

All are cordially invited to hear

MR. 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

is

35 CENTS

190-1781-6

11301 130.

9:00 AM 10/15/31

J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT
New York City

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
10-11

REPORT MADE BY
EDWARD ANDERSON

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: ARTHUR JARVEY
Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED

Referring to Bureau letter referenced above, the name of the Assistant District Attorney 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 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.

EDWARD ANDERSON

SPECIAL AGENT

20 11

022/02

November 5, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. H. HALL.

In discussing the general situation of Garvey's movements with confidential informant 200 last Sunday, I was advised by him that Mr. Garvey, was very much worried over the action which Cecil Briggs had taken at having him for clearance. Garvey feels that the local state authorities in New York are receiving the assistance of the Department of Justice in this case.

It is suggested that Mr. Tracy, 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 Union Bank, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, the extent of the bank account of Briggs. According to informant, the money which he is receiving from the "business" is certainly not sufficient to warrant the publication of same. In all probability he is receiving some outside financial assistance.

This informant further suggests that Dave Muhammad Ali, who resides at 120 West 125th Street, be covered to ascertain the nature of his activities. According to 200, Ali is in the country as a representative of some critical concern and is endeavoring to interest Garvey and other negroes at Harlem in some business proposition.

In addition to this informant's suggestions, every possible effort to have the Post Office inspectors take action against Garvey for the publication in the "Negro World" of an advertisement showing a picture of the "Napolls Society" 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 "Napolls Society" placed on same and used for a "cut" for the advertisements and used for the purpose of securing further purchases for Black Star Line stock.

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

According to 200, the circulation of the "Negro World" (Garvey's paper) in the past few weeks has decreased from 20,000 to 15,000. 200 advises that this decrease is due to Briggs' action in sending a copy of his clearance to all important centers where Garvey's paper is distributed.

The above is for your information.

Respectfully,

November 9, 1931.

Mr. Edward J. Freneman,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, L. I.

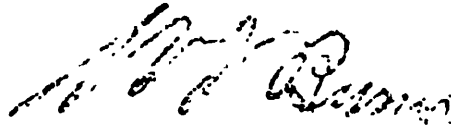
Dear Sir:

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

In addition, it is indicated that CLAUDE BRIDGE is making an effort to have the U. S. Police Department take action against "Black Star" for publication in the "Negro World" of an advertisement showing a picture of the "Phyllis Wheatley", which according to the statement of Carvey, has been purchased by the Black Star Line. As a matter of fact, this is an ordinary photograph with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" placed on the back and used for the advertisement, the purpose being to secure further purchases of Black Star Line stock.

Since Carvey and his organization were attacked by BRIDGE, 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

Burns 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..

New York.
L. J. TOUL
Survey.

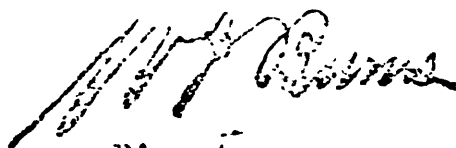
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11/19/21

AS-AS

tion and take such action as is possible.

Very truly yours,



Director.

1231.

Instr. as from Agent in Charge Edw. Kennan.

No.

1

11/16/21

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. Figrer,
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

not 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.

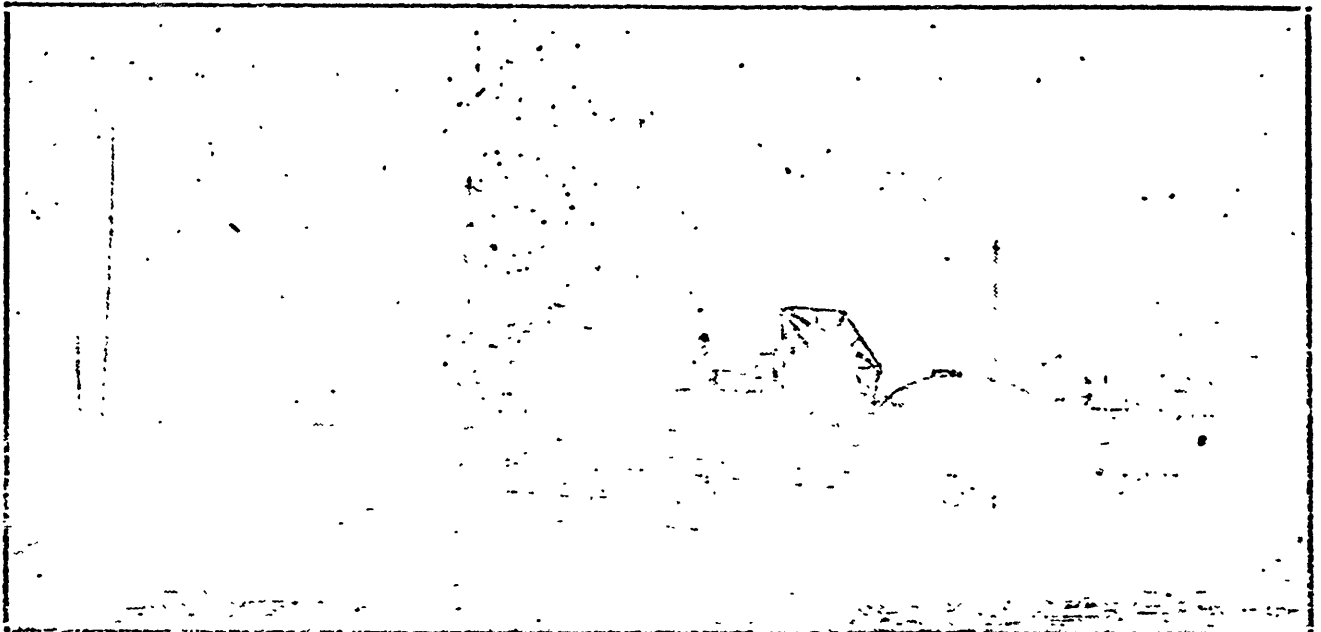
There is nothing in our files indicating that the Black Star Line has ever owned such a ship as the "Phyllis Wheatley". There have been, on the other hand, many statements made by officials of the line, and in the "Negro World" which would lead to the belief that they did own a ship by that name. Advertisements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

LJD:ETK

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.



S.S. "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 instalments. Ten (10) per cent with subscriptions, balance equal monthly payments.

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

Black Star Line, Inc.

56 West 137th 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, if out of N.Y. write and send in your money, by check or money order

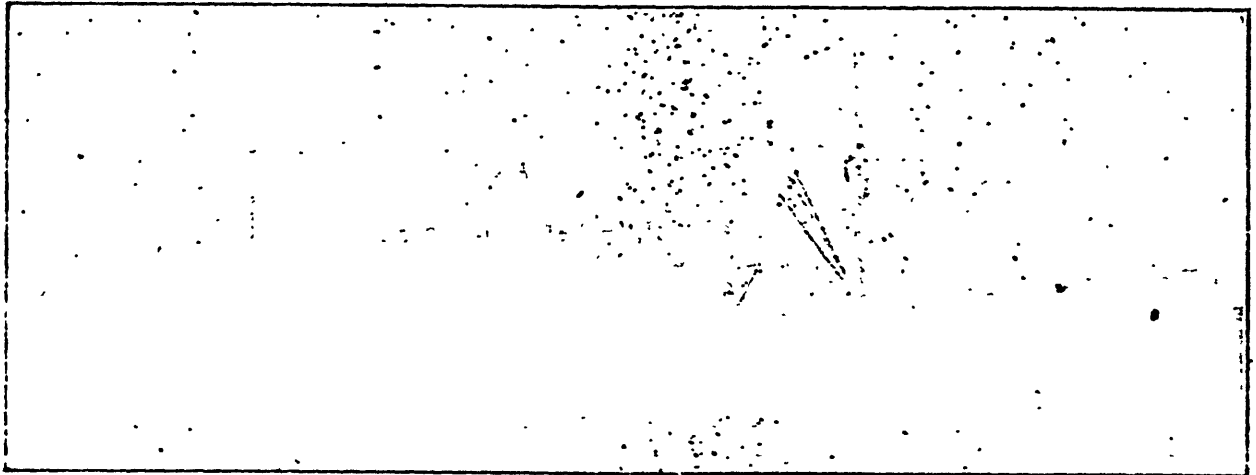
BLACK STAR LINE

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!

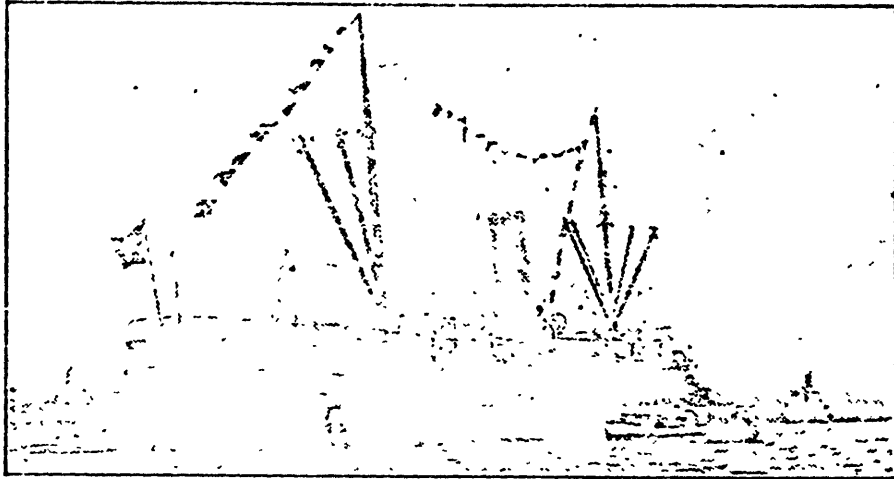
Help us keep them running by buying your shares today. Mail check or money order to Black Star Line, 56 West 135th Street, New York City.



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, 1931	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Nov. 10, 1931	REPORT MADE BY: A. H. HOPKINS: mp/
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
 UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. Los Angeles, California. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:
 At Los Angeles, California:-

Reference is made to previous reports by Agent under above title.

NOAH D. THOMPSON and W.L. KIBROUGH, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 LORAIN; all the West Indian

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(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 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. EASON, "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. EASON 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

62-710.

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.

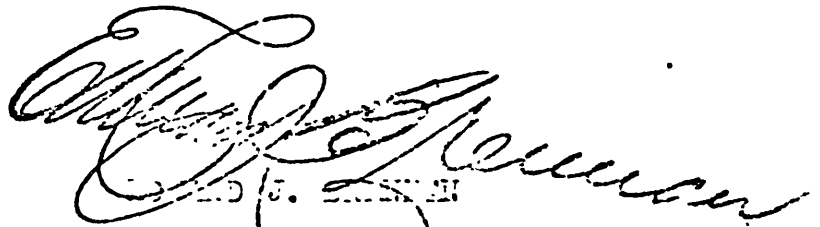
General Intelligence Division.

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,



SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JLH:fh

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.

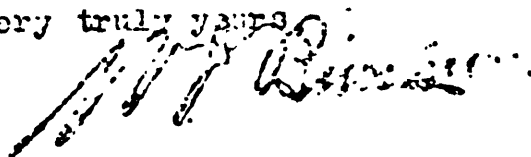
Mr. R. D. Simons,
Chief Inspector,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Chief:

As you are probably aware, this Bureau for many months past has been investigating ARTHUR CARVEY, 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 us and work with our agents here in the preparation of the case against Carvey, which will include the Postal articles. We are ready to go into the matter with the inspector into detail 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.

2-13

December 6, 1921.

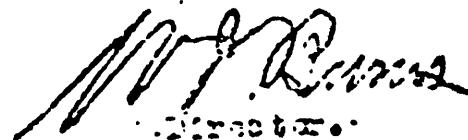
Mr. J. E. Freeman,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I understand that one J. H. BROWN, who was formerly
a member of the general of the International Stage & Amusement
Association, working under Garvey, and who disappeared
several months ago with several hundred dollars, was ar-
rested on November 27th by the bonding company and is now
in the hands. It is also understood that this man could
give some interesting facts on Garvey, with whom he has never
been very much in sympathy.

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. Flornoy
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.

the 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? Why 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.

190-1781-6

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.

1, 1921.

Mr. Geo. F. Ruch,
P. C. 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. 9th 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 25,000 (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 been described in a previous report. The printing of the propaganda 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 propaganda 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 making 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 these people better because they would have them believe that he is greater than he really is. In the Xmas

number of the Negro World that comes off the 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.

190-1781-6

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."

Unjust, unfair and unjust treatment to Negroes at
Santiago de las Vegas, Dominican Republic. - real and

On Saturday, 31st December 1904, the Police Chief of Santiago de las Vegas, for military service two Maxim's 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. P. Phillips, President, Messrs.
C. Butler, Second Vice President, Anthony B. Adams, Treasurer, Mrs. J. W.
Williams, and Misses Margaret Webster, Violet Hallingworth, and
Miss and Mrs. John Peter. Mr. Graph Leitch met 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 go to their homes." "No," replied Corporal Leitch, "they are
not here, as they are under your influence." "How saying this
to the other officers to take down the flag and inscription
of the building for the celebration of the International
31-1904. As the Corporal came to the inscription, he
said "We will fight for you, we will die for you, we will
write with a force and instance that it will be a
great success."

The Dominican police officers simply looked on. The
other officers of the corps were of the opinion that the
Corporal was told by the President to call the
and when he saw that all the desks were being
the General Secretary James Kelly, who was
and the other officers of the corps were

on 10th of Dec. 1965 and Tom B. Carey came near to
 taking place. These were placed under arrest.
 We were made to carry our books and clothes as well as into
 the military camp. Third base incident. Hearing of the news,
 I entered himself and it was put under arrest also. We were
 imprisoned and the corporal was up the Provost Marshal, and
 the soldier was let out of the yard. Some other the gentleman in
 and the news. He asked us a few questions about the books,
 clothes and asked us to be taken to the jail on
 the following Monday night. I was arrested. During one of the
 days was arrested and it was only a domestic situation
 the military charges for the next morning. During the
 day the military charges were cleared up and the
 military charges stating she was under arrest. This was
 the Provost Marshal visited and inquired about the number
 of the books. Our names were given to the Provost Marshal
 and were given a card that we were arrested. Messrs. D.
 and Buchanan Panchins were made in to acquire the numbers. The
 numbers were checked by the Provost Marshal and Police
 in the area.

(Continued) ... the field, just
 ... with the
 ... dominant. It
 ... the day on which we
 ... an order
 ... we are
 ...

discovery. There has been no accusation of a crime. The
... of ... Board upon going to the capital with ...
... from ... records ... from ... He was ...
... about all was ... of police officers as if he had
... of a previous crime.

... three hundred members are involved in this violent assault
... no religious services have been held since Saturday
3, 1921 and now we are nearing the end of October 1921.
... the plain fact of the atrocities done to a peo-
... abiding citizens. Mrs. Jane Williams, leaving her
... wife to suffer all the hardships of jail. It was
... appeals to the U.S. H.C. that the endeavor
... liberty. Her case was becoming critical. She was to
... to return after delivery. Alice Field, Hallingworth
... released upon a petition from her mother. She too was ac-
... as she was considered under age.

... wish to object to the whole membership of the U.S. H.C. and
... consideration. We are also appealing to the whole population
... name in general. ... and ...
... the part of an honest gentleman.
... the prisoners are French subjects and they work
... and ... the ...
... subjects. This seems to be a ... and
... fair. ... and ...
... to have a ...

190-1781-6

and it just happened that Mr. Harris knew that I had something to do with the Yarnmouth, 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, I advised him that the Yarnmouth 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 requested me to see him, so I went to see him at the office at 54-56 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 here 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 Tennyson, 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 Tennyson, - 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 Tennyson deal?

A. No, they did not. They fooled me. They cut 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 after 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 we British Steamers and, of course, Liberia 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, intimate 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 sure went in 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 Leclair, through a Norwegian by the name of Furuboth; 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 those 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 got 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. Jay, 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 had 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 set 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 \$250,000 then would have included everything, however, commission, 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 \$2,000?
- 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, sailing 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 procuring 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 ever sold any passage on the "Orion"?
- A. No, I don't know. I want to clarify that statement; Mr. Thompson told me - was always asking me when he could start 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. No, 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 members in New York had they all insisted upon inspecting her, which I know would have been fatal because 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, who 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. What became of the \$7,500?
A. Turned over to the Orion.

Q. There was about \$15,300 in escrow on the Hong Kheng, \$7,500 payment on the Porto Rico; that made \$23,800?

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 must 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 [redacted] (ph Silverston - 9:)

- Q. Did Garvey 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 Garvey's name brought up by Thompson or anyone else connected with the Black Star Line?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In what connection?
- A. Garvey 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 approximate 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 \$22,500 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 h--- of a fight. You know the idea, the conception of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The conception is all right, you see Mr. Garvey has been preaching one thing and been acting another. He has been preaching morality and he has been preaching one or another of the news, 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. Yes, I furnished me statements which were very important to me.

Q. What of statements?
A. Of financial condition.

Q. Any of those statements?

190-1781-6

(Statement of Anthony Rudolph Silverston - 10.)

Q. Who were the statements signed by?

A. Now, these 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 members, members. I had the Universal Negro Improvement Association guarantee the purchase I am going to make and then I examined 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 Bester Street.

A. I met Mr. Steffani I think through Mr. Nolan. They told us 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. Of course 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. Of course 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 "fixed". 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 "fixed" 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. W. Bush,
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 if 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 more about his case with Garvey.

Duco Mohamed is to speak at Liberty Hall for Garvey on the 2nd, Monday night May 25. Just a hurry making sure

as (.50 (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 Commissioner, 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 Commissions 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 Inter-course 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

4

the same cities shall be under the supervision of the former Chartered Division. The Charters granted to such Divisions shall be calledapter 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, organization and societies and members throughout the jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The Law of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be comprised in (a) The Constitution which shall contain the outlines, 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 committees, 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.

5

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 Convention, 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 accepted 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 marry only a woman of Negro blood and parentage, and his consort shall hold by virtue of her position the rank of the female 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 colleagues shall be required to be loyal to him and to the Association and League. He shall be empowered to confer titles, honors, orders of merit, degrees or marks of distinction on any person or persons who shall have rendered faithful service to the purpose 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 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 and 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 the crowd in their respective communities. No lady below the age of eighteen shall be presented at the "Court Reception," and no gentlemen 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 pay money to 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 obey by or carry out the commands of the Association and League through its Constitution and through the order 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 irregularity, 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 appear in 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 take or 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 guilty of a crime, and the Association and League, and on conviction before the Executive Council, shall with full disregard of the law, suspend him from the office he holds.

Officials Found Guilty

Sec. 8. Any officer or official of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League charged and found guilty of a similar offense shall be forthwith dismissed 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 for the Universal

...ro 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 the duty of 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 infirmity. 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-

... of 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 proposed by any individual or by the Executive Council that may tend to jeopardize or ruin the finances of the organization. Such Veto Power shall not be used by the Administrator in financial 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 performance of his duties and shall be elected by the President General. He shall perform all the duties of the President General in case of absence. He shall be subject to disability, termination 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 custody all correspondence of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League. He shall have under control all Divisional Secretaries and shall conduct the general 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 chief officer of the fund of the Universal Negro College, American and African Communities, League of Nations, and the direction of the President's fund and other funds in some responsible form. He shall report to the President General, which fund shall be well accounted. He shall attend Convention and deliver the Chancellor's Speech of the year.

Counsel General

Sec. 19. The Counsel General shall be the legal officer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League. He shall instruct all officials and officers of the Association on the law and shall conduct all cases on or on the behalf of the Society before all courts of justice and appeal

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 account and books of the High Chancellor, and all accounts and books of other high officers and branches twice annually, viz: For the six months ending July 31st within twenty-one days after that date, and for the six months ending January 31st within twenty-one days after that date. He shall cause the accounts for the purpose of an exact account and audit to be laid before the Board of General, which shall cause same to be published in the journal of the Association.

High Commissioner General

Sec. 22. The High Commissioner General shall be the head of the Foreign 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, honor, social distinctions and degrees should be conferred.

Chaplain General

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

He shall act as the representative of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League in conducting the investing of all high officials and in 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. 21. 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 local Divisions the results of their organizing campaigns. He shall make periodic visits to all countries to ascertain and report to the proper authorities of the world's corporate bodies of Negroes.

Surgeon General

Sec. 22. The Surgeon General shall disseminate by lectures, articles and circulars information to the members of our race with regard to hygiene, sanitation, vital statistics and necessary precautions for the maintenance of health and the promotion of his expedition and shall perform the duties of a physician and surgeon as directed by the President General. He shall publish at least once monthly in the journal of the Association a statement of the physical conditions among Negroes. He shall examine the physical condition of the officers and Privates of the Legions and other auxiliaries.

Minister of Labor and Industries

Sec. 23. 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 representative offices in each Division, and shall thereby inform 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. 24. The Speaker in Convention shall be the Chairman of the Convention, whose orders and rulings shall be obeyed in Convention according to the rules of debate. He shall prepare 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. 25. The Minister of the Legions shall be the Administrative Officer of the Universal African Legion of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He shall be subject to the commands 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 appointment. 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 orders 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: (1) Must be active membership with dues paid up; (2) shall be a Negro; (3) shall be proven as being a person to the cause of race uplift; (4) shall not be married to anyone of alien race; (5) shall be free from criminal conviction; (6) shall be of reputable moral standing and good education.

ARTICLE VII

Salaries and Expenses

Section 1. The salary of the Potentate and Supreme Commissioner shall be in keeping with his high office and respectability which salary shall be counted by the convention. The Potentate shall labor for the good and welfare of the organization free of charge 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.

Salaries of Divisional Officers

Sec. 4. Officers of local Divisions who give their entire time to the working 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 advice of the office of the President General and Executive Council.

Departmental Assistant

Sec. 6. No department of the Potentate shall employ a salaried Departmental Assistant without the approval of the President General and Executive Council. The liability of the Potentate shall be employed.

ARTICLE VIII

Revenue, Incomes, 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 5 cents per month, being authorized dues of each active member, donations, collections, gifts, profits derived from business, officers' salaries for funerals or general announcements of an important 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 be 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-third 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 in the judgment of the members of the organization is of such a nature to yield profit in the interest of the Association, but no Division shall have its funds withdrawn herefrom without the 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 membership of the organization for selling stock 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 their first meeting following such attachment.

ARTICLE IX

Membership

Section 1. All persons of Negro blood and African descent are eligible to become 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 the monthly dues for the upkeep of the organization who shall have first claim on the Association for all benefits to be dispensed.

ARTICLE X

Sitting of Executive Council

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

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 officers. 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 societies, 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 cause the books and accounts of the High Classes and subordinate officers to be audited twice a year as follows: All accounts for the six months ending July 31st within 15 days after that date, and for same period ending December 31st, within 15 days after that date. The Auditor shall report to the President General and the Executive Council. The Auditor shall also report to the Executive Council of the Association.

Defalcation or Misappropriation

Sec. 2. If a report should show any errors of importance or defalcation or misappropriation of funds of any officer to be penalized, it shall be the duty of the President General, with the consent of the Executive Council, to suspend such officer or officers, and he shall instruct the Auditor General to proceed at once, hereby to remove the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League from their 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 employees 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 educational 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 Com-

mission; 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 member who desires a Passport Identification for the purpose of travel or for the purpose of receiving recognition, can obtain and receive help from other branches, or for the purpose of proving connection with a regular organization or with a 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 its face 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. Receipts 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 abuse, advantage or injury 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 \$7.00 (five dollars). This contribution to the African Redemption Fund shall not be a tax on active members, but shall be a voluntary contribution by all Negroes.

2. This 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 co-operate with a committee of three from each Local Division, composed of the President and two members selected from the general membership. The committee shall be under the immediate control of the Bureau.

4. The local committee shall have the power to dispose of all matters of a local nature inasmuch as to require the attention of the Bureau, and shall report to the Bureau their action therein.

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 absolutely 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 will 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 office 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 shows special qualifications and interest in the uplift of the race and the progress of the Association.

Sec. 2. The election of 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.

31

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 upon 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 printed on the general order of procedure for the convention.

ARTICLE III

Jurisdiction 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 own 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 herein named. Divisions with less than three hundred members shall only carry the necessary officers for working conveniences.

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, branches, societies and orders 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 parent body. He shall preside at all general 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 over 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 President, 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 financed 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 as 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 secretaries 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, collections, 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 order of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall receive from the Secretaries all moneys for the Association and lodge same in the bank designated by the Association. They shall be bonded.

Trustee Board

Sec. 9. The Trustee Board of each 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 bank except on the proper order of the membership of the division through its accepted By-Law. The Trustees shall also have under their control the property and real estate of the local division, and shall see that no one abuses the rights of such property 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 Male President only to declare an office vacant on the basis of the Constitution by an 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

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 administer the workings of local divisions irrespective of local income 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 truthful to the delegates 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 ... 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 proceeding. 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 against 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 prosecution of any bona fide official officer or representative of the Parent Body through grievance affecting such President or officer shall be forthwith removed from office.

It shall be the duty of Presidents, officers and members of local Divisions having objections against any representative or representative of the Parent 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 Corps, Executive Staff, or person sent to a local Division shall treat with any modified member of that Division. Nor shall such person or person make any statement or statements 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 Corps

utive, 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. 31a. Divisions claiming 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. 32. 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 lodged in the Death Fund.

Members' Cards

Sec. 33. 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 forthwith his office in the organization.

Member Under Influence of Liquor

Sec. 39a. Any member entering the meetings of any Division of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. under the influence of intoxicating liquors, and if noticed by members assembled, 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. 40. No officer or member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall retain in his possession for more than twenty-four hours funds or moneys intended for the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, and any officer or member found misappropriating the funds of the organization shall be forthwith dismissed from the service of the organization and legal proceedings taken against him to recover moneys thus misappropriated, and the President of each Division shall see to the carrying out of this law.

No Selling of Stocks or Shares

Sec. 41. No officer or member of a Division shall be allowed to sell private stock or shares for any individual or private company at a meeting of the Universal Negro Improve-

Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League.

Investing in Stocks by Local Divisions

Sec. 12. 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. 13. Division or societies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League may invest their moneys in self-owned business of any description or take shares in any company or corporation of good standing yielding sufficient profit as to encourage investment and whose outlook promises well with the consent of the Executive Council of the parent body.

Profits from Investment

Sec. 14. All profits derived from investments by local Divisions or sections 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. 15. All local Divisions and societies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association

41

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 Trustworthy Auditor to visit all Divisions, Branches, Chapters, Societies, etc., and audit their accounts at any time.

Charitable Fund of Local Divisions

Sec. 16. 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 timely 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 funds any needy member in distress, where help has been denied and in cases where further aid is needed on the part of said member an application shall be made to the Parent Body through the Bureau of Justice.

Employment Bureau

Sec. 18. 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.

45

100-1781-6

ed 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 Commissioner 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. 58. All Commissioners shall make a monthly report to the President General concerning 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 in whole or in part, as also a well organized choir.

The Anthem

Sec. 59. The Anthem of the Association shall be played or sung at all public meetings or functions or whenever appropriate at the opening or closing of such meetings or functions when it is being played all persons shall stand. The men shall stand with uncovered heads except in uniform. Uniformed men in obedience 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 be between the ages of 18 and 55 years and in good health.

Sec. 2. This Auxiliary body will have the social designation of the Universal African Legions and shall prepare men for service by teaching them military skill and discipline and by re-training 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 Master 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 into 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 Minister 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 funds of the Division, for which the Legions shall be credited.

Sec. 2. The Quartermaster shall receive all moneys donated to the Universal African Legions and shall pay all debts 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 Auxillary 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. L. A. & A. C. L. 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.:

54

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 brigade 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.

55

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 in due 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. A 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 up in 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. I. shall pay salaries 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

190-1781-6

altered 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 reprimand, withholding of privileges, restrictions or such other punishment as the gravity of the offense may warrant.

Sec. 2. Whenever the National Anthem of the U. S. 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 percent 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 draft, order, money order or checks shall be attested in regular meeting of the Unit before being cashed. The Treasurer of the Local shall see to the collection of all local documents and pay by cash or check to the bearer.

ARTICLE XXIII

Obedience and Courtesy

Section 1. Obedience 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 members, 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 Bd. 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 member's troop on trial before a local division shall have a vote in the voting as to the conduct or outcome of such trial.

ARTICLE XXV

Emblem

The Order of the Great Army of the Universal African Legion shall have a shield or crest bearing 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 the commission of contemptuous behavior of any kind.

That I shall discreetly and to the best of my ability spiritually, mentally and physically do the cause of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. U. in all corners 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 alleviating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.

Sec. 2. To attend to the sick of the Division 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. To support the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. U. in all corners 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.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. All women of Negro Race of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. U. between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five may become members of this Auxiliary.

Sec. 2. Only active members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall be admitted to membership in this Auxiliary.

Sec. 3. All women of the Race not desiring 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 Unit the same power of control as the Central Committee exercises 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 kinds.

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. These funds may be derived from lectures, entertainments and other social functions of any character. The raising of such funds by a local Unit shall be with the permission of the President of the local Division.

Sec. 6. All moneys raised by a local Unit shall pass through the hands 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 moneys 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 Auxillary shall supply herself with her own uniform.

ARTICLE VIII Emblems

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

Sec. 2. The official button of this Auxillary 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 Auxillary shall be a Black Latin Cross encircled by a Red background in the center of a Green field.

68

Articles and Regulations Governing the Universal African Motor Corps

ARTICLE I

Name

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

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of this Auxillary 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 Auxillary. The male membership shall, however, be confined to only those who are in the command of the units of the various Divisions. All commissioned Officers above the rank of Major shall automatically be Officers of this Auxillary.

Sec. 2. This Auxillary 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 Auxillary

69

100-1781-6

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 Class 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 Race pride and love. Taught Negro history and Etiquette and to go on disciplinary training by the Legion.

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 advised) "From Superman to Man," "White Capital and Colored Labor," "When Africa Awakes," "African Lore and Lyrics." This class must be

ught 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.

72

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 lady treasurer. The Secretary shall be one of the members of Juveniles (male or female). The Treasurer shall be a local member of local Division. The Class Teacher shall be a member of the Division and shall have all military tactics. The Preparatory Nursing Class shall have two teachers and one shall be a trained Black Cross Nurse and a responsible lady.

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

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 its 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.

73

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 supervise at all meetings, rehearsals, services and other functions, and manage all affairs pertaining to the choir and its obligations 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 rehearsals, services, etc., for the information of the President of the Choir. 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 or being late three consecutive weeks or failing to attend rehearsals or services, except through illness, forfeits automatically his or her membership in the choir.

Sec 3. Members failing to attend rehearsals may shirk the service, or concert participation only by special permission from the Musical Instructor. If not granted they must report 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 neglect 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, or 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.

76

HYMN FOR OPENING OF MEETING

From Greenland's Icy Mountains

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Africa'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 so lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we who are so lighted
The cup of life deny?
O Salvation,
The joyful sounds 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 ransomed nation
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss returns to reign.

77

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,
Faith 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 might,
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 might

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.

78

PARTING HYMN FOR JUVENILES

Now the Day is Over

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

Jesus, give the weary
Calm and sweet repose;
With Thy tenderest blessing,
Thy merciful bestow.

Bring to the children
The love of Thee;
Guard the sailors, tossing
On the deep blue sea.

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

79

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 led
The wisdom Thou gave Thy kages
When Israel was sore in need,
Thy voice thro' the dun 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

60

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 Realization of*

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1873-13

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 'M. J. Saffell', is written below the typed text.

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 12/13/21	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/6/21	REPORT MADE BY: Maurice A. Joyce.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

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

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to memorandum dated December 5, 1921, initialed WNG- 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. 28th, 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 WNG-as and signed WNG 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 8th, 8:15 p.m.

44-3-43

December 12, 1944.

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 JAMES EARL RAY, 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.)

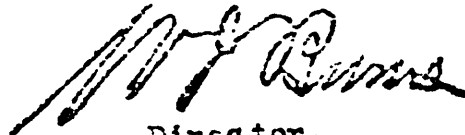
The headquarters for all of these organizations is New York.

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 his means 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 in view, it is respectfully requested that you assign a competent representative who can cooperate with this Department in handling the income tax violations, be to report here, - as will representatives of other departments, for a review of the information already prepared and then take such independent action as developments dictate; the evidence prepared 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 angles 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

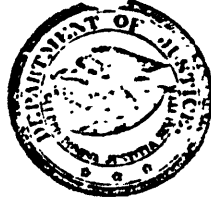
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 5, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I am attaching hereto photostatic copies of the confidential undercover reports submitted to DIRECTOR [redacted] by CHARLES H. CRICHILO, Garvey's resident secretary of the Committee of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in Liberia, 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 Crichilo 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. Crichilo, 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 Crichilo was properly examined with care, he could not only talk but would expand on the conditions in Africa. I await your instructions.





100-120

November 10, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHILDS:

Replying to your memorandum of November 5, 1921, with which you attach 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 your New York office, advising *them* of the contents of these documents, in order that they may make an intelligent examination of Mr. Crichton.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

Dec. 28

1:21
Chicago Ill

Attorney Laugherty Dear Sir
as 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 investiga-
acted. 12/22 W.S.F.

2
This movement is not but I for one
thinks you should and I have not
no doubt but what you will be kind
give you a few inside facts of this
movement First there is being taught
among the colored race diabolical 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.

3
and I am for your self a, i, i have
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 obligation 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
51 yrs wrecked ask you to please
give this matter your attention

Yours
[62-11] Lewis

2136

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 28th ultimo, addressed to the Attorney General, reporting certain facts in regard to JACOB 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 cursive script, appearing to read "W. J. Burns".

Director.

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 Garvey, 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

OFFICE OF
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

CJ-111.

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.

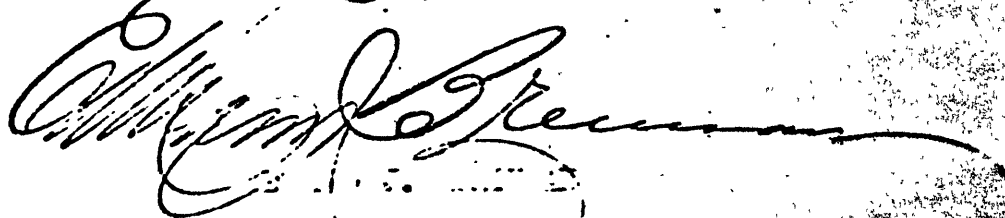
Dear Sir:

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

I am attaching herewith, two copies of circular
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,



WILLIAM J. BRENNAN
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

FILE NO.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	1-4-23	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 132d 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.

190-1781-6

OFFICE OF
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

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 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,

[Signature]
Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT

DATE

MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT

NEW YORK, N.Y.

1/14/22

1/9-10-11-12&13

MORTIMER J. DAVIS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U.S. VS. BLACK STAR LINE INC.,
 Vio. Section 215, Using the Skills 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 offices of HERRISS, IRBY & VOSE, 15 William Str. in conference with Mr. Herriss, who negotiated originally with Marcus Garvey the sale of the "Yarmouth". The information thus obtained is voluminous and will be incorporated in a later report. In effect, Garvey agreed to purchase the ship for \$168,000, making an initial payment of \$50,000, the balance to be paid in installments. However, various legal and 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, WELLES & SHORR. Bernays is the man who defended LINDGREN, ALTER 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 a stockholder in the Black Star Line, has no actions pending against them, nor has he, in fact, ever dealt with any of its officers in any way, he explained that he "hated crookedness in every form". It is easy to understand his interest however. Briggs is leader of the Negro Communist element; Garvey is his only stumbling block; and with him out of the "Crusader" field is materially aided. 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 H.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 Improvement Association and African Communities League, Inc.,
- (2) Black Star Line, Inc.,
- (3) The Negro Motor Vehicle Corporation, Inc.
- (4) The "Negro World".
- (5) 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 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."

190-1781-6

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE K.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 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) Whatever might have been the errors of business men and specialty service help, unquestionably equal to their responsible tasks.
- (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 buying 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 Lay, 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, 1919, 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 was operated by the firm of GARVEY, BROTHERS & CO., 47 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 L.J.DAVIS

21,419 cases of whiskey, 500 cases of champagne and 350 barrels of wine. She was bound for Havana, 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 CHARLES M. BRIGGS, whose address is care of FOLEY & MARTIN, Attorneys at Law. The price was \$60,000. She was once a yacht owned by H. M. WELLS, but when Garvey got possession, she was in bad condition. He renamed the vessel ANTONIO LACRO and says he spent \$75,000 to make her seaworthy. She made one trip to Charleston and in August, 1921, set out for Cuba. 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, 1923,

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE H.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 some time 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 Lanawha 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 colossal, as claimed.

Statements No. 4 and No. 5 were made to deceive. This is evident from the story of the PHILLIS WHEATLEY, a ship existing only in Garvey's imagination. In the same circular in which you will find these statements, is a picture of the imaginary ship, the PHILLIS WHEATLEY, which was launched in early March, 1921.

Garvey explained that this ship is really the ORION 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 H.J. DAVIS

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 money which the Universal Negro Improvement Association used in the transaction was the money of the so-called "Liberian Construction Loan", a subsidiary 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 simply a diversion of trust funds by Garvey to himself under a guise which concealed the real purpose.

James L. JACKSON was formerly Secretary-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and as such learned that at one meeting of the Board of Directors Garvey was voted \$15,000 of the funds of this eleemosynary organization to be used as he saw fit. It is presumed that the \$15,000 so voted is a part of the \$34,440 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 L.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 to say 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 death tax levy yielded \$19,400.00, from which there had been paid \$1,275.20, leaving \$18,224.80. The balance sheet as of 1/1/22, however, which included 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 H.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 Carvey might attempt to get away, and therefore warrant for his arrest was issued.

At 2:00 P.M. in company with Inspector Williamson, Accountant Merritts, Agent Emerson, and Deputy Marshal, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Carvey at 129th Street, offices of the Black Star Line. Upon finding Mr. Carvey at his home, 129th Street, I proceeded to his home, 129 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 Carvey under arrest. He insisted upon telephoning for his Secretary, MISS JACQUELIS and his attorney, MR. MC CLENNAN. When they arrived at

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9 to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE L.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 - S
 Stock Ledger L
 Ledger from 1919 to date
 Minute book
 Journal
 Cash books (3)
 Vouchers from August, 1919
 to December, 1921
 Summary letters and agreements
 re purchase of ships.
 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 was secured immediately.

January 13th:

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

190-1781-6

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1/14/22 1/9/ to 1/13 BLACK STAR LINE H.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: Hortimer J. Davis.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:
IN RE: BLACK STAR LINE - ALLEGED VIOLATION OF SECTION 215 - USING MAILS
TO DEFRAUD.

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.

WHERE MADE:

New York City

WHEN 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 writer's opinion, the case should be heard, Mr. Brennan stated that this case was ready today, and would continue on the 22nd day and night if necessary. Mr. Wilkinson seemed to think it better 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 Warvey'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: 1/13/32	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/13 to 18 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C., 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, Tote, 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 Tote 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 OSWALD M. GIBSON

Presents C. D. Williamson, Post Office Inspector.
L. J. Davis, Special Agent, Bureau of Invest.

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

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q What is your full name?
A Oswald M. Gibson son.
Q Where do you live?
A 15 W. 4th 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 30 African 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 systematize 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 three 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 died?
A I came here July 2nd, 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 Then 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. Thompson.

- Q. Have you ever had occasion to discuss this with Mr. Garvey?
- A. No.
- Q. Don't you consider yourself in the confidence of Mr. Garvey?
- 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 purchase of Black Star Line ships?
- A. I don't know 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 Garvey 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 Davison Brothers Company, 44 Broadway, representing Lempert & Holt.
- Q. What did this have on?
- A. Lempert & Holt February or early March.
- Q. What was after they had got a control of the Yermouth, Emma, and Canada?
- 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 go started to Mr. Garvey?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Garvey 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 Lempert & Holt people, and tried to charter one of their ships, either the "Lynn" or "Tommyson", and after considerable correspondence I got a letter from these brokers declining our terms.
- Q. What was that?
- A. During the month of March.
- Q. After you failed to get the Lynn and Tommyson, 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 "Kwangtung".
- Q. About when was that?
- A. I think that was in 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 Fagnetto 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 - \$25,000.
- 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 then?
- A. Ten percent - another \$25,000.
- 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 Shalyside, and money was no object in purchasing shares to procure a proper ship, as they were interested in going 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 Bulsao (?)
- 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 set 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 Hector 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. Melan 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 selling 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 down 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", that was marked in by the photographer.
- Q. What photographer?
- A. No, by the engravers that made the cut.
- Q. What engravers?
- A. The Standard Engraving Company.
- Q. Where are they located?
- A. 30th 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, 1921?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Over what period of time did you use the circular?
- A. It only went out in one sending 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 mailing list and then it was called in.
- Q. As a matter of fact that same cut was used on more than one circular?

- A. I do not know of any other.
- Q. I show you a circular headed "BLACK STAR LINE" carrying a picture of that purports to be the "Phyllis Wheatley". That went out through the mails?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. I now show you a circular headed "HOW IN AMERICA S/S PHYLIS 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 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 "Kianghang", have you not?
- A. This is the "Phyllis Wheatley".
- Q. The information as to capacity, accommodations, etc., are of the "Orion" and not the "Kianghang"?
- 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 Yarmouth, the Kanawha 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 Kanawha 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 Kanawha, worth possibly ten thousand dollars, was sold to your company at \$69,000?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. And the Yarmouth, 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 the 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 no assets to show for the \$750,000 taken in, first, an equity in the property at 150-152 West 155 St. valued possibly at \$9,000 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.

July 13, 1921.

STATEMENT OF ELIE GARCIA

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

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

-2-

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. What is your full name?
A. Elie Garcia
- Q. And you live at?
A. 2425 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 Carvey.
- 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 division.

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 160,000, 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 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 \$3,000 to \$6,000. Not above that.

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

A. The Secretary General.

Q. Who is he?

A. Mr. Toots.

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

A. The Counsel General.

Q. Who is he?

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

Q. Who else receives \$5,000?

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, Feyser & Citrin, 21 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. \$150,000.

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 154, 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 "Yanawha" deal about when?

A. I believe the "Yanawha" 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 "Yanawha" 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 135, ledger, shows that on July 1, 1920 six notes of \$7,500 each were due. That makes the total cost of the "Yanawha" - \$60,000.

Q. Is the "Yanawha" 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 "Kamacha" 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 "Kamacha" 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 "Kamacha" 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 "Kamacha".
- 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 ~~it~~ 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 "Shadyside."
- 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 oceangoing boat?
A. No.
- Q. Whose money paid for this boat, the "Shadyside"?
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 "Shadyside" 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 - \$2,000. 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 want 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. 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 "Tommyson" 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, 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 "Hongsheng" 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. \$638.91.
- 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 Hongsheng, 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. \$1,548.10.
- Q. Have you succeeded in getting the "Orion" since June 1, 1921?
- A. We have not as yet.
- Q. Negotiations are still pending?

- Q. Yes.
- C. 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.
- C. 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.
- C. 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.
- C. But there had to be some sort of arrangement made when by 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. K. I. A.
- Q. I show you a circular headed "NOT IN AMERICA - 5/3 PHYLIS WHEATLEY", apparently printed before May 25, 1921, and ask you if that circular was not used before you began your negotiations for the ship?
- A. Yes, I suppose so.
- Q. What ship are you talking about when you say "this ship will carry 1,000 tons of cargo"?
- A. The ship mentioned in our contract with the New York Ship Company was the "Yarmouth" was to be delivered on the 1st and it would take about eight 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 "Kon-kheng"?
- 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"?
- Q. 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, 1930, and ask if you did not collect \$19,552.80 as death tax?
- A. No sir.
- 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 sir.
- 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 ---

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- 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 \$24,440 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 against payment to the association and that the association had no interest 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 "Thyella 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 ~~originally~~ 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. \$46,555.

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 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 Bishop McGuire, who was then Chairman General of the Association, made a motion that the President General, owing to the inconveniences of calling Executive Council meetings often, 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 26 or 28 shares.
- Q. Does Mr. Carvey 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.
- Q. 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 capital. 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 "Tarnmouth" and "Hancock" 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 an surplus 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 nothing? But how many shares of the new stock would I get?
- A. None.
- Q. I have a share of stock under the old capitalization \$5 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 dictated by H. J. Davis " " "

By Mr. Williamson:

- Q. What is your full name?
A. James David Brooks.
Q. Where do you live?
A. 309 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 1900.
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, 1900?
A. Yes, 1900.
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, 1901.
Q. Did you have any connection with the Black Star Line?
A. I had no part in it.
Q. Did you have any stock in it?
A. No, I had no stock. But many had together stock in it. They did not call it stock. They called it shares. I had no shares in it.
Q. How long did you have any connection with the Black Star Line?
A. In Virginia, Ohio, Mass., Conn., N. Carolina, So. Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri, Pennsylvania.
Q. From whom 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 could not be controlled by any one man; that it would be controlled by the stockholders.
Q. These kind of questions were made during the summer of 1900 to 1901?
A. That covers a year. It began in May, 1900 and went up to August, 1901.
Q. Who told you to say that the Black Star Line could not be controlled by any one man?

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 those 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 Mammoth 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 Yarmouth 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. No sir.
- Q. When did you begin making these representations?
- A. In April or May, 1901, I think.
- Q. Who gave you these instructions and did you say?
- A. Marcus Garvey.
- Q. How Marcus Garvey was out of the country from January, 1901?
- A. Yes, but I don't know about this ship since he had left.
- Q. Did you ever, in the course of your conversations, hear him say that they owned the ship?
- A. That is all from what I recall.
- Q. When did you begin making these representations?
- A. That we owned it?
- Q. Yes?
- A. In May, 1901. We 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 (Garvey, Vice President of the Black Star Line, and Carolina, Exec. Secretary, were supposed to be negotiating for a ship called the

-7- Statement of James D. Brooks.

- Longfong, in China, and Thomson told us that he lost the ship and that 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 Nyllis Wheatley, you were following the instructions of Garcia?
- A. I began in May. From January to May we were raising funds to buy this Nyllis Wheatley. Then in May I received a telegram from Garcia that the Nyllis Wheatley is here under inspection by our consular and the telegraphic records should show that.
- Q. So that from the date of that telegram on you believed that they owned the Nyllis 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 making the Nyllis 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 same as myself.
Rev. J. D. Gordon, 535 Herkimer St., Brooklyn,
A. L. Lewis, Buffalo, New York, or address same as myself.
Dr. J. A. McGuire, can be reached through Cyril Briggs.
Bliss Bellbridge, address same as myself.
- Those 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 propaganda work?
- 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 traveling. My secretary received \$20 a week and \$5.00 per day for board and lodging, and in addition to this there were traveling expenses, newspaper advertising, telegrams, telephoning, etc., etc.
- Q. How many of these Liberty Bells were made and used?
- A. I did not handle them directly but was responsible for them. The people they handled the Bells.
- Q. And in instances where you used other Bells, depending on which was available?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. Do you know whether the Liberty Bells were ever used for the sale or purchase of Liberty Bells?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. How many in these were all the Liberty Bells?
- A. I do not. It is impossible to know the number of Liberty Bells or the number of Liberty Bells that were used for the purchase of the Bells.

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 fund of, 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 removed?

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. What 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 see 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 \$100, and that this was not reported to the Association.

Q. What was your obj. or 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 understand that the Association had a fund of \$100,000 which was to be used for the support of the line.

Q. How long was it there?

A. November 20, 1920.

190-1781-6

In re:

Black Star Line, Inc.

Room 214, Post Office Building,
New York City, Jan. 13, 1921.

STATEMENT OF CARROLL J. W. JONES

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

Stenographic minutes by L. 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 19-07?
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, \$1.25.
- 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. Statements made by whom?
A. Statements in general.
- Q. It was not an invention?
A. Yes. In fact, I heard Garvey say on one occasion to one of the employees on the boat who was talking about his salary, "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 \$5,000.
- Q. What in your judgment was the real purpose of operating that boat?
- A. It was more for prop agand. 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 ~~with~~ 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. L. L. did not have funds to pay for the band. There is kind of combination of corporations. There is the U. N. L. L. and A. C. L. That is a double corporation. It has been the policy that when the funds of the U. N. L. 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.M.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.M.I.A. or from any other fund available. But at that time the Black Star Line was selling stock from \$500 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.M.I.A., but funds would be transferred from the Black Star Line to cover this check drawn on the U.M.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. M. L. A. There was an effort there to always try to cover up funds. For instance when the delegates from the different organization divisions come 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 75¢ a month dues. Five cents of that comes to the parent body, supposed to be operating expenses. Ten cents of that 75 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 75¢ 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. M. L. 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.M.I.A. to the general association, known as the parent body, from the U.M.I.A. local (or N.A.L. 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 had 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 booked 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. Reganski, the printer, 444 Pearl Street, has from time to time been paid by funds from the A. C. L., the U. S. L. 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. No 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

-5-
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 Myllis 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 \$5,000 he could purchase a boat to be named the Myllis 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 \$5,000 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 \$2,000 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 Myllis Wheatley in and on or about a certain date, I think April 25th. Through these advertisements and others they sold fares, 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 \$1,000.00 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 Koskier St., Brooklyn, for fare, and also was 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. Toote.

- 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 propaganda 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 stock?
- 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 ~~colonizing~~ 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.N.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.

- C. 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 ~~work~~ 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 ~~x~~ 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.

190-1481-6

- 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 those 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 men 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. Mosue (?)
- Q. Who inside the directorate and among the officials of the

- A. Cockburn 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 Line, Inc.

Post Office Building,
New York, Jan. 18, 1932.

STATEMENT OF HUBERT HARRISON.

Present: J. 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.S.L.
- Q. The paper has always been owned by the U.N.I.A. & A.S.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, ~~that~~ 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.

Statement of A. J. Harrison.

- Q. Now, have you ever seen a report made by Garcia to Carvey as to the feasibility of this plan?
- A. I have seen the report made by Garcia to Carvey when Garcia came back in 1920 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 Carvey 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. At more than - there happens to be a certain issue of the Negro World in 1920 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 Carvey 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 Carvey'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 free 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 Carvey government.
- Q. Did he say that the Black Star Line was to be there?
- A. Yes, I know Carvey said nothing.
- Q. Did you ever hear him make his speech in furtherance of this construction a loan?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever hear him make any representations as to the ownership or control or operation of the ships?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What did he say about actual ownership or possession of ships?

190-1781-6

-3- Statement of Hubert Harrison.

4. He said - more than said - that they owned the S/S Yarmouth, to be rechristened the "Frederick Douglass"; that they owned the "Kantawa" which they called the Inoco; that they owned the Shayside, and I have read the circular showing that they owned - had taken over - the S/S Phyllis Wheatley.
- 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 Phyllis Wheatley?
- A. About February, 1921 I heard Harvey, in Liberty Hall, make those statements as to the Phyllis Wheatley: 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 looking her over. Furthermore, that at the time of his looking her over the Black Star Line funds stood so strong in six banks that they could have just bought the Phyllis Wheatley 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 Phyllis Wheatley?
- A. Yes, insofar as they were a continuation of this speech. He further stated 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 Phyllis Wheatley.

In re: U. S. vs K... tar Line, Inc.,

Post Office Building,
New York, Jan. 16, 1942.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE SOBIAS

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 Sobias.
- Q. And you are the - George Sobias 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 you familiar with the money that was received and where did it go to the Black Star Line, yes sir.
- A. Yes.
- Q. What is, of the Black Star Line only.
- A. The stock and the debt.
- Q. Up to now I think it is about over 17,000 shareholders, but the Secretary has the exact figures.
- A. I don't know where he has it?
- Q. About 1,000,000 or thereabouts.
- A. All that money has been practically all spent now?
- A. Well, there is some money invested in the ships.
- Q. Aside from that?
- A. Well, it is all in the ships.
- Q. How do you get it if you are in other ways, to run the corporation in general? Now, you have a small equity in each of these ships?
- A. 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. N. 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 propagandist 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. ... of all the meetings?
A. ...
Q. ...
A. So far as I can remember we got the best for trading business.

AL:771

January 20, 1934.

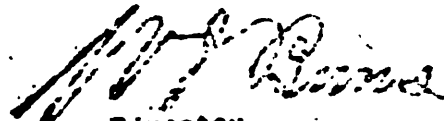
Mr. James P. Ferralcos,
c/o ...
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Continuing instructions by telephone, you will please make the necessary investigation of the books and records of ... and the companies he controls, with relation to the charge that he has used ... in a scheme to ... in violation of Section 115 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 ... 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.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY #100
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

031-710.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 21, 1923

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. S.

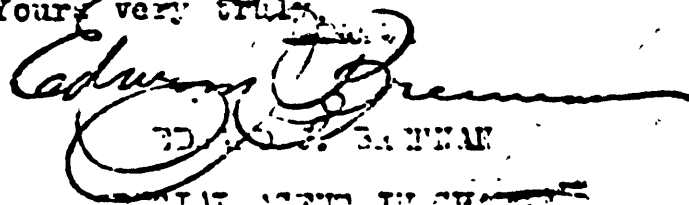
In connection with the investigation of the above entitled case, it is respectfully requested that a representative of the Washington Office of Bureau confer with the Division of Contracts and Sales, of the United States Shipping Board in your city, for the purpose of obtaining from said Board photostat 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,


EDWARD BRENNAN
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

N.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 18th, 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 propaganda

190-1781-6-11

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

M. 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. Harris 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"

M. 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

190-1781-6

-8-

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-

K.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 salesmen". 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.

K. 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."

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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 ~~not~~ 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 ~~xxxx-xxxx~~ \$7,500.00 making a total disbursement of \$47,500.00 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

M. 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 \$50.00 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.

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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: 1/18/22	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
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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 CRICHLAW,
#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 sub-
sequently 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.N.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.

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Harrison today submitted voluntarily the following memoranda:

"Mrs. - - PARIS, 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.K.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.K.I.A." All the office employes 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.K.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 Sperak that the figures showing that only about \$6,000 out of \$144,000 ~~xxx~~ 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 ~~xxx~~ a 2 column article by Garcia as Auditor Genl. The printing was forced by Noah D. Thompson, delegate from Los Angeles, Calif."

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Copy of this report is being furnished to P.O. Inspector Williamson for his information.

SL:71

January 21, 1927.

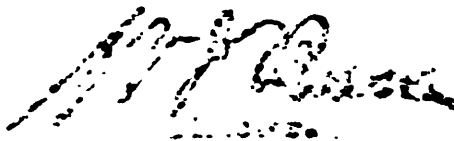
Mr. James B. Connelley,
P. O. Box 101,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith copy of a report in connection with
the murder of John J. Connelley.

It is requested that you bring it to the
attention of Post Office Inspector Williamson for his information.

Yours very truly,



REPORT MADE AT: NORFOLK, VA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/23/22.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/23/22.	REPORT MADE BY: H.S.WHITE.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. vs. MARCUS ^{C.}GARVEY -- 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 proves 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 entice 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. 129 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. An Provisional President he wore a vivid gown of green and red, and his supporters 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 groups, and central 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 over large profits and dividends to stockholders, and operate to their interest even when 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 listing 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 entanglements it went south 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 is now being made of the Yarmouth cannot be learned.

Pioneered 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, Australia, South and Central America, Europe, Asia and passengers."

"The Black Star Line will open up untold possibilities for the race. Stock will only to Negroes."

"You can buy one to 20 shares at \$10.00. 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 social ladder of individual and communal progress. If you have \$10, \$20 or \$5,000 to invest for profit, then buy our shares in the Black Star Line."

As has been indicated, the fate of the Black Star Line seems uncertain.

There was dissension even among the inner circle. The captain 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 time was spent between 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 rise to dizzy heights, and up to yesterday he stayed there, pulled down occasionally by misadventure, but not for long.

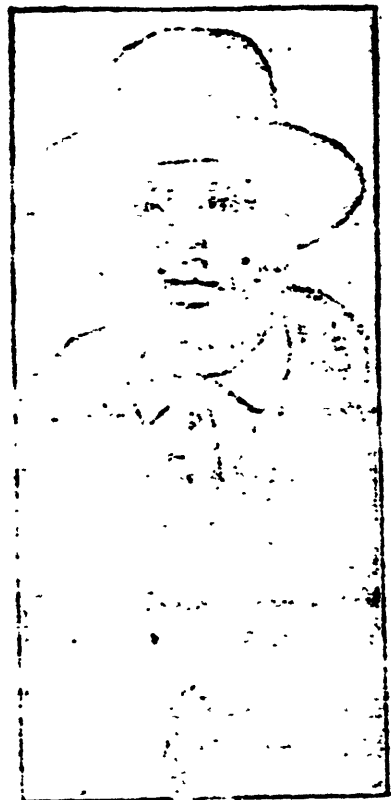
He had met temporary official setbacks previously. Assistant District Attorney Kuhn compelled Garvey to promise to cease selling stock of the Black Star Line in June, 1910. Cyril Briggs, editor of the Crusader, brought charges of criminal libel in the same period. Briggs opposed Garvey's plans, and Garvey, Briggs charged, called him a "white man." No newspaper record of the disposition of the case could be found.

Orator at Conventions.

It was during this period that Garvey's language from several platforms. His oratorical conventions were held in Harlem, and Garvey held forth in gaudy costume and fervid oratory.

Garvey's publicly announced aims are for the establishment of an independent Negro republic in Africa, with no admittance of ousting the European governments. All his negotiations were to be preliminary to this end.

Hearing on the charges will be held next Monday. Assistant United States District Attorney Joyce is prosecuting the case, and Department of Justice agents are aiding the Office Inspectors in the investigation.



MARCUS GARVEY.
BY WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER TESTERSON.

WJ:WT

January 24, 1922.

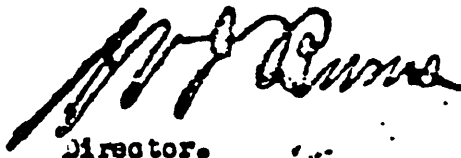
Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Special Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 221,
City Hall Station,
New York City.

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.

7L:72

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 steamer Orion.

The file indicates, however, that the Shipping Board has now on deposit and held 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 assumed 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. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J".

Director.

Inst of Spec. Sgt. in Char, 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
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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 Yarmouth.

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
8/25/20	Nitrate Agencies Co.	Services	4610.02
5/15/20	Anthony Oches Co.	Damage & Loss	2212.00
5/28/20	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. L. 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 \$515.76.

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 ~~Matthews~~ 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 o. Art. Charles J.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/3/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/31/22	REPORT MADE BY MORTIMER J. DAVIN
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs 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 THOMAS H. COERT, a stockholder in the Black Star Line, came to the Bureau office voluntarily, and made in substance the following statement:

"My name is THOMAS H. COERT; 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.

"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

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 145th 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. 2/5/22 1/31/22 BLACK STAR LINE E.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 THOMSON. 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 employes 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 FLARIS, 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 M.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 "Thyllis Wheatley."

MJD

25.

Specific instructions received

from Mr. Buch 2-1-22 -

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY:

Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 3, 1922

Feb. 1-3, 1922

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 ~~HELEN~~ WILSON 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 negroes 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

Harold Nathan.

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 opposi-
tion 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 litera-
ture; 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

Harold Nathan.

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 wave 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

190-1781-6

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

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 Koshier 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.

12

developments along these lines will be kept in touch with. GARVLY,
however, having left the City, this report is concluded.

CONCLUDED.

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. M. Thompson
George Tobias
Elie Garcia

and that the indictment will be filed and warr-
ants issued against defendants about February 14
or 15th.

Respectfully,

Thos. J. Spradley
Expert Bank Accountant.

WL:DJ

February 14, 1922.

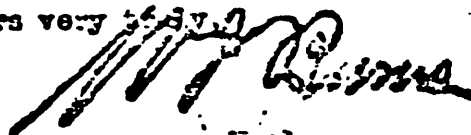
Madisonville, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of February 8, 1922, 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.

2-15-22

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE.

2-8-22 to
2-14-22, incl

REPORT MADE BY:

JAMES E. ALIOS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

U. S. VS. MERCUS GARVLY

Alleged Vio. Section 215 U.S.CC
Using the Mails in Furtherance of
a Scheme to Defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED

New York, N.Y.

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).

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.

Endeavors in this respect will not be made until after the grand jury has made its final report as to defendant Garvey.

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. ALLOS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. 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 ~~files~~ 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.

MEMO AND 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, harmonia, and nationalism of the Negro, and to hand down to posterity a Star of Empire - to restore to the world an Etalopian 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 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

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 any 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 a great deal of 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 per share prospective investors were informed in circulars sent by mail that the concern intended to buy one more steamship, in addition to 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 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 1917

190-1781-6

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 ~~xxxx~~ 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, Sr. 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 Mattuck 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. Mattuck 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. Mattuck'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.

hjd
MJD:LVH.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, N. Y.
March 2, 1942.

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 Matilla, Cuba,
as to the whereabouts of the s/s Manawha, a
vessel owned by the Black Star Line, Inc. and
if now at Matilla, 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, 1941, \$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 Merrill
Expert Bank Accountant.

COPIES RECEIVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE E. OSBORNE

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Indianapolis, Ind.	Mar. 6, '22	Mar. 6 '22	HUGH C. GARBER

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} ~~was~~ 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, 1920, who elected him president-general of the racial improvement association, 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 at 10 o'clock 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 stockily 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 physiognomy 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 or to

7-11-42

March 7, 1942.

Mr. L. B. Smith,
Office of the Chief Counsel,
State Department,
Washington, D.C.

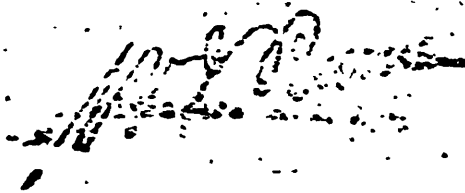
My dear Mr. Smith:

I have the honor to request certain information needed in connection with the case of *U. S. v. American Star Line, Inc.*, and *Marine Harvey et al.*, which I am certain can be obtained through the American Consul at London, Spain.

It is desired to know the whereabouts of the *S.S. Venetia*, a vessel owned by the American Star Line, Inc., and if this vessel is now at London, Spain, the date or day arrived there, present condition of the vessel and crew, if any, are reported against her. In August 31, 1941, she sailed from the Royal Bank of Canada 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

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

2/21/22/23/24

Martimer J. Davis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.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 service. 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~~ 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.E.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 Anos invited to the Bureau office one Louis LeMoith, 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 herx 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 "Zanawha" 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- $\frac{1}{4}$ %, 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 "Zanawha" 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 "Shady-side"

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 "Shady-side" are as follows:

Massachusetts Bonding Co. 6/20/21 filed by
Thompson - \$5,000.00

Garcia Sugars Comp., 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	\$2,260.00

(N.B. - These notes have since been satisfied, per B.S.L. books)

Independent wireless ref. 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. RUDOLPH 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. 39th St. and interviewed the President, Mr. Shilton, 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 alias 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 line 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 cut used, a ship was photographed with the real name concealed. An old ship, called the YARNOUTH, 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 YARNOUTH, 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 KANAKHA 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
6035
ORLANDO H. THOMPSON

Present:
Martino 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, 1933.

- 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'Zeefe & 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.

(Statement of Orlando M. Thompson 2.)

- 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 giving 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 this 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 assign 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. But as far as 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 back workings of the office.

Q. Have you any bank account yourself?

A. No sir.

(Statement of Orlando M. Thomas - 4.)

- 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 new 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 steamship Yarmouth as an asset?
A. It was during the contention was that the propaganda 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 Tennesson.
- Q. Then 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 passage 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 money was received on deposit when the ship 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 the 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 "Orly" 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 Carvey practically

utilized every chance we had of raising the fund.

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 fund.

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 stepped 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 money in connection with procuring the award.

Q. With reference to what 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 P. 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. \$200 a month.

(Statement of Orlando M. 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 remunerations, 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 \$22,000. I told him we were hauling 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 M. THOMPSON

this day of February, 1922.

.....
Notary Public

STATEMENT OF
0000
ANTHONY RUDOLPH SILVERSTEIN

Present:
Walter J. Davis, Special Agent
James Knox, Special Agent
F. J. Minnertis, 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 Silverstein, 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. Garvey the first time somewhere during the beginning of the war when I was at 25 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. Garvey, 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 what 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 Garvey 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 Garvey. I was given to understand that he was in the market for steamers. That's the second time I met him. He called 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 - this was, I think, all right - I tried to get in communication with Garvey at the time in reference to the steamers; but there was no talk. However, I could never get him on the telephone so I concluded there was nothing doing. I dropped it. Then the next I know of - when I met Mr. Thompson. I met him in the office of a Captain, a marine captain, accidentally. His name was Larive. He was a very prominent seaman. He was in connection with United States Marine Transportation Service. I had had some business dealings with that man and I incidentally had had some dealings with Larive. Of course, you see I have been dealing in steamships. I went to the office and talked to Larive and Larive called me to meet with Mr. Thompson, and they were located then at 150 West 45th Street and Larive got a letter that I had handled and that was the connection. I believe the Captain several years previously, of course, it was for the steamer that they wanted the engine and

(Statement of Anthon J. Tudel, Silverston - 5.)

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 given copies 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. Morrison, 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 \$23,000 - 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. Orion?

A. They paid me. I received a check I believe for \$500, you, 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

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 3/10/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/8/22	REPORT MADE BY Mortimer J. Davis
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

IN RE: US vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,
Via. Sec. 32, U.S.C. (Fighting 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.K. 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 purchase, 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 that he has

190-1781-6

Let ten shares (transferred March 21, 1943, No. 12310) to his credit.
Further, in addition, he was recently paid \$100.

If, upon investigation, it would appear that
the will will be a bona fide gift for the boy's benefit, I would suggest
that the gift statement be taken from him, care being given of such 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
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

IN RE: U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.S., (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 J.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 LeMoth, 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 8th 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.

Fortman J. ... via
James L. ...

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 \$175 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 Sagua Isabella, Cuba; thence to
Jamaica remaining two days at Kingston. When leaving New York the
boat had aboard a machine guns and cement consigned to Sagua Isa-
bella, as well as 23 passengers for Colon and Jamaica. On the
way down the ship developed boiler trouble, which was repaired in

Lemoth.

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. Lemoth was aboard in the same capacity. This is the trip on which the fatal whiskey cargo was carried. Lemoth 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 Lemoth, 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 Lemoth, as there were no passengers or cargo aboard for that point. This jump was ordered by Gervais. The boat had 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 "Manawha" which was about to be acquired; in fact he had charge of carrying out the specifications for the "Manawha" 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, Winward 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 "Manawha" 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." McLoth 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. McLoth has promised to obtain Wells' address for this Bureau.

McLoth 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 McLoth 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. McLoth 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, McLoth states he turned but \$500 over to the Black Star Line, the difference being expended by him on the printing of prospectus, hire of halls, board and lodging, travel expenses, expenses of having a file 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 \$30 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} received practically no cooperation from the Line, and finally became so distrustful 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 optimism by further dis-

Loebth

of stock.

Loebth can be seen at any time and, as stated, will testify to the facts outlined herein.

Mortimer J. Davis,
James W. Amos

March 6, 1922.

On this date MISS GWANDOLYN 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 1915.

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. And 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 S/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 C.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 or expenses, and so-much-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 Wilford 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 Brichlow 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.S.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 accounting given for the trip was "collecting".

190-1781-6

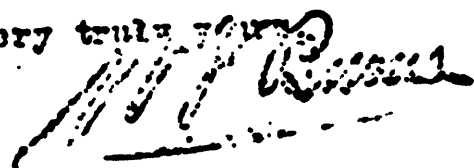
Miss Campbell wishes to make it very clear that she will assist the Government to the extent of her ability, but objects strenuously to being called to the witness stand, having fear for her personal safety. Arrangements have already been made to avail ourselves of her assistance, as the reports of Agent Amos will show. Miss Campbell is now employed in the office of a colored stock broker in Harlem, named Head. Many persons have come to that office recently endeavoring to dispose of their Black Star Line stocks. Head 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. CULL.

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 crime of the mails in a wholesale fraud in which he has stolen the lives' savings of many old 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 officials. 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 L. MOSS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE. U.S. Vs MARCUS GARVEY		Vio. 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 2376 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 Farril, 131 W. 138th St: NYC.....	10 shares
Sidney S. Bailey, 151 W. 140th St., NYC.....	150 shares
Mr. Dow, a/o Seally, 58 East 137th St. NYC.....	40 shares
John Johnson, 46 W. 141st St. NYC.....	- 5 shares
W. C. [unclear], 150 W. 141st St. NYC.....	
Jan. E. Simmons, 2524 Seventh Ave. NYC.....	10
R. Thompson, 619 Federal St., [unclear], 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:

At Baltimore, Md.

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.

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

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.

Wm. J. Burns Esq., Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of December 12, 1921 - G-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,

Wm. J. Burns

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	5,158.84	
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 13, 1922.

Thos. P. Merrilees
Expert Bank Accountant.

OFFICE OF
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JEM*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, 1431 S Street, N.W., by E. 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 W 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 Boyde, 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 Spears at 599 Lenox Ave.

Also called on Capt. Cockburn at 201 W. 128th St. where agent met Thomas Adams at 2164 Seventh Ave. NY. Thomas Adams stated that in March 21, 1921 he gave up his home in Detroit and

100-1781-6

came to New York to buy passage on the steamsip 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.

YWH:PMH

March 31, 1932

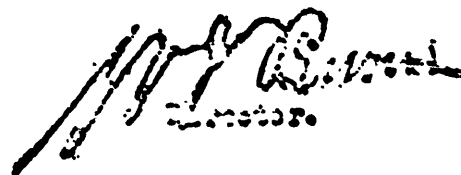
Mr. W. L. Hurley,
Office of the Under Secretary,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

I wish to thank you for your communication of the 29th instant, transmitting copy of despatch No. 151, 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 GARRETT.

Very truly yours,


Secretary.

March 31, 1932

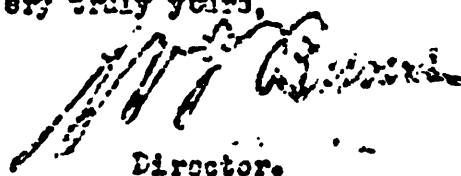
Mr. Thos. P. Bowdler,
P. O. Box 211 City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the
investigation of the HINKEL STAR LINE, in re CARLOS GARCIA,
et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of despatch No. 111,
dated 1/27/32, 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 or date of origin as the State Department advises
be made public.

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
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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 Bayne, 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. 135th 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 H. J. Davis - see Agent Davis' report for March 25, 1922.

100-1781-6

WVH:PMH

April 4, 1922

Mr. Thos. P. Merrill, .
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring further to your letter of March 2, 1922, requesting certain information relative to the Steamship "Manatua" from the American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, there is transmitted herewith photostatic copy of a despatch, dated March 21, 1922, from the Consul at Antilla, Cuba, furnishing the information desired.

Very truly yours,


Director

Enclosure

VMI:PLH

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, (30-195.11/2077) in which you transmitted copy of a despatch, dated March 21, 1922, from the American Consul at Matanzas, 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: J. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.
Wio. Sec. 215, US33.

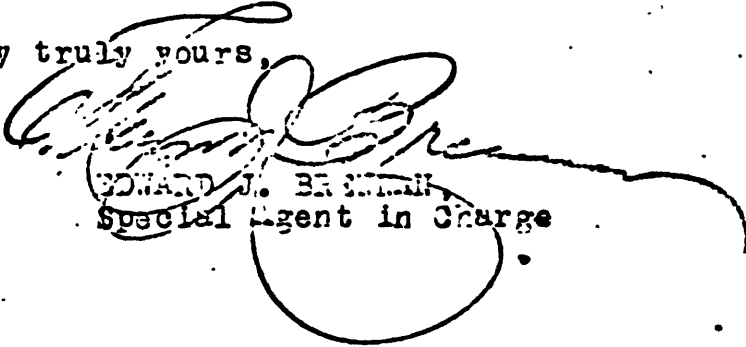
Dear Sir:-

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 in his request sometime ago, but that he was unable to obtain statements from them. Therefore, he suggested that Agent J. Jones of this office go to those cities and interview these people. Mr. Williamson was thereupon advised by Agent Davis that the matter would be taken up with the Director as his 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 or such action as he may deem advisable in the premises.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge

EJD/AJD

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. O.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 E. 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 ~~xxxx~~ 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.

100-1781-6

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
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.
 Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C., Using Mails to Defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On the 18th inst. Agent received information from Confidential Employee #800 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 I. 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 himself Silverston had but \$12,500 of this amount left, which he handed to the Shipping Board. It has been impossible up to this time to obtain a clear explanation from Silverston or anyone else as to just 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 \$22,500 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, Carvey, 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 Carvey 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.

WTR:241

April 25, 1932

Mr. Thomas P. Merrill, Jr.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with your investigation of the activities of the I. W. O., in re. Case No. 100, 000, 000, there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent Mortimer J. Davis of the New York office, under date of April 20, 1932.

I might further advise you at this time that upon receipt of a notice that survey was attempting to recover the good faith deposit in the custody of the Shipping Board it is being set up with that Board and learned that they would make no return of this money as long as indictments are pending against the officers of this company.

If you think that the suggestion of Agent Davis, to the effect that further inquiry should be made at the Shipping Board relative to the persons who issue the good faith deposit, will 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. MARCUS 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 employes 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

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: APR. 29, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE APR. 21 to 29 1932	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES H. MOON
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. HERBES 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 him on 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 Lola 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. G. A. French, colored, who is an attorney with offices at 200 N. 135th 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 48 shares.

Agent called on Fred Powell, 135th St. & Lenox Ave; he was out but agent will call again. Also called on Leverand Garner, 18 1/2 Lenox Ave. who had promised to get Wilfred Smith's address for agent, but a

V.M:W

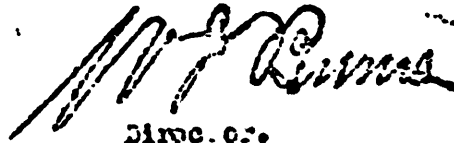
April 29, 1922.

Mr. J. H. Cox,
Room 211, 1111 Broadway Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As a result of an interview had with you in January 1922,
I enclose herewith statement of the amounts paid to Morris Gifford
as salary by the Commission, with which he was affiliated during
the calendar years 1919 to 1921, this statement being taken from
the books by the First Bank Accountant Thomas P. Morriles of this
Bureau.

Yours very truly,



Sir: or.

enc.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
P.O. Box 847--Dunn Ave. Station.
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1922.

SUBJECT: * Black Star Line, Inc.

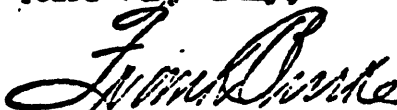
Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

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 us 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 BULL, Manager,
Division of Investigation,
U.S.S. Emergency Fleet Corporation.

FB:PC:LM

100-1781-6

7-11-32

April 25, 1932.

Mr. Frank B. Rowland,
Director, Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Confirming the above conversation of the 27th instant
in your letter of April 11, relative to the officials
of the Elmer Strassler, Inc., I beg to advise that the records of
this office show that on February 17, 1932, indictments were found
by the Federal grand jury at New York City against Thomas Carver,
President, Elmer Strassler, Inc.; Eli Garcia, secretary, and
C. J. Johnson, chairman, for the violation of Section 15 of
the United States Criminal Code or Used 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 MAILS 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 L. AMOS
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. VS. MERCUS 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.

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
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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 Philis 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.Z. 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. J. 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 Philis Wheatley. Agt will see her at a later date.

WTH:PLM

May 15, 1922

Mr. Thomas P. Merrilee,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., in re JAMES W. 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.

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. Donen St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
E. E. Anderson, c/o Wm. Frazier, 1910 Euclid Av.
Philadelphia, Pa.
M. H. Hazelwood, 1928 No. Warnock 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
Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y. INDIANAPOLIS	DATE WHEN MADE: May 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE May 15 to 22 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Section 215 C.V. 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. 132nd 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 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 transactions 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. Agent 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 8140
POST OFFICE BOX 281
CITY HALL STAT 644

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 31, 1922.

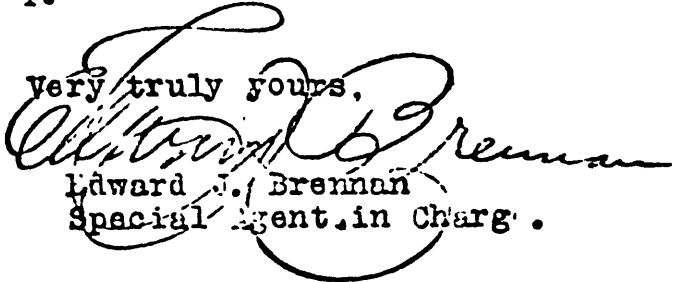
U. S. VS. MERCUS GARVELY
Vio. Sec. 215 U.C. Using Mails in furtherance
of a scheme to defraud.

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.

190-1781-6

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 of it. He has now put it in the hands of an attorney for collection.

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, 1202 Herren 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, 2426 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 10, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6-6-22 to 6-12-22	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
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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 L. H. Anderson and Wm. Frazier supposed to live at 1910 Euclid Ave./but as Luclid Ave. Philadelphia 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.

Philadel.

Agent also interviewed Mrs. Ellen 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 23, 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 "KANAWAH." 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 \$165.00, 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: 6/25-26/33	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew H. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF M. G. MARCUS GARVEY, JR. AND ASSOCIATES IN CONNECTION WITH THE BLACK STAR LINE, USING THE BANK OF AMERICA.

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 121st 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 21st 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 75 West 121st St.

-2-

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. B. Stewart, 223 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.

MADE BY
J. H. ...

PLACE WHERE MADE:
New Orleans, La.

DATE WHEN
June 23, 1922

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
June 23, 1922

OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

MARSHAL 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 LaShore 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 in 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 "JIMCROW" laws for the whites, if they so desired.

The meeting was not of a racial nature, and was on entirely different lines than the other lectures delivered by subject.

Matter closed.

V.H:DJ

June 28, 1922.

Mr. T. P. Harrison,
Expert 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.	June 19th to 26th, 1922, incl.	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. M. 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 MOHAMED 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 "NEGRO 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. ✓

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.

190-1781-6

Information having been furnished by Agent Scully to the

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 3, 1922.

Andrew L. 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, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 1st and 2nd, 1922.	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 GARVEY :

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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 5, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 3rd & 4th, incl. 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 mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y. *

JULY 3rd, 1922.

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, 1922:

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 K. 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 BUDY, of St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of having him take an official position with the BLACK STAR LINE. BUDY is said to have been the leader of the St. Louis riot; that GASPER 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 SIMMONS 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.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922.

Andrew W. 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	REPORT MADE BY: incl. 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 6th, 1932. 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, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 5th to 7th, 1922 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.D. (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 137th 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. L. 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 H. 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 8:30 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 12, 1933

Mr. J. P. ...
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in connection with the investigation of the ...
... I am enclosing herewith copy of report of Special Agent ... of our New York office, under date of July 6, 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, 1922.

U.S. VS HENRY GARY et al
Vio. Sections 37 & 215 U.C.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.

(COPIED)

MLJ JJJ

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

New York

JUL 11, 1922.

Bureau of Investigation,
23 Park Row,
New York City.

Sirs:

There has been handed to Mr. Mattuck, a communication from counsel for Marcus Garvey in which communication the request is made that Garvey'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, 1932.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 8, 9, 10, 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 the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

JULY 8th:

Today I had a talk with F. DAVIS, #26 West 131st 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 KU 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 KU 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 L. Battle.

on 109th 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 15th, 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 EU KLUX PLAN, 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 135th 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. ALONDOR 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 12th, 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 propaganda. 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 H. 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 AMERICA 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. ETHEL 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 propganda 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.

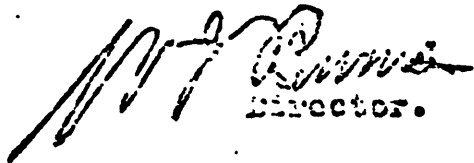
July 17, 1932

Mr. J. P. Harrigan,
U.S. Bureau, Wash. D.C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with
your investigation of the "Bureau of Investigation", 1932. -
I have enclosed herewith a copy of report of Special Agent James W. Smith
of the New York office, under date of July 13, 1932.

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 propaganda 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 DU SE ALI MOHAMAD 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. TECLIPSON, 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 20, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 17 & 18, 1922.	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 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. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 30th, 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. W. 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 DEKER, 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 :

--3

July 20th, 1922. Andrew H. 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.

V:PMH

July 25, 1942

Mr. Theo. P. Merrill, Jr.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in
connection with your investigation of the MARCH
Company, Inc., 111 1/2 Avenue of the Americas, New York,
I have attached herewith a copy of report of Special
Agent James H. Galt 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, MCCRE 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. C.E. STEWART of 223 West 155th 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 25, 1922.

Andrew W. Pattle

District Attorney, and rely upon McLECHARD'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.N.I.A. He was very enthusiastic over the fact that he had been victorious at the election of officers last week. He stated that CARVEY had

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 its 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.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 15th to 25, 1922. incl.	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 SUAREY 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.

190-1781-6

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.

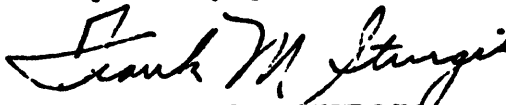
Attention Mr. Hoover-2-

Dear Sir:-

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/11:
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 300 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 300 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

2

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 encouced 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 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 also 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 propaganda, 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 propaganda, 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 won't 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 than to hang it up in our homes. Have you ever thought of it, now we have swallowed the other fellow's propaganda, followed the other fellow's way of thinking -- that is why 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 than 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 propaganda 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 Britian 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 going 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

7

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 New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/1/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/22 to 29/22 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: 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 Tailors' 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 129 7.

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. J. 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 had 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's paw 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 Ku 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 151st 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 Eakens.

I attended a meeting at 153rd St. and Lenox Avenue at which meeting Carpenter spoke against the management of this government. During the meeting John T. Morris of 210 West 153rd 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, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 4th to 11, 1932, 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 26th 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: New York, Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-4-31	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-30-31	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle
TITLE AND NATURE OF CASE: U. S. vs. HENRY GALT, et 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 135th 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 present,

Andrew N. Battle for July 29 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 136th 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 29-31. 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.

100-1781-6

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 5100
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

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

August 4th, 1922.

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

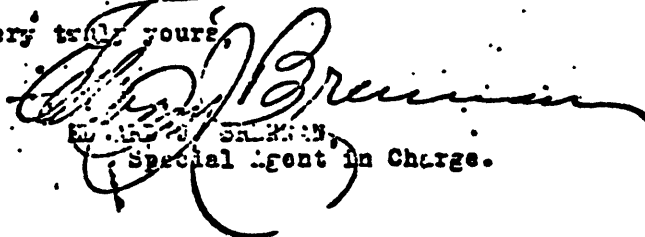
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
Re: Marcus Garvey - Violation
Sec. 215, U.S.C.S.

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,


E. J. BRENNAN,
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 139th 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 services you have rendered in the name of Africa.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

President-General,
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

WG/L

July 24, 1922.

General
Secretary
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 theretofore regarded as) in a class with these 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 crime 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 our... have in the United States for what the Klan, and not... Klan, can ever give us Africa?

if it is ever to be possible for you to negotiate a worse... than the Black Star Line, this must be it. In the deal... if at a very great expense, you did actually get some... safe when in a good harbor, -- but in this K.K.K. Get absolutely nothing for the group, and for yourself, you... a little from him -- perhaps -- to exploit the more... parts of the group in the Klux-ridden section of the country. ...e no dependable... for that yet. The oppressor will not... toward any influence but proposes to fool and dis... "black... and convert their minds from seeking... into... so fooled and deluded; it will make... -- You imply that the Klan is... Africa. Well, that

Page - 3.

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 dispersed 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 Nobleman. 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. AMOS.
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 propoganda, 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. MANEODI, 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. MANEODI 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

U.S. VS. JESSE GARVEY Aug. 9, 1921.

JAMES E. MOY.

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 MANCEDI on GARVEY and his schemes. MANCEDI was authorized to write this pamphlet by the tribe which sent him to America. Agent has learned that copy of pamphlet written by MANCEDI has already been sent to Washington, but if the Department wants another, will send it.

PUNISH
"KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE LIGHT" (ZU KLUX KLAW)

In the simplest words possible the purpose of our organization is to transport all "Negroes" in the United States to Africa. As there is 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 against other things to assist the coons to the conclusion that it is to their interest to place the Atlantic Ocean between themselves and the members of the "KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE LIGHT".

The first step of this progress is persuasion in 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 desires 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 from whence they came. Nor is the press to be idle, all manner of newspapers, papers, 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 Negro 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 any old place rather than remain in this country. With this much accomplished, an agreement 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 the 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 trade in the bargain.

We must send agents among the Negroes, to encourage the emigration by telling them of the doll and oil, and the rich soil, where cotton and all kinds of fruit grow wild. There are no white men to rob their corn and burn their men, where they can have officers and 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 arrangements to go. They will be found quite willing, for they can be made to feel as dissatisfied with conditions as we are, as an old Negro has expressed it "the situation as vacant".

Transportation must be furnished them or if possible have them to furnish their own ships. The wife of the Negro will cause him to pay his own fare. The following is a simple plan we can get rid of the Negro, - - - is desirable. This country has been the dumping ground of the world for slaves. It is our duty. Let us 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 experience is in it all. It has been authoritatively said "there is a law of God over the constitution". The Negro was brought here to do things with his hands; now they 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 era of invention and commerce and we know it to be so to who look on everything from a standpoint of profit and loss. The preparation of the Gospel does not appeal to them. A material motive alone will win with them. Let us not despair for it does not seem a prospect to see that a lively commerce will spring up between the United States and our Africans. My judicious dealings our foreign commerce will be greatly augmented.

The plan is before you from beginning to end, it is strictly non-sectarian and considering the tremendous consequences its rejection will have upon the people. It behooves you to give it your earnest consideration. We have a great crisis to meet. Let us have no party spirit, or let our country fall into the hands of the Negroes. Shall we permit this Government of the people for the people of the people to perish and the earth? You forbid! Let us rather constitute one unit will eliminate the curse of the Nation, by "RIGHT AND LIBERTY OF ALL MANKIND" and receive the blessings 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 punish them.

Instead of the old confiding ex-slave, we introduce to you the power back of today; and what a combination he is; lazy, treacherous, dishonest - in fact he imitates 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 multiplication of the full-blooded Negro is a serious problem, but the multiplication of the tea-baggers is a greater danger. The very fact that the infusion of white blood elevates the Negro, makes for a more serious situation: one-third-fourth-blood and the half-breed and the one-fourth breed, with all the brains intact, and intellectual abilities inferior to the white races that are more formidable than giving rise to greater apprehensions for our future.

Wherever you find the Negro, and you find him everywhere, you will see a greater or lesser number of mulattoes. Under present conditions there is no possible way to prevent the multiplication. Not one Negro vote in a thousand is cast and that one is worthless in so far as it requires a little more influence to get her than does the common herd. What is it if the white man that needs 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 gentlemen will not advise themselves with such practices, and condemn it with greater severity than any one. They see clearly the disastrous results it will have upon our people.

The disfranchised negro; it is he, the ravenous brute whom you hear the politician shout, and that. Because a few of these illiterate masses are daily advised upon the stability of our government and are upon the intelligence of its citizens. The man who is unable to read a section of the constitution is not qualified to exercise the responsibility of the ballot. To allow any man to vote over twenty-one years to vote regardless of qualifications is to jeopardize the local government, a thing we will not stand. THE BIRMO BUREAU CO.

Note: The foregoing was addressed to a negro through an error. Many corrections in spelling have been made in the copying.

Copy.

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 L. 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. Toot, 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. N. 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. H. 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. Norris, W. H. 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

190-1781-6

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 against 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. N. 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 W. H. H. H.	PLACE WHERE MADE W. H. H. H.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/15/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/9-11-11-11
TITLE OF CASE AND BRIEF STATEMENT OF NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION. Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.J. Selling 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.I.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. LUDA 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 GARVEY 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 "Necessity

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. MACEY who informed me that WILLS MOSAS 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.

190-1781-6

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 Totentate. 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. EFFA BUSELL 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. G. 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

E. J. 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 H. 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 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. N. 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.

100-1781-6

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. ALBOS
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 MAHAMAD 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 L. Battle.
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. VS. LARCUS GARVEY, VIOLATION SEC. 215 - USING LAIS IN PER-
TRENANCE 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 Mr. 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. G. B. Stewart called to see me and told me he 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. Ford, 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 they did not like 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, 103 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. N. 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. E. 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 151st 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. H. 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.