The Universal Negro Improvement Association looks to you and your party as friends of the Negro race in their fight for national independence in Africa. Long live the new chancellor.

Marcus Garvey."

January 25th, 1924.

"All Soviet Congress,

Moscow:

"Please accept the deep sorrow and condolence of the four hundred million Negroes of the world over the death of Nikolai Lenin, and the irreparable loss of the Russian people. To us Lenin was one of the world's greatest benefactors. Long life to the Soviet Government of Russia.

Marcus Garvey."

At the Sunday night meeting held at Liberty Hall on the 27th ult., Marcus Garvey was the leading speaker, taking as his subject, "The Passing of Russia's Great Man." He said in part:

"Somewhere in Moscow today was lowered into a grave the body, the mortal remains of one of Russia's greatest men, one of the world's greatest characters and probably the greatest man in the world between 1917 and the hour of 1924 when he breathed his last and took his flight from this world. Some people, the privileged class and their representatives, speak of Lenin in terms not very complimentary. They call him names not calculated to enhance his standing among the unthinking peoples of the world. But they say these things of him as they said them of Christ who came nearly two thousand years ago to spiritually reform the world. It was Lenin who in disguise about five years ago marched up to a certain building in Russia, even though they were looking for him and searching for him - this man whom they regarded as a traitor, as a disrupter of the peace and a revolutionist, marched into a gathering of his compatriots and in a few words declared for the freedom of the New Russia. And at that hour the revolution that we read of took out of the hands of the privileged class the destiny of Russia's government, the destiny of Russia's people. For over five years Lenin and Trotsky were able to hold the Russian peasantry together and estab-

lish for the first time in modern days a social democratic government, a government wherein the people ruled.....

".....We mourn with Russia over the death of this great man. We mourn with the proletariat of the world for the demise of the world's greatest leader. And, as it is customary with us, we did not fail at the hour to pay our tribute to the All-Soviet Congress when the news was flashed to the world of the death of Lenin. Immediately we cabled the All-Soviet Congress expressing the sorrow and condolence of the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world. Unfortunately, we have not yet sent an ambassador to Russia, but I feel sure that our message is conveyed and I feel sure that our message is received with as much respect and as much honor as the message of any other peoples or governments in the world."

In speaking of Trotsky, Garvey said:

"I also regard Trotsky with great respect, with great reverence. I believe him to be a great leader and a great patriot, and I hope, as I understand that it is most likely, that the death of Lenin will bring about a reconciliation between the factions and the parties of the Soviets so that unitedly they can go on perpetuating the social democracy for which they fought and for which they bled and for which Lenin has died."

In closing, Garvey said:

"Lenin to us has pointed the way where the majority of the people will rule, and Lenin has pointed the way for a better

JOSEPH C. FUCHER

SPECIAL REPORT

FEB. 2, 1934.

system of government through which humanity will, I hope, have peace
and perfect peace."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Robert Lincoln Boston, Henrietta Vinton Davis and Milton Van Lowe, the three delegates who were sent to Africa by the Universal Negro Improvement Association are expected to return to this country on the 14th of the present month and to be the chief figures at the mass meeting which is to be held on the afternoon and evening of March 18th at Madison Square Garden.

At the usual Sunday night meeting of the Association held at Liberty Hall on February 24th, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker. His subject was "The Battle of Wits," and he told his audience that the only way for the Negro to eventually win a place for himself was to organize and fool the rest of the World. In one part of his speech he said:

"I go before the world with a plain and blunt expression of truth. I am interested only in the development of 400,000,000 Negroes; the rest of the world can go to hell. That is what the rest of the world means toward me and those who look like me, but they cover it up with the prayer book and the bible. The Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us that we are all brothers related to one common father and when the brother pleads for help they kick you out in the open snow. That sort of farce can hold the world no longer; that

JOSEPH G. TURNER

SPECIAL REPORT

MARCH 1, 1924.

that kind of lie cannot take any longer, and that is why the Universal Negro Improvement Association is making this positive declaration. The hour has come for Negroes to get together and stick together and live together, and if we must die, to die together." The rest of Garvey's speech was along practically the same lines, and he lost no opportunity to stir up race feeling.

In another part of his speech he said:

"Whilst our own America is telling us about peace, they are endeavoring to sell the Philippines, to sell Porto Rico, to sell Haiti, to sell Cuba, to sell everything they can put their hands on."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey was again the principal speaker at the Sunday night meeting of the above organization held at Liberty Hall on March 1st, his speech being "The Signs of the Times."

He spoke of the alleged injustice practiced upon a number of Negro waitresses who had been discharged from Harvard University and then launched into an anti-white tirade. In part of his speech he said:

"I believe that the problem of the Negro in America in another fifty years is going to be solved through economics and through the starvation of this race of ours through the white man, if the Negro does not look out and re-organize himself to become industrially and economically independent. It is because of that that the Universal Negro Improvement Association is endeavoring to build up a great government of our own in Africa so that politically and industrially we can be strong enough to take care of our people all over the world. If you can build up an economic Africa, if you can build up an industrial Africa, then you will be able to protect Negroes all over the World."

In his usual weekly letter to the members of his Race, which appears on the front page of the Negro World on the 8th instant, he attacks General Smuts of South Africa, stating that Livingston, the explorer was only a trickster, and pointing out the alleged deception of the white missionary societies. He closes this letter by saying:

"No body is crazy who thinks that the Black man is going to fold his hands and die. Now, the Black man's back is to the wall, he is going to show the teeth of the tiger and will tear to shreds and to pieces anything that gets in his way to deprive him of life. Africa is the only solution of the Negro problem. Africa is the only hope of the Black man and 400,000,000 Negroes are determined that Africa shall be saved, notwithstanding the high talk of Sants and his crew."

5. NEGRO CONGRESSUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

As has previously been reported, the Universal Negro Improvement Association plans to hold two massive demonstrations at Madison Square Garden on Sunday, March 15th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Marcus Garvey will, of course, be the principal speaker, while John P. O'Brien, Surrogate of New York County will be another speaker. There will also be speeches by Robt. Lincoln Boston, Henrietta Vinton Davis and Milton Van Howe, the last three mentioned being delegates who were sent to Africa by the Universal Negro Improvement Association and are expected to return in time to address the evening meeting.

On Sunday night, March 9th, the usual meeting was held by the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Liberty Hall, the principal speakers being J. O'Malley, H.E. Anderson and Marcus Garvey.

Garvey chose as his subject, "The Battle to Win," and laid particular stress on the Negroes' duty to Negro women, claiming that the White man had robbed the Negro of his women and said in part:

"And if we don't look out, in another fifty years the White man is going to bring the Black man to disgrace. In the space of

JOHN S. TURNER

SPECIAL REPORT

MARCH 15, 1934.

fifty years he has given us over 5,000,000 bastard children, simply because we were too damnably lazy to look after our women, and if you don't look out, in another fifty years he will wipe out your race and present to you a race of mongrels.

Negro world to the entire membership of the association. All are requested to observe these orders."

A mass meeting of the association was held at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, March 16th, at which between 6,000 and 7,000 people were present, the capacity of the hall being about 12,000.

Speeches were made by Judge John E. O'Brien of the Surrogates Court, New York County, and Marcus Garvey.

Judge O'Brien spoke of the work that the Universal Negro Improvement Association had accomplished in such a short time and congratulated Garvey on the demonstration.

Garvey made what was to him a very temperate speech in which at times he eulogized the generosity of the White Race. He asked that the Negro be given fair play and justice, and in speaking of the organization said:

"And to you Negroes, we are making a direct racial appeal. The hour has come for the Universal Negro Improvement Association to organize and bring into one solid whole the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World. We started out to organize the sentiment of the Negro Race throughout the World and all of you who have been identified with the organization, know its history. Five years ago we started in New York with thirteen men and thirteen women, who formed the first New York organization. Today we have 1,200 branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association organized throughout the United States of America, throughout Canada, throughout South America, throughout Central America, throughout the West Indies, throughout Asia, throughout Europe and throughout Africa.

"Today this organization represents an active membership of 8,000,000 Negroes. What are we fighting for? We are fighting for the creation of a Nation - of a Government of our own. We believe it was right for the great White man to rule himself. It is great for the rising Yellow man of Asia to rule himself, it is also right for the Black man to rule himself."

At the conclusion of the meeting Carvey announced that Robert Lincoln Boston, who with Henrietta Vinton Davis and Milton Van Lowe was a delegate to Africa had died on board the S/S President Roosevelt at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

At the meeting printed requests for donations to help the association were distributed throughout the audience as well as an eight-page pamphlet entitled "An appeal to the soul of the White America." Part of the appeal reads as follows:

"Let White and Black stop deceiving themselves. Let the White Race stop thinking that all Black men are dogs and not to be considered as human beings. Let foolish Negro agitators and so-called reformers, encouraged by deceptive and unthinking White associates, stop preaching and advocating the doctrine of social equality, meaning thereby the social intermingling of both races, intermarriages and general social co-relationship. The two extremes will get us nowhere, other than breeding hate and encouraging discord which will eventually end disastrously to the weaker race."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

A mass meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was held at Carnegie Hall on the 10th instant at which the principal speaker was Marcus Garvey, the subject being: "Why the Homeland for Negroes." Other speakers were: W. L. Sherrill, Second Assistant President-General of the Association, Henrietta Vinton Davis and Dr. Louise Montague, a white woman, who is President of the International Humanity League.

In opening his speech, Garvey told his audience that all the different nationalities wanted homes of their own and said in part:

"The Frenchman wants a home and is fighting to retain it; the Englishman wants a home and is holding it with all the power he can summon to his command. The White American is about to throw everybody out of his home that doesn't belong to his class and who cannot be a member of the Ku Klux Klan. We, therefore, want a home also."

Later in his speech, Garvey said:

"The Black man in the Western world, in the last three hundred years has been taught that everything that is black is bad and bad luck. Our education has made the devil black and God as a handsome prepossessing white man with a long well-kept beard. All the imps of Hell are little black children, and all the angels of heaven are beautiful, pretty, prepossessing white

women and children -- little peaches from Georgia. That kind of education has to be destroyed.....

"Do you know what we are going to do in August at the Convention? We are going to deify a Black Jesus Christ. The artist has already completed the painting... the painting of a black man of sorrows and we are going to deify him as the symbol of our Christ, and we are going to canonize in August, not a White Madonna, but a Black Madonna, with a black child in her arms. We have to destroy that old stuff before we can do anything with you..... The Hymns you sing, do they not tell you about angels with white wings? Where do you think you will get singing and praising about angels with white wings? Cut out that stuff and put in angels with black wings."

On the 13th instant the Association had its usual Sunday night meeting at Liberty Hall at which Garvey was again the principal speaker. He said that the Universal Negro Improvement Association had started with 13 members and now had six million and that in ten years time they would have 400,000,000, including every man, woman and child of the Negro Race. He spoke of the plans for purchasing another ship and in this connection said:

"When our first ship sails away, if you make it possible, on September 1st, you or I will not have to do so much talking but the thing will

organize itself. When we put our second ship, our third ship, our fourth ship, and our tenth ship, and our twentieth ship and our fiftieth ship on the ocean, we will have swept the world."

Garvey is at present on a tour of the middle west. After leaving Philadelphia, where he made his first appearance, he will visit Pittsburg, Cleveland (April 27th to May 2nd), Detroit, May 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th; Gary, Ind., May 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th; Cincinnati, May 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd; Boston, Mass., May 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th and will return to New York on June 1st.

It is understood that Garvey has opened up a large office in Jersey City for the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company, where there are said to be a considerable number of clerks already engaged.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

Marcus Garvey, in his weekly letter to the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, states in part:

"Liberia is a black republic governed by black men, offering to the black peoples of the world the greatest opportunity for their development.

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association wants everyone, especially its members, to take advantage of the opportunity in becoming a part of the citizenry of this rising nation. Abyssinia also offers a welcome to the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to help in her development, though we are not ready yet for the promotion of our colonization plans of Abyssinia, but right now we want all well-thinking negroes to start making preparations for going to Liberia.

"The Association intends to spend millions of dollars during 1924 and 1925 on the colonization plans for developing Liberia, and it is felt that with the co-operation and help of the members throughout the world, so much will be done as to render us able to show the world in a short while the capability of the negro in helping and developing himself when honestly left alone. The opportunity to assist in building one's own country where peace and happiness are guaranteed is to us negroes unique. We have assisted in building up the nations of others

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

MAY 31, 1934.

"to be kicked about and abused and then in other cases, murdered; but here the four hundred millions of us have a chance of uniting our educational, industrial, cultural and financial forces in building a country that we can call home."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Universal Negro Improvement Association which is attempting to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 for building its first colony in Liberia has so far received \$5,402.62

The Convention and General Fund of the Association for the 1924 Convention now totals \$831.49.

Marcus Garvey has made the announcement that Captain E. L. Gaines, Minister of Legion of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, having violated the Constitution of said organization, has been suspended from the organization and his office declared vacant. Garvey's statement says further:

"No division or members shall receive him. He shall not be allowed to visit or take part in any of the meetings of the organization and any division, chapter or member who entertains him against this order shall be considered in rebellion against the Constitution and authority of the organization and shall be expelled permanently.

Marcus Garvey was as usual the principal speaker at a meeting of the Association held at Liberty Hall on June 15th. The subject of his address was "We are on Our Way." Garvey dwelt upon the aims and objects of the organization and touched upon the international situation. In speaking of the

situation in Japan he said:

"If I understand the papers correctly, Japan is all up in the air now and Japan is talking loud, so loud that they have to be organizing a proper system of suppression, suppressing the newspapers because they are talking too much. You know what Japan has said within the last fortnight. Japan has said openly in the press of Tokio that the time has come for Japan to line up Asia and call it all Africa Marcus Garvey did not say that, but Marcus Garvey foresaw this years ago and that is why he brought into line the Universal Negro Improvement AssociationSomething is going to happen. You are not going to start it, but you are going to finish it. We are not troubling anyone. We are too helpless and too weak and too poor to interfere with anybody or start anything, but we know the World is getting ready to start something that only 400,000,000 Negroes can finish. Look out. France has gone into the hands of the Socialists, England has gone into the hands of the working man. Germany has already gone into the hands of the Socialists. You know what that is going to lead to? It will lead to a world upheaval, a world upheaval for capital and labor. Between Socialism on the one hand and plutocracy on the other hand when all these rogues start to fight, you look out and get your share, that is all."

JUNE 28, 1934.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association Convention and General Fund has reached the sum of \$1,101.85.

Marcus Garvey in a speech at Liberty Hall on the 21st instant, made a vicious attack on what he termed "Fool Negroes," who he claimed were interfering with the affairs of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He said in part:

"Certain groups of Negroes have started to play the fool. We are going to give them hell. The Negroes who think they can play the fool with the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1934 as they played with the Black Star Line in 1921, let me tell you you are playing the fool with hell. Now I am saying advisedly with every bit of my manhood behind it, and I say this to the group of Negroes in this country that have started to play the fool, you are going to get the hell that no man or any group of people ever got before

"The Negro who thinks he is going to play the damned fool and get away with it this time, makes a tremendous mistake. You talk about the Ku Klux Klan, you will have a Black Ku Klux Klan that will be worse than hell if you play the fool. Marcus Garvey says that to all the Negroes who are playing the fool around New York. To all the Negroes who are playing the fool around the country. If you start to play the fool with the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1934, in this serious attempt it is making

to put over the program for the salvation of the Race, not even hell will be good enough for you when we are through.....

"Now I have said that advisedly and you Negroes around who think you can play smart, take the advice of a foolish Negro. If you want your skin and it is any use to you, keep off the Universal Negro Improvement Association during 1924. I say that to the young Negro and to the old Negro and to every Negro who plays the damned fool with the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association during this year. Now that is my subject for tonight. I want it to be so emphatic and to be so clearly understood that I will not add to it or take from it. That will remain my one speech for tonight and I would advise all fool Negroes to read it because Marcus Garvey means every word of it in protection of the millions of dollars we have at stake and the destiny of the Race."

UNIVERSAL NEGRO HERO/DEATH AND CELEBRATION

Marcus Garvey made an address at the Sunday night meeting of the Association held at Liberty Hall on the 6th instant, in which he discussed the meaning of the new Immigration Law and how it affects the Negro. He said in part:

"The new Immigration Law lays down certain restrictions as touching a number of people of a certain type, of a certain nationality, of a certain race, that can come to this country. The underlying motive is nothing more and nothing less than the principle that has been advanced and advocated by that great American organization known as the Ku Klux Klan."

In speaking of the recent Democratic Convention held in this City, Garvey said:

"The Ku Klux spirit is so dominant, this Ku Klux spirit of white supremacy and intolerance and the supremacy of the Nordic-Anglo-Saxon type, is so rooted in the country that they cannot even nominate a President of the United States without satisfying its desire."

"Do you know what is going to happen if the Negro peoples play the fool around here for another fifty years? He goes back into slavery as sure as God Almighty made Moses. And if you fool around here with this white man, who knows what he is about, you go back into the cotton fields of Virginia. You go back into the plantations and the corn fields, I say, as sure as God Almighty made Moses."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey seems to have been very much disturbed by an article which appeared recently in the "Pittsburgh Courier," which stated that Earnest Lyons, Liberian Consul General in this country, had stated that no arrangement had been made with the Liberian Government for the reception of members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who proposed to colonize in that country. Touching upon the matter, Garvey, in the "Negro World," issue of July 26th, says in part:

" SCATTERING 'DOCTORED' NEWS

"The latest effort of these spineless, cringing, dog-like, characterless, scullless, unscrupulous and raceless curs is to be circulating through the usual agency of corrupt and policyless 'nigger newspapers' (that can be bought for 50 cents, and if you refuse to make an offer to be blackmailed with malicious articles published therein from week to week) the 'cooked up', 'paid for', 'arranged', 'timed' and 'doctored' statement made by Ernest Lyons, Liberian Consul-General of Baltimore (where the Afro-American newspaper of Murphy Brothers is published, against which the Universal Negro Improvement Association instituted a libel suit three weeks ago to the extent of one-half million dollars for their falsely publishing that the organization was to invade Liberia with force of arms and for the purpose of prejudicing the Liberian Government against the organization) not to wise the passports of Garveyites or members of the

"Garvey movement. The wretches know well that there is no Garvey movement or Garveyites, but for the purpose of confusing the minds of people, and at the same time to escape libel damages, they mention the Garvey movement when they really mean the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The idiots do not seem to realize that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has more to lose than to gain in spending its money in helping to develop Liberia, which, no doubt, some of these scoundrels would like to exploit and rob."

"AN OFFER NOT REFUSED.

"Liberia has not refused the offer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association as yet to help in her industrial, cultural and commercial development. On the contrary, the Universal Negro Improvement Association is chartered in the Republic of Liberia with a capital of one million dollars, and when the Liberian people state their opposition to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, then it will be time enough for us to pay any attention to the ravings of a few wicked, purchasable Negroes who would sell their race into hell for a few dollars. If the time should ever come when Liberia does not need the help of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, then we can find many more outlets for our energy and money to help our race, and the outlets are many and pressing."

At Liberty Hall on the afternoon of the 20th instant, a meeting was held by the Patriotic League of Haiti, at which a Dr. A. P. Holly, of Haiti,

was the principal speaker. The audience consisted almost entirely of members of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and MARCUS GARVEY, who introduced the speaker of the day, also made a speech. DR. HOLLY'S remarks had to do solely with conditions in his country. Garvey, however, introduced the usual anti-white propaganda. He said that sometimes he believed that the American occupation of Haiti was for the purpose of helping the people and then added:

"BUT, on the other hand, I am strongly of the opinion that it is only again to further cement their (the white people's) control over the black race and exploit alien peoples because, when I come to consider this violation of a people's rights, I realize it is all a farce and a lie. There is an animal, I believe it is the goat, of which it is said if its mouth once touches a blade of grass, it never grows again. That is like the white man. Once they enter into a place, if there is anything there, you cannot move them except with a crowbar or a gun."

Later on, in the same speech, in speaking of a recent uprising in Brazil, Garvey said:

" We see in an article in the newspapers that America will send her Battleships there to protect American interests. Soon England will do the same and you may see the British and American flags hoisted in Brazil. It is a capitalistic action. The capitalists send their agents. The first agent is the missionary. He is the advance guard. The preacher, the so-called minister of the Gospel, who is a part of the modern material organization, who is the advance guard of commercialism, graft and plunder and rum and murder. He was the advance guard in Africa and that is why

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 26, 1924.

"there is nothing in Africa but robbery and plunder, east and west, north and south. The same they are doing in South America, robbing, exploiting and civilizing the heathen. This is the modern trend of Christianity as handed out by the white man."

MARCUS GARVEY in the course of a speech made at a session of the Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, touched upon his trial and had the following to say:

"I am here tonight not to blame the white man for what happened to me or the Universal Negro Improvement Association. It was the white man's duty to put Marcus Garvey in jail. It was the white man's duty to get rid of Marcus Garvey. It was the white man's duty to send Marcus Garvey to hell as quickly as they could get him there because it was a fight for existence between peoples. But the individual I cannot forget, the individual I can not forgive, the individual I can not understand - the Negro himself who constitutes himself a stumbling block in his own progress. It is natural that the white man would want to send Marcus Garvey to jail for five years to prevent Marcus Garvey leading 400,000,000 Negroes to a free and redeemed Africa, because white men have their eyes on the gold-fields, on the diamond fields, on the radium deposits, the iron deposits of Africa. A white jury and a white judge and a white prosecutor would not only send Marcus Garvey to Leavenworth, but to hell, and I don't blame them for doing it. I am reasonable to say that and feel it.

"If I were a white man, I would send everything to hell that did not look like me that stood in the path of my progress,

190-1781-6

and since I am not Chinese, since I am not Japanese, since I am not Turk, I am going to send everything to hell that stands in the way of 400,000,000 Negroes. (Applause).

"I was in jail last August. I am ready to go back to jail or hell for the principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. (Applause). Some men make a big noise about jail. Every time they write about the Universal Negro Improvement Association they say Marcus Garvey was sentenced to jail, and so on. Now, Mr. Newspaperman, let jail go to hell. Now you tell the whole world that Marcus Garvey does not care a damn about jail. Marcus Garvey does not give a damn about jail, when it comes to the emancipation of 400,000,000 Negroes."

* * * * *

#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

The "Negro World", the official organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, in its issue dated September 6, 1924, gives considerable space to Garvey's attack on the Liberian Government, due to their granting certain concessions to the Firestone Rubber Company.

Garvey, as usual, charges that men of his own race are "double crossing" him in his efforts to treat with the Liberian Government.

The Fourth International Convention of the U. N. I. A. closed on Sunday, August 31st, with a meeting at Carnegie Hall, which was filled with followers of Garvey, who, incidentally, was voted the sum of Five Thousand Dollars per year.

Garvey has made a general denial that his organization endorses or sympathizes with the Ku Klux Klan, and claims that his purpose in meeting with "Wizard" Simmons, in Atlanta, was in order to secure the latter's viewpoint, and again to show that he, Garvey, has no physical fear of the "Wizard" or of the organization he represented.

260

JOHN L. HAAS

SPECIAL REPORT

DECEMBER 31st, 1924.

#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY

Marcus Garvey, self styled "President General of the African Republic", convicted a year ago on charges of using the mails to defraud, in connection with the sale of stock in his Black Star Line, has retained George Gordon Battle to argue his appeal before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He has prepaid a printed brief for his appeal consisting of about 3000 pages, the cost of which was defrayed by subscription from Negroes from all over the United States.

JOHN L. HAAS

SPECIAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 28TH 1925

#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY, self styled "PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC" for whom a bench warrant had been issued following his failure to surrender himself to the U. S. Marshal, was arrested on an incoming New York Central train on February 6th, 1925 and arraigned before Federal Judge A. N. Hand, where he applied for a three day stay in which his Attorneys planned to seek a writ from the Supreme Court for a review of his case.

This application was refused and Garvey will be taken to Atlanta Penitentiary where he will begin a sentence of five years for using the mails in a fraudulent stock promotion in connection with the financing of his defunct ship line.

Crowds of Negroes filled the corridor of the Court House and the railway station on his departure.

100-1781-6

NEGRO ACTIVITIES

Marcus Garvey from his cell at Atlanta Penitentiary is still inciting race hatred among the negroes. In the October 24 issue of the "Negro World" a message from Garvey reads in part as follows:

"There is no safety for the negro in the white world any way. We are lynched, burned, segregated, opposed and humiliated everywhere. Circumstances has forced us to take a stand and we are fighting with our backs to the wall. Prejudice will be the downfall of civilization. No portion of humanity, nor group of humanity has an abiding right, an everlasting right to oppose others or sections or portions of humanity. Some nations believe themselves to be above the law of God. Their very arrogance will prove to be their destruction. Some races and nations have arrogated to themselves the right to oppose, the right to circumscribe, the right to keep down other races. But the hour is coming when the opposed will arise in their might, in their majesty and throw off the yoke of ages. * * * * * The older negro is burried. The day is bound to come when the races of the world will marshal themselves in great conflict. Then only the fittest will survive. Men and women of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, I am asking you to prepare yourselves and to prepare your race the world over. The conflict is coming, not because you will it, not because you desire it, but because you will be forced into it. * * * * * I am hoping that the white world will change its attitude toward the weaker race of the world, for we shall not be everlastingly weak. As nations have fallen in the past so will they fall in the present, so will they fall in the ages to come, as a result of their unrighteousness. * * * * * God Almighty made the blak man and placed him in the world. This world owes us a place and we are determined to occupy that place. We have a right to a large part in the political horizon and I say to you that we are preparing to occupy it."