



# **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY**

**FILE NUMBER: 190-1781-6**

**PART: 3 OF 6**



## **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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MARCUS GARVEY

part 3 of 6 parts

100-443881-22

### TYPE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

CHARACTER OF CASE

In re: U. S. vs. BLACK STAR LINE (Miriam Turner, et al)  
Violation Sec. 210, U.S.C.A., Using Mails to Defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:

I am attaching summary report compiled by me, made up of statements made to the public and sent through the mails by Marcus Garvey and other defendants in this case.

This report is self-explanatory.

451-70-1105

... of the ... ..

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study, which is to determine the effect of the new curriculum on the students' learning outcomes.

22. (10)

190-1781-6

NOVEMBER 11, 1932.

U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

(MARCESS GARVEY, et al.)

SUMMARY Report.

By Mortimer J. Davis/

This report is intended to be a summary of the public announcements and statements of the Black Star Line, principally through the medium of the "Negro World," the weekly newspaper of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. That most of the statements of the Black Star Line as to financial condition were not founded on the strict truth, and that many of them were knowingly, if not purposely, false, will be apparent from a comparison between the statements quoted herein and the actual condition of the corporation at the various periods covered as indicated in the report prepared by expert bank accountants Messrs. [redacted] from the books of the company. It will be shown below that practically at all times the officers of the Black Star Line, Inc. who are now under indictment, for the purpose of selling stock to the public, led everyone to believe that the company was financially solvent; that there would be a financial return on the investment in the way of dividends; that the company was officered by persons experienced and capable in the handling of maritime affairs and that on the whole the Black Star Line was a successful enterprise commercially and financially. That the company was in a solvent condition during any part of its existence is disproved by the accountants' examination of the corporation books and records. Likewise this report shows, and it is admitted by the officers of the company, that no dividend of any kind was ever paid to stockholders nor was there ever a reserve or surplus for such purpose. Among the corporation officers who are under indictment, there was but one who had the least experience with the handling of ships, O. W. Johnson by name, and his connection with that business had been in the capacity of a clerk in a West Indian concern for a short period.

This report will be concerned with the more general activities of the Black Star Line, Inc., leading up to the violation charged in this case, i.e., the fraudulent use of the mails in connection with the W. E. B. DuBois Chestley. For the purpose of indicating that the "DuBois Chestley" incident was not an isolated one in the history of that company, but is rather the outcome of the reckless, hasty and questionable business policy upon which the Black Star Line has been run from its inception and the manner in which it has handled the funds entrusted to it by a gullible and believing public.

As a new corporation, the Black Star Line was chartered on 11-27-31 and its first capital stock was later increased to \$1,000,000. The first meeting of the board of stockholders during July, 1932, on which both of the men under indictment were present, was held.

at Carnegie Hall, N. Y., for this purpose, at which Marcus Garvey, President of the Black Star Line, was the principal speaker. Garvey, in the course of his speech stated to the audience that the Black Star Line contemplated the launching of a steamer on October 1st, to Africa, (Largo S. Oct. 10.) Just what ship Garvey had in mind is not known, but it is a fact that when he made this remark to the audience, which was later put into printed form and sent through the mails, the Black Star Line did not have in its possession any ship fit for passage to Africa. Undoubtedly Garvey contemplated the sale of sufficient stock to purchase such a ship by October 1st, but the records show that up to that date about \$50,000. worth of stock had been sold and paid for. This amount, of course, might have been sufficient for a first or initial payment on a good ship, yet there was no assurance that the public would continue to support the scheme by the further purchase of stock to provide the added funds needed; likewise, the corporation minute book shows (see purchase of "Yarmouth") that such a ship could have been obtained had the line been able to pay cash. Failing and the promise, however, Garvey, evidently realizing that they were in no position to make it good, entered upon a public campaign of advertisements and speechmaking, made up largely of gross misstatements and exaggerations, also he entered upon the corporation an extensive contract with Harris, Merrill & Co., steamship agents, for the charter and final purchase of the "Yarmouth" which in itself indicates the unbusinesslike and inexperienced manner in which he was handling the company's funds. The history of these negotiations is gone into fully in the report of Accountant Herrileas and my previous reports.

The ensuing advertising campaign carried on the waves of the "Negro World" is best illustrated by various quotations. Many of them occupied full pages, and practically all carried a picture of a large, ocean-going steamship. One of the first, in the issue for August 30th, 1919, reads:

**"OVER THE TOP"  
What?**

A direct Line of steamships, to be owned, controlled and manned by negroes, to reach the negro peoples of the world.

(Drawing of steamship)

**THE BLACK STAR LINE, INC.**

Capitalized at \$500,000. under the laws of the State of Delaware.

100,000 shares of common stock now on sale  
at par value of .50. each for a limited time  
only, at the office of the corporation, 66  
West 125th Street, L. Y. City, Phone-----

The Black Star Line, Inc. is the result of a far-reaching effort on the part of Dr. Marcus Garvey, world-famed Negro orator, who in May 1897 formed a society known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League of which he is now President General.

The Association now has enrolled membership of 15,000 persons, with branches all over the U.S., Canada, South and Central America, the West Indies and Africa, etc."

(Note: Underlining mine--H. J. D.)

Here we have Garvey stating that the Black Star Line is "His." And undoubtedly it was, for although when circumstances make it necessary, he will throw blame for failures on "dishonest associates," practically every witness examined by Agents of the Department of Justice up to this time states emphatically that at no time during the career of the Black Star Line did anyone dare even suggest anything not fully in accordance with Garvey's own plans or ideas without fear of being branded a "traitor" and facing instant dismissal. Instances of this are numerous. Note also that this advertisement states that the U. N. I. A., the parent of the Black Star Line, has an enrolled membership of 15,000 persons. It will be interesting to note how, in a short time, this membership suddenly increased to 2,000,000, 3,000,000 and finally "over 4,000,000." The Association books are in such a jumbled condition that the actual membership is unattainable, but surely, if we are to place any reliance upon the recorded amount of dues paid into the organization, either its membership was not even near those figures or the advertisements wilfully lied for the purpose of leading the negro public to the belief that the Black Star Line "was backed (financially) by the full strength of the Universal Negro Improvement Association's 4,000,000 members."

On October 31st, 1919, with much pomp and ceremony, the S. S. "Yarmouth", called by the Black Star Line the "Frederick Douglass," was exhibited to the public as "the property of the Black Star Line." In the "Negro World" for November 8, 1919, over his signature, Garvey stated:

"We have launched the first ship of the Black Star Line, the S. S. Frederick Douglass."

"The first step, the S.S. Frederick Douglass is now afloat, and it is the determination of the directors to float a ship every two months, and we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, on the first of January, 1920.....The Phyllis Wheatley will be put on the African route and sail between America, Liberia and Sierra Leone, West Africa." .....

The "Yarmouth" then, is the ship which Garvey, in August, 1919, promised would sail for Africa on October 31st. However, he failed to tell his stockholders and the public that on October 31st, when the "Yarmouth" (alias "Frederick Douglass") was "launched" that it did not belong to the Line because they were not able to procure the cash necessary to buy her, and failing in this had temporarily chartered it from the owners. Yet previous to this, on September 27th (see Negro World, Page 1,) Garvey, over his own signature stated:

"The first ship of the Black Star Line was inspected at 135th Street and the North River in New York City Sunday, Sept. 14, by fully 4,000 members of the race. This ship, that is to be rechristened the "Frederick Douglass," will be ready and will sail from New York on the first of October as the property of the Negro people of the world, purchased through the stockholders of the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation."

As a matter of fact, this boat did not pass to the ownership of the Black Star Line until they received the bill of sale from the

owners, many months later, the delay being caused by the Line's inability to meet its payments. The "Yarmouth" (the name was never officially changed to the "Frederick Douglass") did not sail for Africa, nor was it ever intended for that purpose. Mr. Merrilees' report will show that, after paying a considerable sum as an initial payment on this boat to the owners and failing to raise the balance necessary to obtain it, Carvey contracted for its charter for a trip to the West Indies. In addition to paying a monthly sum for this, the cost price of the ship was raised considerably from the original cash offer. The circumstances are plain, however. The Line had to have a ship at all costs to make good its many promises and enhance the stock selling possibilities in such acquirement. Thus they entered into the various agreements with Harriss, Masill & Co. to purchase, for \$168,000, in addition to the price for charter, this thirty year old ship in dilapidated condition, and this at a time when many and good ships could have been obtained at ridiculously low prices. The subsequent history of the "Yarmouth" is covered in Accountant Merrilees' report.

The advertisement quoted above was of course changed in text from time to time and some of the phrases added are noteworthy. Following the "launching" of the "Yarmouth," scarcely full page ads were carried in the "Negro World." In the issue for November 8, 1919, page 5, we find the following in an advertisement:

"A great victory was gained for the race when the first ship, S.S. Yarmouth, to be rechristened the S.S. Frederick Douglass, was launched on Friday, Oct. 31. This ship will trade between New York, the West Indies and Panama, carrying freight and passengers. We want your help to launch a ship every two months until the Negro becomes a power in the maritime world. Help yourself to make money and become prosperous. Untold profits will be gathered from the various Negro countries of the world for those who invest now.

.....  
 "Send in any buy your shares today.  
 THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

.....  
 "The association (U.N.I.A. and A.C.L.U.) now has a membership of over two million persons....."

"THE BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,  
 is backed today in its operations by full strength of its organization--to say the least of millions of other Negro men and women in all parts of the world.  
BUY YOUR SHARES TODAY AND NOT TOMORROW."

The "Yarmouth" was never rechristened the "Frederick Douglass" because the Canadian authorities (the boat was owned by a Canadian Corporation) would not transfer its registry, not being satisfied that the Black Star Line was officered by responsible persons. Documentary evidence of this is available. And Carvey knew this when the above statement was made, for a Black Star Line, Ltd. of Canada was formed, to circumvent the ruling, without success. Note also that, instead of "being launched for Africa" the Yarmouth is now advertised to "ply between New York, the West Indies and Panama." Regarding the statement that freight and passengers would be carried, the books of the company show that this was accomplished on its few trips at a noted loss in each instance. Then, in the ad, the negro public is told to "help yourself to make money and

become prosperous," and that "untold profits will be gathered.... for those who invest now." Rather than making profit, the "Yarmouth" like all the boats acquired by the Line, was a losing proposition at every stage of the game, but instead of taking the first loss and mending its ways, or informing its stockholders and the public of the temporary setback, the Directors, led by Garvey, continued to advertise the "money making possibilities" of the investment and sunk more and more of the public's money into this boat. The former captain of the "Yarmouth", Joshua Cockburn, and the purser, George LeMoith, are Government witnesses and are willing to testify to the manner in which this vessel was handled. Cockburn states he was captain in name only and that Garvey was "captain on land as well as on sea." LeMoith tells a startling story of wasteful expenditures on the "Yarmouth," particularly in the West Indies. He has telegrams and other documents to show that, from New York, the boat was ordered to various places in the West Indian Islands merely for the purpose of exhibiting it to the public and selling stock. On none of these trips did the boat carry sufficient passengers or freight to justify the expenses for the trip. Even on the boat's return to the United States, LeMoith and Cockburn are able to show that despite the fact that the boat had aboard a perishable cargo for New York, Garvey ordered it to Boston "because he wanted to show it to the people" for the purpose of selling stock. Of course the cargo was spoiled and resulted in one of the many libels which were subsequently filed against the ship.

Note also in this advertisement that the membership of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. "which is backing the Black Star Line in full strength" has suddenly jumped from 15,000 to 2,000,000. Garvey and his officers will either have to admit that this is false or explain why the association books do not show dues from anywhere near the latter number. Of course they may claim that the Line had the "moral" support of that number, but is that the impression conveyed by the wording of the advertisement?

As I have stated above, this period of the Line's existence was marked by much stock selling activity and the advertising campaign was supplemented by speechmaking, throughout the country in negro centers. An army of speakers headed by Garvey toured the various large cities during the latter part of 1919 to gather in the spoils. In addition, each issue of the "Negro World," organ of the U. N. I. A. and of which Garvey is and always has been the Managing Editor, carried stirring articles signed by Garvey calling for subscriptions to stock, as well as stenographic reports of the speeches delivered at various points. One such article signed by Garvey appears in the issue for September 27, 1919, (Page 1) in which he states:

"The par value of the stock will go up."

"Buy your shares today and you will make money in the next few months....."

"If you have \$500 to invest for profit, then invest it now in the Black Star Line....."

In the "Negro World" for November 22, 1919, Page 1, Garvey, over his signature states:

"Every negro may rise to fortune and to greatness by investing today and night now in the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation. Opportunity knocks at every man's door but once, and it is knocking now for you."



In the "Negro World" for November 29, 1919, Page 1,  
Garvey stated:

"We shall start steamship lines, factories and banks.....

"If you men and women of the race desire, therefore, to  
be partners in the great cause of a remodeled world  
wherein the Negro shall merit respect and esteem, then  
I say unto you:.....  
.....Join the Black Star Line Steamship  
Corporation to float a new ship every two months.

"The second ship of the Black Star Line will be launched  
between January and February, 1920, for the African  
trade....."

By what means Garvey intended or hoped to "float" a ship every two  
months is not known, especially when one takes into consideration  
the fact that he had been unable up to that time to pay for the one  
already "purchased." And here again he speaks of launching a  
ship of the Black Star Line "for the African trade."

In the "Negro World" for December 13, 1919, Garvey said:

"For God's sake and the Race's sake, don't allow anxious  
Negro crooks to launch any scheme at your expense to rob  
you of your money and to set back the race one hundred  
years. You may invest your money to bring you profit  
by buying your shares in the Black Star Line."

By December 27, 1919, however, Garvey had doubled (on paper at  
least) the number of ships the Black Star Line intended to float  
for while, on November 22nd (see above) he suggested a ship "every  
two months," a little more than a month following he said:

"Whilst 1919 gave us one ship I am now appealing to  
the race the world over to so resolve on the 1st of  
January, 1920, that by the 1st of December, 1920,  
the Black Star Line may be able to present to the  
world twelve new ships owned and manned by the negro  
race."

During the period covered by the statements quoted above,  
the "Yarmouth" (or "Frederick Douglass," as Garvey insisted upon  
calling it) had reached Cuba after many difficulties. This was  
hailed with much joy by the line officials in New York, who held  
celebrations and meetings of various kinds at which "this wonderful  
achievement" was the signal for more stock selling. As a matter of  
fact, the pomp and ceremony attending the sailing from New York and  
arrival at Cuba of this boat was of such tremendous proportions  
that it overshadowed completely any thought of efficiency and  
economy in the running of the boat; no one appeared interested to  
know what connection this had with the making of profit for the  
stockholders or the company treasury or how it was providing for  
future dividends. It was admitted to the writer by at least two of  
the four indicted officers of the Black Star Line and several other  
officers who may be witnesses, that the "Yarmouth" was generally  
regarded as a "preparade ship" for the further sale of stock and  
for no other purpose, and I will show later in this report that  
Garvey so admitted, under oath, on the witness stand. I believe,  
also, that the corporation minute book contains a statement of this  
kind made by one of the officers at a meeting of the Board of  
Directors (see Accountant Leilles' report.) This is but a single

instance of the manner in which Garvey was spending the money entrusted to him by the unfortunate stockholders who, of course, knew nothing of the "inner workings."

Following the "tremendous success" of the Yarmouth, Garvey decided to increase the capital stock of the corporation, so, during February, 1920, at a special meeting of the stockholders the capital stock was increased to \$10,000,000.

Despite this "success" however there was much dissention and dissatisfaction among many of the stockholders over the reckless management of the company. This was brought to a climax by the seizure of the "Yarmouth" by the United States Marshal when the ship was forced to return to port during January, 1920, with a cargo of whiskey. This publicity undoubtedly affected the sale of stocks, and, finally, being forced to render some explanation and reassurance to the people, he, (Garvey) on February 4th, addressed them at Liberty Hall, New York. His speech is reported in the "Negro World" for February 14th, 1920, under the caption "THE REAL FACTS ABOUT THE BLACK STAR LINE GIVEN BY ITS PRESIDENT IN NOTABLE ADDRESS AT LIBERTY HALL." Of course Garvey charged that all reports that the Black Star Line was not the success it claimed to be were "plots by the enemy." In the early part of his speech he states:

"If anybody had anything to ask about the Black Star Line the proper person to ask is the president of the Black Star Line. If there is any information to be given he at least ought to know more about matters than anybody else."

Garvey then launched into an explanation of the whiskey deal, the summons to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury, and the manner in which he had "settled" the matter with the District Attorney, intimating strongly that the trouble was the result of dishonest "enemies" of the Line. Yet, in view of his statement quoted above, he sidesteps the issue by saying almost in the same breath:

"The cargo for the ship was contracted for during my absence in Canada when I went on vacation. When I came back I found the situation on my hands, and I had to deal with it so as to protect the interests of the corporation."

This would indicate (and I think Garvey so intended to indicate) that "something had been put over" on him during his absence. But in the very next paragraph of his speech he is reported as saying:

"I realized when the cargo was contracted for that we had a big job on our hands. I tried to complete the job by sending the ship away, even though they plotted at the last moment to hold up the ship..... We had as officers of the corporation performed our duty when we handed the ship over to our captain. The moment he cleared we were no longer responsible for the ship....."

So that he apparently contradicts himself in the same speech, for, according to the above, he did have full knowledge of the contract before the ship sailed. If the cargo and contract were so undesirable, why did he, as President, permit the deal to go through? Captain Joshua Cockburn and E. D. Smith-Green, government witnesses, can testify fully regarding this incident. Here again it is interesting to note that whenever anything "serious" occurs Garvey is conveniently absent. Dismissing this matter, however, Garvey told his

audience of the "strength" of the corporation and asked for their continued support, assuring them that although the course of the Line had been beset with troubles and setbacks, it was "as solid as a rock"--

"Up to now we have not sacrificed anything. We have not lost anything. Those of you who have invested \$5. or \$100. in the Black Star Line, you have not lost anything. Your \$5. or \$100. are still there, and we are expecting to give you your dividends no matter how small, at the end of the first financial year when it comes.....

.....  
"When the white man buys one ship and it goes down, does he cry? No! He buys ten more. And it is the same with the New Negro. If he goes into business he goes into it with the same spirit and determination. If he loses one ship he is prepared to put up two more. Anyhow, we are not at the point where we are expecting any failure, but, on the contrary, the Black Star Line is stronger than ever. From the time we started we have been growing, growing to now, and we are the strongest now, and on Sunday we will present you with the first certificates stamped with the ten million dollar capital of the Black Star Line. And at the same time we will present you with the certificate of the Negro Factories Corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000. Therefore, we have absolutely nothing to worry about, except that we are going on to buy and build more ships, and put up factories, to find work and employment for ourselves and our children."

Then, after intimating to his audience that he was not in agreement with the acceptance of the whiskey cargo by the Black Star Line, Garvey goes on to say:

"Long news articles have appeared in the French, English and Canadian and foreign newspapers telling about the S. S. "Tarnmouth" with a cargo of whiskey valued at \$4,800,000. Everybody all over the world knows that the Negro has a ship with the richest cargo afloat on board. Have you heard much about the White Star Line? No, but everybody is hearing about the Black Star Line with its \$4,800,000. cargo and the price is going up every day. Before that ship reaches Havana that cargo will be worth about \$10,000,000."

He continues in this vein, leading to the belief that the Black Star Line owns the cargo. This of course is not true, and whether the cargo be worth \$10,000,000. or \$10.00, the contract shows that the Line will receive only the stipulated rate for carrying the freight. There is no record that Garvey, in similar public manner, or in any other in fact, informed the stockholders that instead of an expected profit they had suffered a complete loss on the deal.

Concluding his speech, Garvey, again assuring the worried stockholders, states:

"Do not for one moment let the thought hover in your mind that anything is wrong with the Black Star Line. If you doubt what I say, come to the office of the Black Star Line and you will see two buildings now linked into one. And where we had a staff of a few people we now have a staff of five times the size, and we are doing real business."

Of course the Accountant's report will show that the statement "your

\$5. or \$100. are still there" is utterly without truth. And where Garvey expected to pay the dividends "no matter how small" is still another of the many unsolved mysteries that Garvey will no doubt have a difficult time explaining. It will also be interesting to compare his statements that "the Black Star Line is stronger than ever" and "we are the strongest" with the actual financial condition of the line at the time in question.

Garvey's assurances of the strength of the Black Star Line did not end with that meeting, for, in the "Negro World" for March 6, 1920, Page 1, he states:

"Our stewardship of money that has been intrusted to us in the past is the best guarantee we can offer for trust and confidence in us. Seven months ago today the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line Steamship Corporation had a very small bank account. Today the U.N.I.A. publishes a newspaper with a circulation of over 40,000 and owns Liberty Hall and the adjoining lot and two office buildings at 54 and 56 West 135th Street. Today the Black Star Line owns the S. S. "Yarmouth", soon to be rechristened the S.S. "Frederick Douglass," and will soon launch on the high seas another steamship to fly the colors of the Black, the Red and the Green....."

"We have already launched one ship; we will soon launch others and erect factories in Harlem. We are offering shares for sale in the Black Star Line and Negro Factories Corporation at \$1. each. These corporations will declare dividends at the end of the financial year."

The statements in the first paragraph should be compared with the actual facts as shown by the books. The second is self-explanatory.

And again, on February 14th, 1920, Garvey wrote as follows to the "Negro World":

"This week I present you with the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation recapitalized at ten million dollars. They told us when we incorporated this corporation that we could not make it, but we are now gone from a \$5,000,000 corporation to one of \$10,000,000. Our purpose is to place upon the high seas a merchant marine and to make our ships shall anchor in every port of the world. The colors of the Black Star Line shall fly from every sea, and the flags and nations of the world, at sea, shall bear their hats and salute the colors of the red, the black, and the green, the emblem of Negro liberty, the emblem of a free and independent Africa."

The promise of "launching other ships" was followed, during March, 1920, by the purchase of a ferryboat called the "Shadyside." A history of this boat is interesting. It was built in New Jersey during 1873 at a cost said to be about \$25,000. It was practically a total loss when one Leon Swift, a ship broker, acquired it for \$1. and other valuable considerations. He claims to have spent "upwards of \$20,000" putting it into running order. Upon being interviewed by me some time ago he stated that when he learned the Black Star Line was in the market for a ship he went to them and suggested that they acquire the "Shadyside" and run it up the Hudson River on excursions, suggesting that this would be "good propaganda" for their stock salesmen. Garvey and G. M. Thompson, agreed and ad

March 24, 1920, signed a contract with Swift to purchase the boat for \$25,000. on time payments. Delivery was made to the Black Star Line on April 10th, 1920. In small accounts Swift has received \$17,000. of the purchase price. The Black Star Line had the boat insured for \$45,000. During the winter of 1920-1921 the boat was wrecked by ice in the Hudson River and has since been pronounced a total loss. Garvey has made an assignment of the total insurance to Swift so that he may recover the \$17,000. due him. Swift has entered suit against the insurance company for the total amount of the policy and when last interviewed had high hopes of recovery. I have asked officials of the Black Star Line why, if but \$17,000 was due Swift, they assigned a \$45,000. policy to him, and what was to become of the balance if he recovered. These officials state that they trust to Swift's honesty to pay them.

As I have stated, the "Shadyside" was nothing more than a ferryboat. Even after Swift spent the alleged \$20,000. on her he admits that he had much trouble securing a license from the Navigation Dept. to run her. And this, when secured, provided that the boat was not permitted to run outside the waters of New York Harbor. The boat was run up and down the Hudson a few times by the Black Star Line, and was used as nothing more than a stock selling scheme. The accountant's report will show that, like the "Yarmouth," this boat was a losing proposition at every stage of its short career..

I wonder if this is the boat "for the African trade" referred to when, on November 8th, 1919, (see above) after announcing the launching of the "Yarmouth" he stated that "we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley, on the 1st of January, 1920"; if this is the kind of boat which would make the Negro "a power in the maritime world" (see Black Star Line advertisements); if this is the class of boat upon which the corporation expected to pay dividends, "no matter how small"; make "every negro rise to fortune and greatness" who invested in Black Star Line stock, and if this is one of the "direct line of steamships.....to reach the negro peoples of the world, etc."? Garvey, of course, will state that the purchase of such a boat was within the scope of the line's charter, and that they expected to make money on the proposition, but the facts speak for themselves.

Closely following the acquirement of the "Shadyside", Garvey, on May 1st, 1920, announced that the line was about to launch a third ship, to be named the "Antonio Maceo," (ex "Zanawah.") Consideration should be taken of the fact that when Garvey purchased the "Shadyside", the "Yarmouth" not only had not been paid for, but was, in addition, a heavily losing investment, and when he entered negotiations for the "Zanawah" the same conditions existed with regard to both the "Shadyside" and the "Yarmouth." Of course Garvey and his officials must have known this, for the company's books were available to them, and in fact Garvey had already stated (on February 14th) that he, as President, "ought to know more about matters (of the Black Star Line) than anybody else."

There is of course no question in the minds of those who have followed the course of the Black Star Line under Garvey's guidance that the profit-making for the stockholder was secondary to that of propaganda for the support and furtherance of Garvey's political ideas and ideals. Economy, efficiency, sound business policy, advice of well meaning members and those versed in maritime affairs were totally disregarded so long as "enemies" could be outstripped in the race for Negro support. During the period between the inauguration of the Black Star Line and the purchase of the S. S. "Zanawah", (the third and last "ship" of the Line,) a bitter struggle was carried on, principally in New York, between the Garveyites on one side and other Negro factions (most of which were competing for Negro support with some sort of financial scheme) on the other. This is attested to by

the columns of the "Negro World" during that time. Garvey's weapon in the fight was the Black Star Line, and he had to make it good (or at least appear to) or suffer defeat. This is approximately the situation which caused Garvey to recklessly plunge the stockholders' money into almost anything that, on the surface, would appear to make the Black Star Line look like an actuality and success. The manner in which he entered into the various contracts for the purchase and charter of the "Yarmouth," the acquisition of a useless ferryboat, and finally for a boat which later proved itself capable of sustaining itself along the Atlantic coast, combined with the funds he continued to sink into these losses even after he must have known beyond any doubt that further expenditures on them would be nothing short of criminal, disproves any claim that the business was being conducted according to the standards expected and required of a public corporation.

To prove conclusively that he was more anxious to overcome the criticisms of the "enemy" than preserve the stockholders' money, I refer to Garvey's own speeches as reported in the "Negro World" during April and May, 1920. During that period successive meetings were held for the purpose of again "reassuring stockholders." On April 21st, 1920, in Manhattan Casino, N. Y. City (reported May 1, 1920) Garvey stated publicly:

"We (the B.S.L.) have now two boats belonging to the Black Star Line, and in the next five days we will have the third ship. This is the kind of answer we give to our critics."

But was Garvey duty-bound to please his "critics" or protect the persons who had invested their good money? Certainly he never informed either critics or stockholders of the circumstances under which these ships had been acquired.

The purchase of the "Kanawah" (which they intended to rename the "Antonio Maceo") is recorded in the books of the company. Leon Swift, mentioned above, was the broker in the transaction. The owner was Marvin Briggs, Inc., 168 - 6th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. It was built in 1899 at New York; 3200 h.p., takes a crew of 57, carries 55 passengers and 100 tons freight. The purchase price was \$60,000. contract dated April 24th, 1920, providing for \$5,000. down, \$10,000. on delivery and balance within six months. Although fully paid for, the Black Star Line experienced much trouble in so doing, and Mr. Briggs tells me that several times both Garvey and Thompson came to him telling of the various financial troubles of the Line and pleading for time. On one occasion they asked him to forego his mortgage claim temporarily so that necessary repairs could be made. Title to the ship passed to the Black Star Line with their second payment. Captain Adrian Richardson and his assistant, one Linck, are willing to testify for the Government as to the running of the "Kanawah." The ship made several trips to the West Indies, and is still lying at Antilla, Cuba, (since August 31, 1921,) an admitted (by Garvey and Swift) total loss. Richardson and his crew subsequently sued Garvey for unpaid salaries, obtained a judgment but have never been able to satisfy it. We have a very interesting report from the American Consul at Antilla regarding the circumstances surrounding the arrival of the "Kanawah" there and of the indifference and neglect exhibited by Black Star Line officials in New York in the matter.

Garvey's troubles with the "enemy" came to a head during June, 1920, when, during the week of June 12th, before Judge Knox in the Federal Court, New York, he sued the "Chicago Defender", a negro publication, for libel. Garvey received a verdict of 6%. I do not have copies of all the testimony in my possession, but in the "Negro World" for June 19, 1920, parts of Garvey's testimony are

reported. Much of it concerns the Black Star Line, U. N. I. A., and the "Negro World," and, I am quoting it herein so that such statements may be compared with what this and Accountant Norillees' report shows:

REGARDING THE U. N. I. A.:

- Q. What is the membership of that organization (the U.N.I.A.)?
- A. The present membership is about three million people.
- Q. Where was this Association first organized?
- A. It was first formed in the Island of Jamaica in 1914.
- Q. When you came to New York (about 1916) how large a membership did it have?
- A. About 600 members.
- Q. How many members has it in the U. S. Now?
- A. It has approximately one million members in the United States.
- Q. Who caused it to be incorporated?
- A. I did.
- Q. About when?
- A. In 1918 I believe.
- Q. Is it a stock corporation?
- A. It is a membership corporation.

REGARDING THE "NEGRO WORLD":

- Q. Who owns the "Negro World"?
- A. The African Communities League owns the "Negro World."
- Q. And what is the relation of the U.N.I.A. to the African Community League?
- A. The stock in the A. C. L. is owned by the U.N.I.A.
- Q. What is its circulation?
- A. Its present circulation is 50,000 copies. At the time that the libel was published (about Sept. 29-30, 1919) its circulation was about 10,000 or 15,000.

REGARDING THE "BLACK STAR LINE: (General)

- Q. Are most of the members of the Black Star Line members of the U.N.I.A.?
- A. A large number of the stockholders of the B.S.L. are also members of the U.N.I.A.
- Q. Mr. Garvey, what is the present value of the assets of the Black Star Line?
- A. \$297,378.49.
- Q. In a general way, what do these assets consist of?
- A. They consist of an equity in three ships.
- Q. What are the names of the three ships?
- A. The Yarmouth, the Shalyside and the Kanawha.
- Q. What is the amount of the equity of the Black Star Line in the steamer Yarmouth?
- A. \$180,000.

- Q. What amount was paid on account of the purchase of that ship?  
A. \$120,000.
- Q. Since it was purchased what amount has been expended on repairs?  
A. \$60,000.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own that boat?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Is the purpose of the Black Star Line to charter a dilapidated ship and set out on an ocean voyage to reach the shores of Africa?  
A. No.
- Q. Is the purpose of the Black Star Line to establish a colony in Africa?  
A. No.
- Q. Did the District Attorney (Kilroe, E.Y.) call for and receive the books of the Black Star Line?  
A. Yes, he did.
- Q. Were those books delivered to him for examination?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever been arrested or indicted for selling stock in the Black Star Line?  
A. In Chicago in October, 1919, I was arrested for violating the Blue Sky Law.
- Q. That was because the Black Star Line had not obtained a license to do business in Illinois?  
A. I was instructed by my attorney at that time that it was not necessary to hold a license to sell stock in Chicago.
- Q. After the article was published concerning the Black Star Line what did the Black Star Line do in order to counteract it?  
A. We had to send speakers all over the country and to foreign countries where we had prospective subscribers.
- Q. Who paid the speakers?  
A. The Black Star Line.
- Q. What was the amount paid to these speakers for there services?  
A. Approximately \$25,000.
- Q. Did it own it ("Yarmouth") on Sept. 20, 1919?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Are there any libels filed against the "Yarmouth"?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line deposited monies to bond these libels?  
A. Yes, \$10,500.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own any buildings?  
A. Yes, Nos. 64 and 66 West 130th Street, New York.



- Q. How much did it pay for each of these buildings?  
 A. For No. 56-\$15,000., and for No. 54-\$11,000.
- Q. How much equity has the company in these two buildings?  
 A. Seven or eight thousand dollars.
- Q. Does the Black Star Line own any auto trucks?  
 A. Two.
- Q. What did it pay for these trucks?  
 A. \$4,000. for one and \$1,500. for the other.
- Q. Has the Black Star Line any money on deposit in the Bank?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. Please state the amounts in the various banks deposited to the credit of the Black Star Line?  
 A. In the Chelsea Exchange Bank \$16,000;  
 In the International Bank of Colon \$500;  
 In the Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va., \$500;  
 In Brown & Stevens Bank, Philadelphia, \$200;  
 With the Tremont Trust Co., Boston, Mass., \$3,000;  
 There are also deposits in the Royal Bank of Canada in the island of Cuba; the Bank of Liberia, West Africa, and in the Bank of Lagos, Nigeria, Africa; all amounting to \$297,378.
- Q. That is the total valuation of the assets of the Black Star Line?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. How many stockholders has the Black Star Line today?  
 A. About 15,000 or 17,000.
- Q. How many did it have on September 20, 1919?  
 A. About 9,000.
- Q. What was the paid up capital of the Black Star Line on September 20, 1919?  
 A. \$45,000.
- Q. And what is the paid up capital today?  
 A. \$333,000.
- Q. When you say paid up capital you mean the amount of capital stock actually issued?  
 A. Yes.
- Q. That is, sold on the partial payment plan?  
 A. Yes, inclusive.
- Q. What is the number of shares of stock that has been issued?  
 A. 76,798.

REGARDING THE "YARMOUTH":

- Q. Between what ports does the "Yarmouth" operate?  
 A. Because of the lies published in the Chicago Defender, we were forced to send the ship to far off ports where there were prospective purchasers of stock in the Black Star Line who had become doubtful of the existence of the corporation. We sent her to Panama, Costa Rica, Bocas del Toro, and now she is on her way to Kingston, Jamaica.

- Q. The latter is the regular route of the boat, is it not?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Was the purpose of the trip of the "Yarmouth" to those other ports you mentioned to show people that the Black Star Line did actually own a boat?  
A. Yes, for that purpose.
- Q. Was there any other purpose?  
A. No.
- Q. What is the cost of sending the boat to those ports which were not on the regular route of the Boat?  
A. We had to expend between \$30,000. and \$40,000. to send the boat there.
- Q. When you bought that ship your purpose was to have her ply between the different ports?  
A. According to the license given to us, she was only a coasting steamer.
- Q. When you sent her out on these voyages you had cargo for that ship, did you not?  
A. We had no cargo when we sent her to Panama to counteract the libel of the Chicago Defender.
- Q. Did you have cargo on the ship when she sailed from this port?  
A. From here to Sagua La Grande, Cuba.
- Q. Has the ship lost money?  
A. We have lost money on the trips we had to make to central America and to counteract the libel of the Chicago Defender.

REGARDING THE "SHADYSIDE":

- Q. Tell us about the "Shadyside." Where does she operate?  
A. She operates on the Hudson River as an excursion boat.
- Q. Does the "Shadyside" carry freight?  
A. She is simply an excursion boat.
- Q. Is the "Shadyside" constantly sailing, carrying passengers and freight?  
A. She carries passengers only.
- Q. Does she sail daily?  
A. Not daily; two or three times a week.
- Q. She has been sailing two or three times a week since you bought her?  
A. Yes.

REGARDING THE "KANAWAH":

- Q. What is the "Kanawah"?  
A. It is a steamer we have bought for the purpose of putting her on the intercolonial trade.
- Q. What do you mean by intercolonial trade?  
A. To trade between the islands of Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo and Jamaica.
- Q. Do you carry freight on that boat?  
A. We intend to; she has not sailed yet.

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Regarding the figures quoted as to assets and expenditures, ownership of the "Negro world" and the buildings mentioned, I respectfully refer to Mr. Merrill's report for comparison. Attention, however, is called to the question asked Garvey as to the ports in the West Indies to which the "Yarmouth" travelled. Note his admission that the "Yarmouth" was sent there for no other purpose than (as already stated in this report) propaganda, and that the company, in addition to losing possible revenues from freight and passengers that might have been carried, actually expended on it between thirty and forty thousand dollars from their treasury for this purpose.

Another admission, which I consider important, is that in which Garvey stated that "according to the license given to us, she (the "Yarmouth") was only a coasting steamer. Yet despite the fact that this was admitted by Garvey, in June, 1920, some six months later the following printed advertisement appeared in the columns of the "Negro world", (about January 1st, 1921) and continued regularly therein for several months, with but slight change:

#### BLACK STAR LINE

##### Sailings for

##### LIBERIA      WEST AFRICA

The S. S. YARMOUTH will sail with cargo and passengers from New York on or about the 17th of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. Other ships of the line will sail with cargo and passengers on or about the 22d of April, 1921, at 3 p.m., May 8th at 3 p.m.; May 29th at 3 p.m.; June 13th, 3 p.m.; June 26th, 3 p.m.; and regular weekly and fortnightly sailings thereafter. For rates and further information apply

Traffic and Passenger Dept.  
Black Star Line Steamship Corp.  
56-58 West 135th St. N.Y.

The name "Yarmouth" was dropped from the ad about March 1st but appeared regularly from the 1st of January previous thereto. I wonder what "other ships of the line" Garvey had in mind when he published this ad, for the "Yarmouth" was not licensed to leave the coasting service, the "Kanawah" (he so admitted) was for inter-colonial trade in the West Indies and the "Shadyside" was not licensed to leave even the harbor of New York? With the "Yarmouth" and "Shadyside" eliminated for local reasons, the "Kanawah" remains as the only boat in control of the line which could possibly have been intended for the African trade. But, during the very period covered by the advertised sailings (starting in March, 1921) the "Negro world" carried the following advertisement:

#### PASSENGERS

for

Bermuda, Jamaica, Panama  
BY THE S.S. ANTONIO MACHO

Luxurious, Speedy

BOOK YOUR BAGGAGE NOW

Space is Limited

BLACK STAR LINE, INC.

54-56 W. 135th St., N. Y. C.

Traffic Dept.

So that this would appear to eliminate the "Kanawah" and leave the line without a boat for Liberia, as advertised. This is a good example of Garvey's dishonesty.

I understand, also, that money for passage to Africa was accepted by the line on the basis of the first mentioned ad. This can be checked up, however, by Mr. Merrilees' report.

The so-called "vindication" of the Black Star Line by its 6¢ verdict from the Chicago Defender gave Carvey new impetus in the sale of stock. Speakers and salesmen were sent on the road, circulars were sent to every prospective buyer and large, full page ads similar to the one already quoted, continued to appear. During the middle of 1920 a new phrase was added to these ads, reading as follows:

"There should be no trouble about making up your mind to help your race to rise to a position in the maritime world that will challenge the attention and command the admiration of the world. 'Men like nations fail in nothing they boldly attempt when sustained by virtuous purpose and firm resolution.'"

"Money awaiting an advantageous investment should go to purchasing shares in the Black Star Line and reap the reward that is bound to follow."

And Carvey, in signed weekly articles in the "Negro World", such as the one which appeared on July 19, 1920, reading in part:

"And let me say that the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation is about to inaugurate a new campaign to launch several more ships of larger tonnage so as to enter into real earnest competition for the great African trade....."

continued to urge the people to invest their money into this already worthless scheme. Alluring word pictures were drawn by Carvey of the benefits which the Black Star Line was to bring to the stockholders. Although, in his testimony before Judge Knox in the Chicago Defender suit, he denied that the Black Star Line was part of his scheme to "seize" Africa for the negroes, he apparently lied, for almost every speech he has uttered, every editorial he has written and every piece of propaganda issued has linked the Black Star Line as an integral part of the U.S.I.A.--the first of the many steps contemplated, which would lead to the desired result. Here is a sample of how he has linked up his African propaganda with the Black Star Line: Writing in the "Negro World" for July 31, 1920, Page 1, Col. 3, he says in part:

"Immediately after the convention (2nd Intl.Conv. of the U.S.I.A.) the Black Star Line contemplates opening up direct routes between American and Africa and South America. More ships must be bought and bigger ships. The directors, therefore, ask that every Negro make now a desperate effort to buy more shares in the corporation. The more ships the Black Star Line has the better accommodations we will be able to give to the race. Liberia must be built. Men must be transported. Skilled mechanics and craftsmen are wanted. We cannot transport them in balloons, in air ships; we can only transport them in the ships of the Black Star Line. First of all, we must buy ships to make transportation possible. Hundreds of miles of railroads must be laid down in Liberia. Docks must be built; educational institutions must be built; industrial enterprises must be constructed, and all will mean the transportation of skilled men from this western Hemisphere, so we ask that every Negro who can afford it to buy more shares in the Black Star Line..... My advice to you is that you buy now, so that by the

close of the convention the directors will be able to give a statement to the world of the acquisition of more ships for the Black Star Line, which will make it possible for us to transport at our will."

This is but a single one of the many such visions Garvey has offered the negro public. I might suggest to the United States Attorney, however, that this is quoted more for his general information than for use in court, for it would open up a locked door opportunity for Garvey and the defense to use the proceedings as a means of free advertising, a thing to be religiously avoided in this case, not that it would materially affect the result but because it would carry the case far afield and divert attention from the issue in question.

In Garvey's cross-examination at the Chicago Defender trial, it will be noted he admitted the expenditure of \$25,000. for speaker, etc., who were sent around the country in the interests of the Black Star Line. Whether or not that amount is correct can be learned from Mr. Merrill's report, but the fact remains that the corporation did pay out of its treasury for the upkeep of a veritable army of propagandists who traveled like lords around the country at the expense of the stockholders. An excellent illustration of this is furnished in the "Negro World" for September 25th, 1920, (page 1, column 1) as follows:

"Tuesday, however, brought an innovation in the life of Atlantic City, in that its frivolities were suddenly turned into seriousness on the part of the negroes of the city by the sea when His Excellency, the Honorable Marcus Garvey, Pres. of Africa, and party paid a visit to the Atlantic City Div. of the UNIA and B.L. .... The party, which was from New York.....consisted of Bishop Selkridge of the Field Corn, Mr. Watkins of the B.L. office, Neeldames Houston, Robinson and Clarke, the renowned songsters of the Negro race; the private secretary to the president general and the official stenog. of the Black Star Line and the Black Star Line Band, under the direction of Prof. Isles.

"This distinguished party is traveling throughout the United States of America on a campaign in the interest of the UNIA and the Black Star Line B.L. Corn..... and has secured one to two hundred shares of stock in the Black Star Line B.L. Corn. which already has three ships sailing the seas."

Continuation of same article, on Page 4, Bishop Selkridge, in speech, stated: (Garvey and others on platform)

"It (B.L.) offers, first and foremost, dividends for your investment; it offers, next opportunity for business and exportation of our goods, for today in the West Indies and Central and South America our people have coffee, cocoa, sugar, bananas and other commodities that alien races are bringing here, and our people cannot get the proper accommodation, the proper services, and it is up to you and me to furnish them with the proper means of transportation, to give them the necessary intercourse with us....."

"I therefore ask you to come forward and buy shares, so that we will not only have three ships, as we have now, but very soon these three shall be multiplied, you, thirty ships, so that they shall sail upon the seven seas. I ask you to come forward and buy shares in the B.L."

100-1781-6

This party traveled throughout the East and Middle-west, although I do not have a complete list of the places visited, which included Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, O., Washington, D. C., etc., returning to New York during October. In commenting on this trip in New York, Garvey stated at a public meeting that it was very successful financially. This statement can be checked up from the company's books, for I understand that not over \$3,000. cash was sent in to the home office during that period. At least the expenses of such trips should be compared to the results obtained as shown by stock subscriptions. Garvey would undoubtedly have remained away longer, but for troubles in the home office at New York as evidenced by an article in the "Negro World" for October 16, 1920, (page 1, column 1) and page 10, column 1) which states that he was called back by "disturbing rumors of the Black Star Line and U.N.I.A. condition," and goes on to state that Bishop McSpire (Chaplain General) presented him with a purse of \$1,026.32 "to meet some of the obligations of the association." The situation must have been serious, for the next issue of the "Negro World" October 30th, page 1, contained a signed article by Garvey, parts of which I quote and which are self-explanatory:

"Jealous men and organizations have tried to misrepresent the U.N.I.A. to the people. They have tried in all ways to lie about the auxiliary corporations of the U.N.I.A., namely the B.S.L. SS. Corp., the Negro Fact. Corp., and others, but to no avail. This one truth should be clearly understood by each and every member of the Negro race; That the U.N.I.A. is not a selfish, individualistic movement.....It seeks not to enrich any individual or group of individuals. It seeks not to exploit the race for personal gain as private corporations and individualistic movements do. As, for instance, the Black Star Line SS Corp. seeks not to sell shares to the negro public for the purpose of enriching the directors or a few individuals; but the B.S.L., as an auxiliary of the U.N.I.A. is to serve the higher interests of the race.

You will argue to you that you should support their enterprises against the U.N.I.A., but this is a terrible mistake. Were you to do that you would be supporting the old time order of things that will keep you slaves, while others become rich at your expense. The B.S.L., even as the U.N.I.A., is owned by the people and is a movement for the people which tends to their ultimate liberation.

The time is near at hand when the usefulness of the Black Star Line will be completely set forth, when hundreds of thousands will be sorry that they never gave their support to the B.S.L. when they were able to do so.

.....  
Construction work in Liberia) will be started in January, 1921, when the first ship of the Black Star Line on the African trade will sail from New York with materials and workmen for this construction work.

.....  
Harken not to the selfish, capitalistic Negro who seeks to argue to show you why you should invest in his selfish, individualistic enterprise as against helping such gigantic movements as the U.N.I.A. and the Black Star Line Corp., which have already stirred the world, etc., etc."

When Garvey made the statement that a ship would leave for Africa in January, 1921, I do not know what ship he had in mind, and the "minutes" of the Corporation (reported upon by Mr. Merrilces) may enlighten on this. However, the line certainly had none able to make the trip when the statement was issued.

But he continued, (at least on paper.) with his African preparations, and on December, 11, 1920, through the "Negro world" (page 1, Column 3) said:

"The Black Star Line S.S. Corporation, which is an auxiliary of the U. N. I. A., is now making preparations for the transportation of men from the United States, West Indies, South and Central America in the year 1921 to Liberia, West Africa.

.....  
"The Black Star Line Corp., has also issued a call for \$25,000. to place its ships in proper order for the African and West Indian trade in 1921. Thousands of immigrants will have to leave the United States of America, the West Indies and other parts of the world, and the only ships that will be available will be those of the Black Star Line. I ask therefore that all those who read this message this week send in immediately and subscribe for shares in the Black Star Line....."

While Garvey does not say in this statement that these "men" will be transported to Africa, in boats belonging to the Black Star Line, the text would lead to that belief. It is true that on January 20, 1921, a body of technicians did leave the United States and go to Africa in the interests of the U. N. I. A. But they did not sail in a Black Star Line boat. One of the men who went on this trip, Cyril Crichton, has given us a statement which may be of much use. In effect, he is able to show the hand of Garvey mismanagement even in this, and is also able to disprove Garvey's claim that he has obtained concessions of any kind in Liberia, Africa, which Garvey has many times claimed. And in this connection I might mention here that, preceding the delegation of technicians, Elie Garcia made a trip to Africa for the U. N. I. A. and upon his return made a report to Garvey which indicated that the sentiment in Africa was very hostile to Garvey and the U. N. I. A. and that it would be an utter impossibility to carry out the association's plans there for many reasons. Garvey, instead of publishing this report, suppressed it and issued a favorable one to the public in its place, and continued to lead his followers to the belief that Africans were waiting for them with open arms despite the fact that this adverse report had been made to him. A copy of Garcia's report is available.

Closely following the above announcement and the call for funds to repair the ships of the Black Star Line, which by that time were in almost hopeless condition, the following article, written by Garvey, appeared in the "Negro world," on January 1, 1921, (page 1, column 2):

"The ships of the Black Star Line which are now being refitted and repaired will be put in service on regular sailings as per arrangements that will appear in the columns of the Negro World. Men and technicians who desire to go to Africa are requested to register their names with the Registrars of local divisions of the U. N. I. A. and also to send a duplicate of the registration addressed to the Traffic Dept. UNIA, 16 E. 135th St. The first public sailing of passengers and settlers will take place in March. The first official sailing of surveyors and technicians will be between the 25th of January and the 20th of February. Let all those who desire to go to Africa register their intentions now.....There will be regular sailings of the ships of the Black Star Line from New York and Philadelphia starting from March, 1921. The sailings will be first monthly, then fortnightly and weekly .....

prepare, because between January 1st and December 31st, 1921, it is expected that the U.S.I.A. and the Black Star Line will have transported between five hundred thousand and one million civilized, industrious Negroes from this western hemisphere into the great Republic of Africa. The great need at the present time is for more ships in the Black Star Line.  
 .....The more ships the Black Star Line has at its command, the more regular will be the sailings from these points to Liberia."

Simultaneously with the issuance of this statement, the following advertisement appeared in the same issue of the "Negro World":

**BLACK STAR LINE  
 . Sailings for  
 LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA**

The S. S. Yarmouth will sail with cargo and passengers from New York on or about the 27th of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. Other ships of the Line will sail with cargo and passengers on or about the 2nd of April, 1921, at 3 p.m.; May 8th at 3 p.m.; May 29th at 3 p.m.; June 12th, 3 p.m.; June 25th, 3 p.m. and regular weekly and fortnightly sailings thereafter. For rates and further information apply Traffic and Passenger Dept.  
 Black Star Line Steamship Corp.

This leaves no doubt as to what "ship" of the line Garvey had in mind when he said that by December 31, 1921, the Black Star Line "will have transported between five hundred thousand and one million.....negroes from this western hemisphere into the great republic of Africa." Attention therefore is again called to the fact that (according to Garvey's own admissions) the "Yarmouth" could not legally leave the coasting trade, and there is nothing in the minute book of the corporation to show that the "Yarmouth's" classification or license were ever changed to permit it to enter into the trans-atlantic trade. And I believe Mr. Kerrilee's report on the minute book will show that at this very time the "Yarmouth", in addition to the legal disqualifications, was also physically unable to be used for such purposes because of its condition and the many libels for damage, etc., filed against it.

Garvey followed up the above quoted statements (on January 8th, 1921,) with the following:

"As stated in my message of last week, the first batch of workmen and mechanics are sailing from New York on or about the 20th inst. Arrangements have been made that the first transatlantic liner of the Black Star Line with passengers will sail on or about March 27, after which time there will be regular fortnightly and weekly sailings. All those who desire to be settlers in Liberia..... are requested to start immediately to make arrangements for so doing.

.....  
 "Again I ask you to support the great Black Star Line Steamship Corp. by buying shares to help float ships to be used in the transportation of our men and women from this western hemisphere to Africa."

Unquestionably Garvey's statements brought a deluge of applications from negroes in all parts of the country who desired



to go to Africa. We will be able to produce witnesses who will testify that on the strength of his remarks and propaganda they sold out their homes and belongings in distant parts of the country and, at great expense, brought their families to New York expecting to sail away to Africa on Black Star Line boats. When, however, they learned upon their arrival that they had been humbugged by Garvey, many became destitute in New York and had to be cared for by friends, relatives and charitable organizations. The books of the company will show that tickets for such sailings were sold and the cash deposited in the Black Star Line treasury. Most of this money, I understand, has been returned upon request of the irate "passengers."

Our investigation shows that during the time Garvey was making these statements about "sailing to Africa," he and other officials of the Line were trying to get a boat good and large enough for such use. O. M. Thompson and one Rudolph Silverston, a ship broker, are able to tell of this period. From their statements I learn that the Black Star Line was negotiating here and there for a boat without success for one reason or another, the main drawback being that the Black Star Line had by this time ruined its chances of credit by its utter failure to successfully operate, causing owners of boats negotiated for to demand cash, (which the Black Star Line did not have) or some satisfactory evidence of ability to pay. The fact is, however, that when, in December and January, Garvey made the statements I quote above, the Black Star Line had neither purchased nor contracted for any ocean-going boat, nor were they financially able to purchase one, in fact there was not even a bright prospect of their getting one. Garvey will tell you that he was "fooled" by Thompson, Silverston and others through their repeated promises to have a boat "tomorrow" or their statements that one had been contracted for. But he was the all powerful President, chairman of the Board of Directors, mouthpiece, and everything else of importance in the line, and was surely in a position to know the true facts. Even if the statements of subordinates, caused him in turn to make untrue statements to the public, should he have made such without first investigating and being assured of the true state of affairs?

The period just referred to, i. e., from about September 1920 to the end of March, 1921, is an important one in the history of the Black Star Line so far as the violation charged in the present case is concerned. The corporation minutes show that at the successive Directors meetings a "ship for the African trade" was discussed. O. M. Thompson, under indictment, states that the people were so disappointed with the failure of the three boats in control of the Black Star Line that "money was no object" in getting a boat for the African trade. But, it is also noted in Thompson's statement, the financial standing of the line had been impaired to such an extent that several subterfuges had to be resorted to. For instance, Silverston, operating as the New York Ship Exchange, 115 Broadway, was given several thousand dollars worth of checks by the Black Star Line and a power of attorney authorizing him to procure in his own name (but for the Line) a ship. Again, during October, 1920, the "Black Star Line, Inc. of New Jersey" was formed for the specific purpose of taking over whatever ship would be procured for the African trade, this procedure being used to avoid the possibility of having the liabilities against the other boats of the Line being attached to the new one and prevent its operation. But, (and this is important) during the very time Thompson and Silverston were trying to keep the moral of the negro stockholders together by the hasty purchase of a ship, the books show that the Black Star Line did not have sufficient money on hand to make such a purchase. They had merely enough for a first payment, no doubt intending to raise

the balance by further sales of stock. Thus it was that the officials launched another active stock selling campaign at this time. Garvey, the chief propagandist, went on a tour of the various U.N.I.A. branches, starting during January, 1921, to get the money, leaving Thompson, Garcia and others in New York to negotiate for the boat. His speeches at the various public meetings are reported in full in the "Negro World" and are generally similar to all previous ones, insofar as they implore further purchase of the Line's worthless stock by the negroes. Garvey did not go to the people, who had no faithfully invested their good dollars, and tell them that the company was a total failure, and that, as he spoke to them, it was practically bankrupt. Instead, he stated, (see "Negro World," February 12, 1921):

**"INVEST YOUR MONEY NOW IN THE BLACK STAR LINE BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO LATE."**

2Whilst you did not heed my pleadings of years ago to help organizations like the Black Star Line, and the U.N.I.A., I am now repeating my plea. Whatsoever you can do, do it now. You men of the Negro race who have \$1,000., invest at least \$500. in the Black Star Line now, and right now, and help us to buy more ships so that we can transport the unemployed from this Western Hemisphere to Africa....."

"If every man and woman of the Negro race does this in the next thirty days, the \$10,000,000 capital of the Black Star Line will be subscribed. The corporation will be able to buy bigger ships, and more ships and then we will be able to transport from this Western Hemisphere at least 3,000 men every week for work in Africa and thus relieve the stagnation of unemployment among Negroes in this hemisphere. Now if you do not see and hear, it is not the fault of Marcus Garvey."

And again, later (see "Negro World", February 12, 1921, page 4, column 4,) he stated:

"Why, there are some of you who never had a job for five years before Garvey ever came on the scene, and when you had a job, Garvey told you to save your money. I told you that. If you did not save it is not Garvey's fault. I remember the time very well. I preached it from all platforms all over the country. I told you that the time of reaction would come. The best thing to do, I told you, would be to save your money and invest your money in corporations like the Black Star Line."

Garvey returned from the road during February, and evidently not being satisfied with the sales of stock in the United States, planned a tour through the West Indies, and, in fact, left for there on February 23rd, 1921. And as yet no ship "for Africa" had been obtained, although from week to week the "Negro World" continued to carry the advertisement (quoted above) which stated that the S. S. "Yarmouth" would sail for Liberia, West Africa, on specific dates. The name "Yarmouth" was dropped with the first issue in March, 1921, but the balance of the ad. was continued up to and including March 19th, 1921.

Before leaving the country in February, 1921, Garvey appointed Wilford N. Smith, Counsellor General of the Line, as his representative, giving him authority to act in his place and notifying the various employees and officials of the line of this by letter, a sample of which we have.

It was during this absence of Garvey's from the United States that the specific act charged, i. e., the fraudulent use of the mails in the matter of the S. S. "Phyllis Wheatley," occurred, and Garvey, of course, has seized upon this apparent alibi. It is true that the circulars containing the picture of a ship with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" were prepared and circulated during Garvey's absence, and that no such ship was in possession of the Black Star Line, nor in fact, (the records of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce show,) has there ever been a ship by that name in existence, yet we are prepared to show that as far back as November, 1919, and on many occasions thereafter Garvey himself (and other officers) spoke and wrote publicly of a steamship "Phyllis Wheatley" which the Black Star Line expected to float. Several instances have already been mentioned herein. Even before he left for the West Indies on February 23, 1921, a farewell meeting to collect more money was held at Liberty Hall in New York on the night of February 22nd, at which Garvey was the main speaker, and at which this phantom "Phyllis Wheatley" was brought up. His, and the speeches of other officials, are reported in full in the "Negro World" for March 5th, (they will be quoted below.) At this meeting it was clearly stated that the next ship would bear the name "Phyllis Wheatley". There is no question but that it was an understood fact among all the officers, and even the general public, that "Phyllis Wheatley" was to be the name of whatever boat was obtained, if any. Garvey, so Thompson states, selected that name. Thus, with these circumstances in mind, it is not surprising that the circulars in question should have been prepared during Garvey's absence, and I doubt, if his presence here would have made much difference or prevented their issuance and circulation, for, as I will show below, even after his return from the West Indies during the Summer of 1921, he permitted, if not encouraged, the continued advertising of the sailing to Africa of the "Phyllis Wheatley" almost up to the time of his indictment.

#### REGARDING THE "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY":

I have before me copy of the "Negro World" for November 8th, 1919, in which appears an article on Page 1, bearing Garvey's signature, reading in part:

"We have entered the field of commerce, not to take advantage of any race or people, but to gather our share of the wealth there is in the world, that wealth which should be equally distributed among mankind. The first step, the S. S. Frederick Douglass, is now afloat, and it is the determination of the directors to float a ship every two months, and we have decided to float the second ship, which will be named the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, on the first of January, 1920, and I am now asking the hearty cooperation of every Negro, in every part of the world, to do his and her best to make the Phyllis Wheatley as great a success as the S. S. Frederick Douglass. The Phyllis Wheatley will be run on the African route and sail between America, Liberia, Sierra Leone, West Africa."

Again, in the "Negro World" January 17th, 1920, a signed article by Garvey states:

"In the matter of the Black Star Line. I am now asking each and every one of you to start out now, and right now to buy shares. If you have bought already, buy some more and help this great Corporation to float the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley on the African route of commerce on the 1st of January, 1920. Write or call at the office of the Black Star Line, Inc., 55 West 18th Street, New York City, U. S. of America, and thus become a shareholder in the biggest Negro enterprise of the ages."

Again, in February, 1920, at a public meeting in New York, Garvey referred to the "Phyllis Wheatley". His speech is reported in the "Negro World" for February 28th, and reads, in part, as follows:

"Referring to the delay in launching the next ship of the Black Star Line at the time planned, Mr. Garvey said; "Owing to the mishap that overtook the Frederick Douglass when she sailed three weeks ago for Havana, I was prevented from continuing my trip around the country speaking in the interest of the "Phyllis Wheatley," the launching of which was promised you on the 25th of this month. Therefore I have had to postpone the launching of the Phyllis Wheatley for another three or four weeks."

But, so the minute shows, in "another three or four weeks" Garvey started negotiations for the "Shadyside," the ferry-boat referred to previously in this report, which they secured by the first payment of March 24th, 1920. Certainly, this is not the boat which would be used "in the African trade."

In the "Negro World" for March 27th, 1920, there appears account of a speech delivered at Liberty Hall, N. Y., when Garvey was present, by one C. S. Johnson, known as "traffic and passenger agent of the Black Star Line." It seems that Johnson had been sent to Canada to inspect a ship (?) and his speech on this occasion was concerned with that matter. It has been intimated to Agent that this was a "fake" trip, suggested by Garvey to appease the inquiring stockholders who wanted to know when that "next" ship of the line he had been promising would be launched. As yet Mr. Johnson is not available. Johnson, in effect, stated that he had inspected an 8,200 ton ship "which will very shortly be an addition to the Black Star Line fleet," following this with minute details of her description. But this ship never made its appearance.

Following this period the S. S. "Kanawah" was acquired, (in April 1920) but as I have shown, even before its purchase it was called the "Antonio Maceo" and so advertised. This, then, eliminates this third and last acquirement of the line from the possibility of its being the "Phyllis Wheatley" which had been promised by Garvey, several months previously, and which up to this time was an elusive mystery.

Yet Garvey did not let the matter drop there, and kept speaking of Africa, its "possibilities" for commercial gain, and the need of a ship for the trade there, although in the meantime he had spent sufficient on the boats already acquired to have purchased the necessary one for the African purpose. It seemed that the "Phyllis Wheatley" was always to be the "next" one, for during October, 1920, (as reported in the "Negro World" October 15th, page 1.) we find him setting another sailing date for it as follows:

"But we cannot fly to Africa at present in air-ships. We cannot walk across the ocean. The only way that we can get there is through ships, and on January 1st, 1921, we plan to launch the PHYLIS WHEATLEY and send the first trading ship manned and owned by negroes and pioneers to Africa. For this reason we ask you to send in and buy shares. They are still selling at \$5. each and you may buy from 1 to 20."

This sailing date, you will note, is exactly one year in arrears of the one originally set during November, 1919. But, as we know, the boat never appeared.

Of course the boat was not produced at the time set, but the stock selling campaign continued unabated. Speeches and promises





**"The Black Star Line and the U. E. I. A."**

"The Black Star Line and the Universal Construction Loan are the means by which we plan to transport men and material to Africa, to develop her wonderful resources. . . By purchasing shares in the former and bonds in the latter you will help provide a future for your children and your children's children. We need more ships and bigger ships. Cuba is loyally responding, and we ask the Negro peoples of the world to follow suit."

And in this same issue appeared the first advertisement of the sailing of the "Phyllis Wheatley", reading as follows:

"BLACK STAR LINE  
Passengers and Freight  
For

HAVANA.  
SANTO DOMINGO.  
ST. KATH. DOMINICA.  
BARBADOS.  
TRINIDAD.  
GUAYAMA.  
N. AMERICA.

By the S. S. PHILLIS WHEATLEY  
Sailing on or about April 25th."

This advertisement superseded the previous one which stated that there would be regular sailings to Liberia, and which I have already quoted in this report.

I understand that Thompson and Garcia prepared the above advertisement, of course with the direction of Wilford H. Smith, who Garvey had left as his personal representative in New York. And it was closely following this that the circulars containing the picture of the alleged "Thyllis Whootley" (ex-union") were printed and sent through the mails, for which Thompson accepts responsibility and states Garcia assisted in.

The most natural defense for Garvey is that this ad. appeared and the circulars were mailed without his knowledge while he was out of the country, and as I have stated this is technically true. But the "New York World," from November, 1919 to and including the date Garvey sailed, (February 28th, 1921) also carried, almost continuously during those weeks, promises that the "Phyllis Wheatley" would be launched. And during that period Garvey was not out of the country and he was manager editor of the paper; and, (what is more important) it was published at New York City, N. Y. and it

[illegible]

Garvey expects to escape even on technicalities, although he does so expect.

As to the various negotiations pending during this period for a boat to be used in the African trade and renamed the "Phyllis Wheatley" I refer to the corporation minutes books and several reports previously rendered by me. All the facts lead to the one answer--the Black Star Line did not have the cash to purchase it outright and could give no satisfactory assurances of their good faith. Their credit had, by this time, been ruined by Garvey's recklessness. As a matter of fact, rather than being censured, it would appear that those officials who honestly tried to save the situation by obtaining a boat during Garvey's absence are to be commended for their efforts. They had failed before they started, for, as stated, Garvey had already so ruined the Black Star Line reputation commercially that it was next to impossible to negotiate any deal in its name with responsible parties. Garvey states they took advantage of his absence, and this is perhaps partially true, as O. H. Thompson has stated to me, Garvey was the only stumbling block in the way of the company's having failed to obtain the ship before he left the country.

During Garvey's absence the lying propaganda for the sale of stocks was continued by lesser officials of the company, in imitation, perhaps, of their traveling President, samples of which are as follows:

Page 1, "Negro World" of May 21, 1901:

**S.S. "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" TO BE TAKEN OVER BY BLACK STAR LINE IF AFTER INSPECTION, IT PROVES SATISFACTORY ON MAY 25...."**

"The announcement made here tonight by the High Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Stewart, that the latest addition to the fleet of the Black Star Line, the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, would be taken over by the Corporation, after inspection, on May 25, created the wildest stir and shouts of joy and acclamation..... This ship, the Chancellor said, carries 4,000 tons cargo, can accommodate nearly 2,000 passengers, is equipped with electric lights and fans, has music rooms, smoking rooms and refrigerating machinery, and is supplied with all modern steamship conveniences....."

W. H. FERRIS, in speech at Washington, D. C. May 23, reported in the "Negro World" June 4, 1901, page 6, column 4, says:

"The Negro factory, the laundry, the warehouse, the Kanana, and the new market square, the Phyllis Wheatley of the Black Star Line Corporation in New York are answers to his (Garvey's) critics. The Warehouse represented a new spirit of industry among the Negroes. The factory will cruise the Caribbean Sea on trade with the West Indian and South American states. The Phyllis Wheatley, of 4,000 tons with a capacity for nearly 2,000 passengers, will trade between New York and Africa, carrying such machinery and workers for the construction of buildings and roads and schools in Africa and bringing from there African ebony and mahogany and other products."

"Negro World", April 16, 1901, page 1:

**"BLACK STAR LINE TO PURCHASE 'PHYLLIS WHEATLEY' TO BE TAKEN OVER BY LINE IF AFTER INSPECTION, IT PROVES SATISFACTORY ON MAY 25...."**

"High Chancellor makes dramatic appeal for purchase of more shares in Black Star Line to help put over the



too the illustration of latest addition to corporation's line of steamships. Counselor General and others also speak.

STANLEY said, (page 4, column 2, paragraph 4):

"We have reached the point tonight where we are determined by the group of directors led and your assistance and the assistance of these presidents before us (names of all div. in U.S. were called in for conference in N. Y.) to put on the waters before the president General comes back to the city of New York the ship that we have seen so long to see, the 'William Stanley'."

(Wilford H. Smith, also makes speech calling on audience to help the Executive Council launch "the fourth steamship of the new rapidly expanding line of vessels owned by the Black Star Line") (page 4, column 2.)

Following Harvey's return to the United States on about July 15th, 1941, he continued to publish the advertisement stating that the "William Stanley" would sail to Africa on specific dates, as I have pointed out already. As negotiations dragged on and no boat was produced, the date was set back further and further, until the ad. was finally dropped during October, 1941. In the meantime, however, money was being accepted by the Black Star Line from prospective passengers, as the books will show, some of which has never been returned.

Instead of at once cancelling all such advertising and explaining the true situation to the stockholders, he continued to hold forth that the Black Star Line was still the great business organization as he always claimed, and each weekly issue of the "Negro World" carried strong appeals for the purchase of more and more stock. On September 3rd, 1941, over his signature, he wrote in the "Negro World":

"Our convention has further laid out that every effort must be used to finance the Black Star Line to its full capital of \$10,000,000. So as to enable the corporation to build and purchase immediately more ships to carry out the proper plans of the U.S.I.-. Millions and millions of dollars of raw materials are now piling up in Africa, South and Central America for the want of ships at the disposal of our race. Our people are holding their presence in different parts of the world awaiting the arrival of the ships of the Black Star Line. They feel that the profits that others have made of them in the past should now be made by the Black Star Line and by the negro race and the great need is for the ship to move these products and materials for the markets of America, Europe and Asia."

"If you would like to hear of negroes building factories and running railroads of their own, of negroes building colleges, universities and churches, of negroes building cities and nations of their own, then rally now to the call of the U.S.I.-. and subscribe your \$5. to the African redemption fund and buy your shares in the Black Star Line."

As reference to the convention mentioned in the above article

was made in the U.S.I.-. I am sure that the

I do not have a copy but from the "Negro world" learn that Thomson, upon being called upon, stated that there had been much delay in getting the "William Wentley" but that he expected they would acquire it not later than September 1st, 1931. Garvey, supplementing Thomson's remarks, stated to the delegates that the only need of the line is "more money."

And thus matters stood and continued until the arrest of the defendants. But even that did not deter them, for, I am informed by Mr. Lemuel and Agent Ames that the sale of stock continued even after that period.

This report has made no mention of the many other schemes into which Garvey has gone to get the people's money, such as the U. N. I. A. Parent Body Loan (sometimes known as the Librarian Loan); the African Reconstruction Fund; the Negro Factories Corporation; the various Convention Funds; publication of the "Negro world"; the African Legion, African Cross Nurses, various orders of knighthood, etc., etc., each of which would warrant a separate report.

#### STRENGTH OF THE CASE:

Agent J. E. Ames and myself have interviewed many witnesses, and their names, addresses and statements are available. In addition we have secured some through the non-letter method. Altogether we have about fifty good ones, including persons who can testify from their knowledge of all angles in the case--from a plain stockholder to an ex-vice President.

Concluded.

## Racial Leaders' Plea Taken Up by Government.

## TERRORISM IS ALLEGED

Reputed Opponent of Improvement Society Slain.

## HEADED BY MARCUS GARVEY

Now Held on Federal Charge of Connection With "Back to Africa" Movement—Supposed Constitution of Organization Declared as Encouraging Crime to Promote Its Interests—Negroes Throughout Country Reported to Have Been Warned.

Federal investigation of the alleged nationwide activities of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Marcus Garvey, its president, will be undertaken by the Department of Justice as the result of information to be presented to Attorney General Daugherty by eight educators prominent in the movement.

### Garvey Alleged to Have

Garvey, who now is a fugitive from justice, is alleged to have been the author of a letter to the Ku Klux Klan in 1915, in which he declared that the organization was a "working alliance" with the Ku Klux Klan.

The U. N. I. A. is characterized as an organization designed to foment hatred of whites by blacks, and it is declared that its members are "so fanatical they have threatened the death of their negro opponents, actually assassinating in one instance."

The information on Garvey and his organization had been drawn up by the state of an appeal to the government to take action against the movement.

The signers of the appeal are Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender; Chandler Owen, executive secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom; Robert W. Taft, U. S. senator from Ohio; and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Wilson, U. S. minister to the Philippines. Other signers are: John H. Hays, U. S. secretary of the Interior; William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; George W. Harris, New York alderman.

### Information Awaited Here.

Officials of the Department of Justice said yesterday that they were looking for the information, which is said to have been sent from New York. The information is said to be in the hands of the U. S. attorney in New York, and is expected to be forwarded to the department in the near future. The information is said to be of great importance in connection with the assassination of the Rev. J. W. H. Mason, former associate of Garvey in the Black Star Line venture, and considered by the Federal authorities as the government's most important case in the New York case.

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CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.



#### MARCUS GARVEY.

The coming, going and public utterances of no other race man in the country are watched and listened to, at the present time, more eagerly than are those of Marcus Garvey, the provisional president of U. N. I. A., an organization with ramifications almost everywhere, with a following that is intensely loyal, and with purposes, as set forth and vigorously proclaimed by its titular head, which would not only rejuvenate a race, but revolutionize the world. Even those who do not accept in toto the doctrines he asserts, and there are many who do not, are bound to admit that the Garvey movement, so called, has aroused the members of the race to the urgent need of expansion in the handicrafts, in commercial pursuits, and in a mercantile and a manufacturing way. This of itself was a stupendous task, and while to perform it and to make a show of progress instances of mal-administration and lack of ordinary business sagacity may have multiplied against those conducting its affairs, most of those who have been swept along by its purposes went into the cause honest minded and contributed open handed, and if they have paid too dear for their whistle, unlike a majority of the bubble race enterprises which have been sprung upon them, they bid fair to emerge from this one with at least the whistle. The "Go Back to Africa" slogan, having served its purpose as a rallying cry, brought a horde of earnest, sober-minded race men and women within elbow touch of each other, when nothing else on earth could have coalesced them, with the result that they have learned to pool their efforts, have business confidence in each other, until stores, mills, coal banks, truck farms and various other business ventures have and are still springing up hither and yon throughout the country, as a tangible and composite result of the Garvey movement. Here in Pittsburgh, where the organization first began to function three years ago, there is a membership of upwards of 2,500 men and women. Their meeting place is called "Liberty hall." It is situated at the corner of Miller and Colwell sts., in the hill district, and the property, representing an expenditure of

organization, that is going some in three years. In this hall meetings for the men are held Sunday, Tuesdays and Fridays, officiated by George Weston, president, W. J. A. Francis, executive secretary, and a board of 10 members, while the women auxiliaries, divided into Black Cross nurses, motor corps and the ladies division, under the direction of a Mrs. R. Chambers, meet on alternate nights at the same place. There is an Eastend branch, which holds its sessions in the Modern Savings & Trust building in Frankstown ave., and other branches can be found in most of the adjacent towns. A mass meeting extraordinary of the members of the U. N. I. A. has been called for Wednesday night at the Watt st public school, at which time the provisional president, Marcus Garvey, will be present and expound the principles of a true democracy. The mayor has been invited to make a welcome address, and all lovers of race progress are asked to attend. Other meetings will be held at Liberty hall, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights to which all are welcome.

Thanksgiving

## Books for the Month

Each month attention is called to various theosophical books. This time we will remind you of some useful titles that you may otherwise overlook. First, the C. J. books, because we have all been talking about the hoped-for arrival in the United States of the Vice-President of the Theosophical Society.

### Books by C. Jinarajadasa

**The Nature of Mysticism** ..... \$0.60

This is more of a book than you would think from the price given. Its contents are: The Mysticism of Grace, The Mysticism of Love, Pantheism, Pantheistic Mysticism, Nature Mysticism, Sacramental Mysticism, Theosophical Mysticism. There is also an introduction and conclusion.

**In His Name** ..... \$0.75

This is the new Theosophical Press edition of this book in a first class cloth binding and gold title and printed on tinted India paper. It has a fine portrait of Mr. Jinarajadasa. The subjects treated are: The Real and the Unreal, The Master, God's Plan, Those Who Direct God's Plan, The Plan of the Master, Discipleship, and In His Name.

**Flowers and Gardens** ..... \$0.60

The author calls this little book "a dream structure." It is bound in cloth, is dedicated to one of the Masters "who sent the dream," and tells of a dream life that is yet not that.

### Books by Dr. Besant

**The Immediate Future** ..... \$1.00

This is our new edition by the Theosophical Press in handsome green cloth binding and gold title. In this day of European turmoil Dr. Besant's lectures on Impending Physical Changes, The Growth of a World Religion, The Coming of a World Teacher, Self-sacrifice or Revolution, Dogmatism or Mysticism, England and India, The Emergence of a World Religion, are especially valuable. These seven great lectures, delivered in London in 1911, constitute a remarkable forecast of what has since occurred and what is now occurring.

**Theosophy and The Theosophical Society** ..... \$1.00

This is a cloth bound Adyar edition of the four lectures given a year later than the above, at the Madras convention, on Theosophy, Theosophy: The Open Road to the Masters, Theosophy: The Root of All Religions, The Theosophical Society: Its Meaning, Purpose and Functions. A good book for everybody.

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## THE THEOSOPHICAL PRESS

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## PROTESTS CONDITION CHARGE

### Universal Negro Improvement Association Says Its Members Are Loyal

Marcus Garvey, President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, issued the following statement yesterday in denial of the charge made against his organization by the New Orleans police, that it was anarchistic and contemplated an overthrow of the Government:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement of the New Orleans police that they have seized anarchistic literature at a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The association has no such literature, neither does it preach hatred for any one.

"We have absolutely no connection with the murder of J. W. H. Eason, and the statement that Eason was a star witness against me is without foundation, for there was nothing the man could have said that would injure me. I have paid but little attention to the charge of using the mails to defraud, in that I know the whole affair to be a 'frame-up' among jealous negroes who have been trying for some time to embarrass me. There is no more loyal American organization than the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

The following telegram was sent to Attorney General Daugherty yesterday by Mr. Garvey:

"On behalf of 2,500,000 loyal citizens, members of the Universal Improvement Association, who have at all times proved their loyalty to the Government of the United States, and on behalf of 400,000,000 negroes throughout the world who look to the United States of America for justice, we protest against the scandalous and unfair attitude adopted toward the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a legal organization in the United States of America, in the raiding of the meeting place and the arrest of the officers of the New Orleans Division, No. 149, by officers of your department, who are being instigated to act against the Universal Negro Improvement Association by rival negro organizations, namely, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a group of Socialists; Friends of Negro Freedom, a red Socialist organization, and the African Blood Brotherhood, representatives of the Bolsheviks of Russia.

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association is neither Socialist, Bolshevik, nor anarchist, as your representatives are endeavoring to make out. We have absolutely no connection with any disloyal movement, and in our records five years there can be found absolutely no trace of disloyalty to the United States of America in any of our communications.

"We believe it unfair that a department of the Government should be used to rival organizations for the purpose of injuring those whom they desire to harm."

# GARVEY CASE BRINGS KU KLUX GIANT HERE

**E. M. Clarke Tells Grand Jury  
of Atlanta Meeting With  
Negro Promoter.**

**TRIAL STARTS ON FEB. 26**

**Witness Promises His Aid In Federal  
Prosecution Against Black  
Star Line.**

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, came to this city from Atlanta, Ga., yesterday and appeared before the Federal Grand Jury as a witness against Marcus Garvey, the negro leader, who is to be tried on Feb. 20 on a charge of defrauding investors in the Black Star Line. Garvey is the head of the "Back to Africa" movement.

At a meeting of the Universal Improvement, Negro Association here in July, Garvey, who is known as the "Provisional President of Africa," denounced the Ku Klux Klan, but in October last he made a secret trip to Atlanta and conferred there with Clarke. The Government learned of his conference recently and Assistant United States District Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck had Clarke subpoenaed before the Grand Jury.

It is believed that Clarke told of his dealings with Garvey. Clarke promised Mr. Mattuck after his appearance before the Grand Jury that he would send here papers which might throw light upon any overtures made by the Black Star Line to the Ku Klux Klan.

"Edward Young Clarke was subpoenaed here by me from Atlanta ten days ago after the investigation into the case of Marcus Garvey disclosed that Clarke was visited by Garvey at Atlanta some time ago in connection with Garvey's Black Star Line and the Universal Negro Improvement Association," said Mr. Mattuck. "It was my purpose to determine the nature of the conference between the so-called 'Provisional President of Africa,' and Clarke. Clarke appeared before the Grand Jury this morning and was examined by me at length as to the conference between the two men."

Garvey and three officers and directors of the Black Star Line were indicted on a charge of having falsely stated that the line intended to purchase a steamship and an excursion boat and to operate them, and also to purchase a steamship which was to operate between this port and Africa. The line was capitalized at \$10,000,000; and Garvey and his associates sought to sell 2,000,000 shares of the stock at par to members of his race by issuing a

the same evidence, it was said. Mr. Mattuck said he had known for some time that attempts were being made to intimidate witnesses, and that several of them had said that their lives had been threatened.

Assemblyman Oliver Randolph, a negro, introduced a concurrent resolution in the New Jersey Legislature yesterday directing Attorney General Thomas F. McCran to investigate the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey. He said that the existence of such an organization was not necessary to the observation of law and order and condemned the organization for outrages by its members in the South. Assemblyman Randolph followed up his resolution by introducing a bill to regulate societies whose members wear masks. Another bill offered by him would prevent the appearance of persons in public in any kind of disguise.

## LINKS KLAN WITH OTHERS.

**Boston Senator Says Order Works  
With the Loyal Coalition.**

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Ku Klux Klan and the Loyal Coalition were linked by speakers at a legislative hearing today on several bills aimed to restrict Klan activities in this State.

Senator William I. Hennessey, of this city, who said he had applied for membership in the Klan but was rejected because he had an Irish name, exhibited stationery of the order and a Klan membership card and told the committee what he said were the passwords of the Klan. The offices of the Loyal Coalition on Beacon Hill were the headquarters of the Klan in this State, he said, adding that the directing genius of the order here was a member of the Coalition.

Miss Margaret Taylor made a similar charge.

The Loyal Coalition, which has national headquarters here, is professedly an organization for the propagation of American principles. It has been active in opposing Irish Republican movements.

Of the bills before the Committee, the petition of Representative Hugh J. Campbell, of Boston, to require all voluntary associations and fraternal organizations to file a list of their membership with the Secretary of State was opposed by representatives of fraternal orders.

Representative Campbell was supported by Matthew W. Eullock, a negro, and former student at Dartmouth College, who declared his grandfather was killed by the original Klan in the South.

Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons, said he was in hearty accord with the spirit behind the measure. He added that the Masons had stated their opposition to the Klan without qualifications.

## CALLS WRIGLEY 'KLANSMAN.'

**Chicago Attorney Says He Will  
Prove It "at Proper Time."**

*Special to The New York Times*

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—William Wrigley Jr., gum manufacturer and baseball magnate, will be identified as a member of the Ku Klux Klan, Patrick H. O'Donnell asserted today at a hearing before Judge Iras Ryner of the petition of Grady K. Rutledge, President of the Tolerance Publishing Company, for a restraining order against other officers of the company.

Evidence indicating that Mr. O'Donnell was the author of an article in a recent issue of the anti-Klan organ attacking Wrigley as a Klansman was offered after the attorney had withdrawn as counsel for Robert B. Shepherd, Treasurer of the American Unity League, one of the defendants in the suit.

PHILADELPHIA  
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1923

#### GARVEYISM

GARVEYISM is the counterpart, among the Negro populations of America, what the Ku Klux Klan is among the white people. It is in its essence an appeal to prejudice and passion, and if unchecked will bear fruit in the horrors of racial conflict. The formal protest, therefore, addressed to the Attorney General by a representative group of the leading educators, business men and publicists of the Negro race will be read everywhere with approval and sympathy by order-loving and humane people of whatever color.

The significance of this protest lies in its origin and in its manifestation of a growing realization among intelligent and educated Negroes that their liberation from injustice and oppression can only be brought about by a more perfect understanding between the white and colored races and by a co-operation in which the latter must take an equal part.

Great as are the evils growing out of the spirit inculcated by Garvey and his "Universal Negro Improvement Association," a spirit of hatred, distrust, violence and revenge, and important as it is to protect the ignorant and gullible from robbery and cruel exploitation, the graver injury that is being done by the

Garveyites is the false impression their activities create in the minds of the white people as to the real aims and purposes of those Negroes who are striving earnestly and sanely for the advancement of their race, the elimination of prejudice and unfair discrimination in industry and in civic life.

While the Negro needs to be protected from the enemies to progress in his own race, the community at large in a greater degree needs to be safeguarded against an evil propaganda sowing the seeds of bitter antagonism and strife. This is why the letter to the Department of Justice should receive thoughtful consideration and preventive action in the interests of order and racial harmony.



FEB - 8 23

## GARVEY'S PARLEY WITH KLAN IS TOLD BY IMPERIAL GIANT

Clarke, Subpoenaed From At-  
lanta, Tells U. S. Grand Jury  
of Negro Promoter's Visit.

PROPOSAL FOR ALLIANCE  
DENIED AT THAT TIME.

Trial of "Provisional President  
of Republic of Africa" on Post  
Office Charge Put Over.

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial  
Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, appeared  
before the Federal Grand Jury here  
yesterday, having been subpoenaed  
from Atlanta ten days ago in connec-  
tion with the proceedings of the  
Government against Marcus Garvey,  
Negro promoter and "Provincial  
President of the Republic of Africa."

Clarke was examined by Assistant  
United States Attorney Mattuck on  
Garvey's visit to Clarke in Atlanta  
last June, when the latter was Act-  
ing Imperial Wizard of the Klan.

After the visit Garvey denied his  
purpose was to affect an alliance with  
the Klan. The investigation of Gar-  
vey's affairs had disclosed that the  
conference was in connection with  
Garvey's Black Star Steamship Line  
and the Universal Negro Improvement  
Association, of which he is President  
General. After appearing before the  
Grand Jury Clarke promised to send  
to Mr. Mattuck any papers he might  
have in Atlanta that would throw  
light on Garvey's visit.

**Trial Is Postponed.**

Garvey's trial on an indictment  
charging him with having used the  
mails to defraud investors in stock of  
the Black Star Line, scheduled to be-  
gin yesterday, was postponed until  
Feb. 26.

After Garvey returned from At-  
lanta he addressed a throng of Ne-  
groes in Harlem and advised them  
to waste their money on the Black  
Star Line.

as it called for an American the  
white man, but to go back to Africa,  
the land of the black man. Then  
Alderman George W. Harris, a Ne-  
gro, who was graduated from Har-  
vard in 1900, wrote to The World  
that Garvey was ignorant of his race  
and misrepresented them. To which  
Garvey replied the purpose of his  
visit to Atlanta was to get first-hand  
information about the Klan's attitude  
toward the Negroes.

"Knowing the power and influence  
and intention of the Klan, I inter-  
viewed the executive for the purpose  
of getting them, if possible, to adopt  
a different attitude toward the race I  
represent, and thus prevent a repeti-  
tion in many ways of what happened  
during the days of reconstruction,"  
was the way he explained his con-  
ference.

**Denied Any Alliance.**

Again in August, Garvey denied  
there was any relation between the  
Universal Negro Improvement Asso-  
ciation and the Klan. At that time he  
said he talked with Dr. Evans besides  
Clarke in Atlanta, and Clarke told him  
the Klan was much more in favor of  
the Negro as an American citizen than  
of the foreign white element. Garvey  
also stated the conversation was for  
the purpose of placing him in a better  
position to interpret the Klan's atti-  
tude toward the Negro, and denied any  
alliance was formed.

At the same time James L. Beavers,  
Chief of Police in Atlanta, who was  
running for Mayor, quoted Clarke as  
saying in an interview that the Negro  
question spread dissension in the  
Klan.

100-1781-6

BOAN HONOR & SOCIETY BOAN  
**KU KLUX CHIEF TELLS  
GRAND JURY OF GARVEY**

***Negro Said to Have Visited  
Klan Chief in Georgia.***

Edward Young Clarke, Imperial Giant of the Ku Klux Klan, was a witness yesterday before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the activities of Marcus Garvey, Provisional President of Africa, President General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, and head of the failed Black Star Line of ships. Garvey is due to go to trial on February 27 on an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud.

It develops that in October last, Garvey paid a secret visit to Clarke in Atlanta, to find out the attitude of the Ku Klux Klan toward the negro. At a meeting in this city of the Universal Negro Improvement Association last July Garvey denounced the Ku Klux Klan.

According to Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States District Attorney, after testifying before the Grand Jury the head of the Ku Klux Klan promised to send here papers which would throw light on overtures made by Garvey to the hooded organization in connection with the Black Star Line.

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

Nov. 24 1922.

Mr. William J. Burns  
Director Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington D.C.

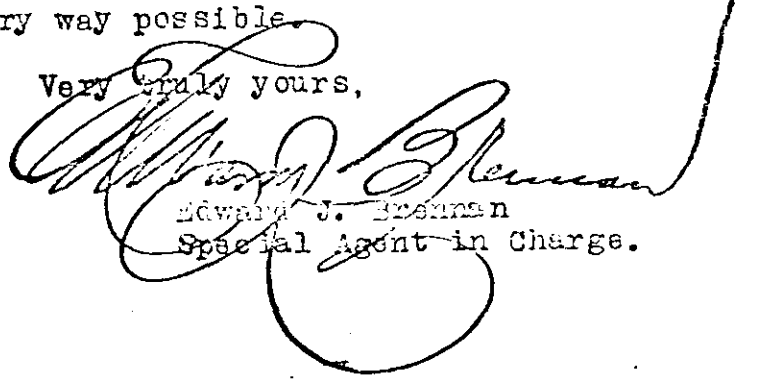
Attention Mr. Cunningham

Dear Sir:

Confirming telephone conversation had with Special Agent Amos on this date in re Marcus Garvey, Special Agent Amos stated that Postoffice Inspector Shea with Accountant Merrilles, Agent Davis and himself, Amos, took the matter up with Mr. Maddock and Mr. Maddock expects to go to trial on the 15th of December. The above mentioned accountant and agents have promised to be ready for Mr. Maddock by December 2nd.

Postoffice Inspector, Agent Amos states, has shown a great deal of interest in the matter and is helping the agents in every way possible.

Very truly yours,

  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

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.

Nov. 27 1922.

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY et al  
(Black Star Line)  
Conspiracy - Using the Mails  
in furtherance of a scheme to  
defraud.

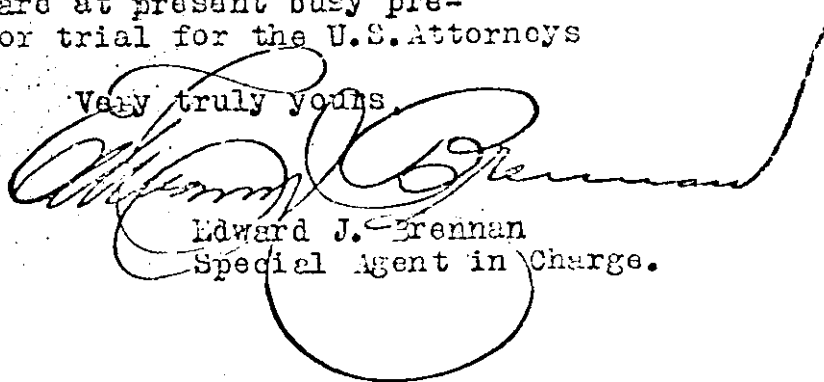
Mr. William J. Burns  
Director Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to direct your attention to the very good work performed by Special Agents Mortimer J. Davis and James E. Amos and particularly the excellent summary report of Special Agent Davis of November 21 1922 rendered in the above entitled case.

This case is set for trial on Dec. 15 1922 and these agents together with Special Bank Accountant Merrillas are at present busy preparing the evidence for trial for the U.S. Attorneys office.

Very truly yours,

  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

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

December 2. 1922.

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

Sir:

In the case of the U. S. v. Marcus Garvey et al which we expect to go to trial with here on or about December 15th please be advised that in the event we do Accountants Howard W. Jamison and I Jones-Parker will be required on or about December 20th for a day or so as witnesses.

It is not possible for me or any one else to substitute inasmuch as it would take any one three weeks to a month to qualify.

As soon as the date of their required attendance can be determined telegraphic advice will be sent you.

Respectfully,

*Geo. F. Merrilees*

Expert Bank Accountant.

December 9, 1922.

Mr. Howard Jamison,  
101 E. Church Street,  
North Attleboro, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Expert Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees, now in New York, advises under date of December 2, that it is expected that the case of the United States v. Marcus Garvey et al., will go to trial there on or about December 15, in which event it will be necessary for you to be on hand as a witness.

I am to receive more definite information from New York, and suggest that you hold yourself in readiness to proceed there in the event that I advise you further.

Yours very truly,

  
Director.

JBC:DJ

December 9, 1922.

Mr. I. Jones Parker,  
Andrews Hotel,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Expert Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees, now in New York, advises under date of December 2, that it is expected that the case of the United States v. Marcus Garvey et al., will go to trial there on or about December 15, in which event it will be necessary for you to be on hand as a witness.

I am to receive more definite information from New York, and suggest that you hold yourself in readiness to proceed there in the event that I advise you further.

Yours very truly,

Director.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	12/12/22	12/4 to 9 incl.	Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
In re: U. S. vs Marcus Garvey, et al, Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<p>On the 4th inst., in company with Bank Accountant Merrilles, Post Office Inspector Shea and Agent Amos, the writer started examining prospective witnesses in this case in the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and was so engaged during the entire week.</p> <p>It is probable that the case will go to trial shortly after January 1st, by which time it is expected that all details in the way of evidence and witnesses will have been concluded. The witnesses are being examined and selected by Mr. Mattuck personally, and the writer, in addition to assisting in the questioning of same, has been requested by Mr. Mattuck to make such investigations based on their testimony, as appear necessary.</p>			



MJD-JVD.

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

December 14, 1922.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,      General Intelligence Division.  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

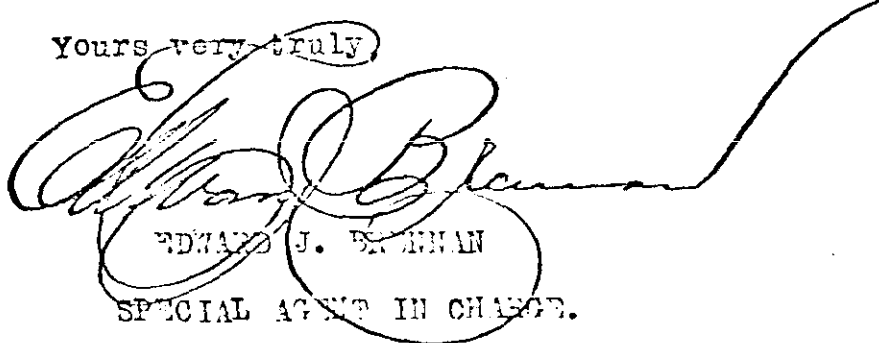
U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al. Vio. Sect.  
215, C.C. Using Mails to Defraud.

Will you kindly furnish this office with a copy of  
the "NEGRO WORLD", for January 17, 1920?

This issue, which was forwarded to Washington by  
this office sometime ago, is at the present time necessary to  
complete the evidence against the defendants in this case.

Kindly mark the paper for the "attention of Agent  
M. J. Davis".

Yours very truly,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Instructions From

car, Special A

re.

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 16, 1933 Dec. 15, 1933

H.J. LEMON.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

MARCUS GARVEY,

Speaker at meeting held  
at Pittsburgh, Pa.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office File

The following report was received from a confidential source:-

"Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wednesday, December 6, 1933.

The GARVEY meeting scheduled for tonight at the Watt Street School Auditorium was held, after some misunderstanding with the police department was straightened out. It seems that a permit had been secured from the Board of Education to hold the meeting, but no city permit was obtained, and the police, therefore, were on hand intent upon stopping the meeting.

Police Commissioner Ford called the Mayor of the City on the phone, and was advised to permit the meeting to proceed. The auditorium was comfortably filled, there being between six and seven hundred people present. The audience was a typical GARVEY crowd, giving vent to their enthusiasm where he is concerned whenever the opportunity presented itself.


GARVEY devoted a great deal of his talk to a tirade against the Negro Press of America, which he alleged was trying through its respective papers, to put his organizations in disrepute with the public. He stated that within the next two or three months, the "Negro World", a periodical edited by GARVEY in New York City, was opening a new plant, and would be able to more successfully compete with his alleged oppressors. No mention was made whatever about the funds of the Black Star Steamship Line, nor indeed was the name of the company mentioned, and no explanation was offered in that regard. He confined himself exclusively to a discussion on the Universal Negro Improvement

Association, its motto, its desires, and what has already been accomplished. He stated in effect that it was not the aim of this organization to take any numbers of people back to Africa at the present time, but to arouse them to a realization of the fact that Africa is their birth right, which they should claim in time.

He launched a bitter tirade against the National Association for the Protection of colored people, which organization has been very active in endeavoring to secure the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which died in the United States Senate several days ago, claiming that it was idiotic for anyone to suppose that white men would pass a bill against other white men, in the defense of the negro.

All in all, his remarks tonight were very similar to those delivered at Schenley High School sometime ago, though he was much more vehement tonight than formerly. He said nothing of an un-American nature, and tried to appeal to the race pride of the negro, in getting himself out of the financial, social, economic and industrial rut which he is in. It could be fairly deduced from the trend of GARVEY'S remarks, that he realizes that his companies are on the wane, and he is touring the country in an attempt to rehabilitate them, though it is very unlikely that he will meet with much, if any, success. There is no question about the fact that as an orator, GARVEY is almost in a class by himself, though his particular type of oratory is capable only of swaying the ignorant masses, and that only temporarily. The chances are that two or three weeks hence, after his very fiery talk has had a chance to cool down in the minds of those who heard it, conditions where he is concerned, in Pittsburgh, will again relax to their luke-warm state."

100-1781-6



**CARVEY ARRIVES IN TOWN AND  
PLAYS FREE HANDS, NEWSPAPERS  
AND N. A. L. C. CLAIMS HE WILL  
PUT ELLERSON OUT OF BUSINESS**

**Police Attempt to Halt Meeting—Mayor Gives Word for Speaking to Go On—Audience Hissy and Demonstrative—Garvey Says Enemies Have Been Hissy**

Sturens Garvey came to town a week primed and ready for a knockout blow to all those who disagree with him on the proper schemes for the redemption of the Negro and the untagging of the Negroes of the world into One Religion. The first obstacle met by the President of All the Africans is the Pittsburgh Police Department. By some means he got it not a child's play, but that the Honorable Mr. Garvey was a "dangerous Red" or something else highly explosive and inadmissible. He, therefore, ordered one police commissioner, one lieutenant, eight cops and the patrol wagon to be in wait for Mr. Garvey. The President is mortified that he could not back. The faithful began to murmur and growl. It was probably their experience with the new speech chapter of our police revised General Constitution.

The speaker, however, had probably read somewhere that the majority of the population of the U. S. A. was in favor of the war. He seemed to be mistaken. He was written by the majority of the country. He insisted that he was going to speak. After each had finished, Mayor was called on and he was rendered in favor of the war. There were then two seats left and I asked the man next to me if he would even be permitted to be there. He said he would.

There is a significant positive correlation between the number of years of experience and the number of publications ( $r = 0.45$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). The number of publications is also significantly correlated with the number of articles published in the last 5 years ( $r = 0.72$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ).

[illegible][illegible]

Garvey then hurried into a conference to discuss the Negro Press, the Negro churches and the N. A. A. C. P. He said that while his approval of the Negro press had appeared him, but that he had known them for in fifteen months and that the Negro press would not last that long. The N. A. A. C. P., according to Garvey is a church and denomination organically dominated by white people who are not particularly in love with Negroes. The Negro press would soon meet its Waterloo as the U. S. I. A. is planning to put the Negro Times into 15 million Negro hands. This, according to Garvey would mean the passing of all Negro papers that opposed his program.

The meeting was noisy and turbulent. No partisan was one of his hearers that rose from their seats time and time again to voice their approval. One man got "happy" and kept shouting "tell it," "tell it" at times Garvey's language was violent and threatening in discussing his "enemies." This caused a surging and rumbling out in the audience somewhat resembling the actions of a mob. One man, not a Garveyite remarked to the Pittsburgh American reporter, that he was glad the police were pres-

He was noisy and turbulent in part because of his hearing loss, from their early time together, he yelled their approval of "Happy" and kept "telling it" at times. The man was violent and continuing discussing his "one."

This caused a raring and shouting by the audience some resembling the pelting of a mob. When one of Garvey's remarked "This is a American reporter," he was told the police were present.

Mr. J. H. N. E. A. The Real  
to the very much in the  
to the 10 members and  
The meeting were  
Library Hall until the

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/4/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/26, 27 to 1/2/23 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: U. S. V. CARLOS GRADY, ET AL., VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C.  
USING THE MAILE TO DEFRAUD.

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

As advised in a previous report, Expert Bank Accountant Merrill and the writer have been in constant conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck in the preparation for trial of this case.

The case was on the court calendar for December 26th, but due to various circumstances, particularly the fact that Judge Knox would not sit long enough in this district to hear the case, and the further fact that O. L. Thompson, one of the defendants, was without counsel, it was postponed until January 2nd, although Mr. Mattuck at the time advised me it would probably be again postponed by him until January 8th.

On January 2nd the case again came up and has been indefinitely postponed, Mr. Mattuck explaining that Judge Learned Hand, who is now sitting, will not be in this district long enough to hear the case. However, several new judges will probably be appointed in February and it will not be until that time, therefore, that a judge who will sit a sufficiently long time to hear this matter, will be available.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Jan. 6, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 5, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			
<p>Continuing the writer's previous reports on this matter, Agent wishes to state that when this case was called for trial in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York, on January 5th, 1923, it was again postponed to January 8th. Commencing with the adjournment taken on December 26th, 1922, this is the third postponement of the trial of this case within two weeks. Previous records will point out that the case shows a long series of adjournments ever since it was first moved for trial. Agents are having great difficulty in holding the witnesses for the Government and one of our principal witnesses has been shot by, we think, some of GARVEY'S fanatics, and if this case drags along much longer, we will have no witnesses left for the Government. (REV. J.W.H. EASON, shot at New Orleans, La., Died Jan. 4, 1923.)</p> <p>This report is submitted at the especial request of Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Asst. Director, with whom Agent conferred at this office today.</p>			

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	WHEN MADE: 1/6/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/6/42	REPORT MADE BY: Hortimer J. Davis
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al,  
Violation Sec. 818, U.S.C. (Using mails to defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

The writer's attention has been called to the following news account, received from Agent J. L. Amos, which was clipped from a Washington, D. C. newspaper:

SLAIN TO SEAL LIPS

---

Pastor Says he was shot to Prevent Testifying in Fraud Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, La. January 5-- Rev. J. M. H. Mason, negro, who was shot and wounded as he was leaving his church Monday night, died in a hospital yesterday. In a statement after the shooting Mason told the police he was convinced that his assailants were sent to kill him to prevent his testifying at the trial in Federal court in New York of Marcus Garvey, negro promoter, on a charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with the promotion of the Black Star Line. Mason was to have left for New York last Tuesday.

WILLIAM SHAMBERG, negro "chief of police" of the United Negro Improvement Association, a Garvey project, and ERIC DYER, negro member of the "Force" were arrested and charged by the police with the killing of Mason.

Mason, it was said, dropped out of the Garvey projects when he became dissatisfied with the promoter's methods.

The New Orleans office is undoubtedly aware of the fact that Marcus Garvey and three other officers



of the Black Star Line, Inc., which is an adjunct of the U. N. I. A., have been under indictment in this district for some time, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Several weeks ago I requested Dr. Mason to come to the U. S. Attorney's office, which he did, and at which time he gave us a statement of his connection with the various Garvey projects. His remarks were of importance and interest, and he was looked upon as one of the Government's leading witnesses in the case. Shortly before Christmas Dr. Mason, on the telephone, informed me that he was going to New Orleans but would return to New York on January 2nd, and I heard no more from him.

Yesterday, while in the U. S. Attorney's office here, I was informed by Mr. J. Sidney DeBourg, who had been summoned as a witness in this case, that Dr. Mason had been shot in New Orleans. DeBourg stated that at about 10.30 p.m. on the night of January 2nd, he accidentally met a Mr. & Mrs. Yearwood on the street, and they informed him they had just come from Liberty Hall (the U.N.I.A. headquarters in this city), where the shooting of Dr. Mason had been announced. Thus, it will be noticed, Garvey must have had the news of the affair within a hour after its occurrence. It is also alleged that Garvey, upon hearing of it, stated "that's the way they treat them in the West!"

Agent Amos and the writer will, on Monday, endeavor to locate Yearwood and obtain from him a correct statement of the facts with a view to determining whether or not the shooting and death of Dr. Mason were inspired at New York and whether it was the result

190-1781-6

of his willingness to testify for the Government against Garvey.

Today, Agent Amos and the writer interviewed John J. Fitzsimmons, Deputy U.S. Marshal at New York, who handed to agents a letter and attached statement, quoted below. These papers were turned over to him by Mr. Fred Moore, Editor of the New York "Age" a colored newspaper here, with the request that they be copied and returned, as they will be published in the paper on Monday. The papers read:

New Orleans, La.  
Jan. 2, 1923.

Editor, New York Age.  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Inclosed herewith you will please find an accurate account of the attempt on the life of the Hon. Dr. Mason of your city. The writer is the field editor of the Negro Advocate and at the time of this letter learned that one of the assailants' bullets entered the Doctors head just above the left eye and one entered the back. X-ray pictures will be taken today in order to determine the location of the bullets.

Trusting same will prove of use to you and while wishing you a Happy New Year, I am

Yours very truly

(Signed) F. C. ROUDEZ

1314 Tulane Avenue.

(paper attached)

New Orleans, La.  
Jan. 2, 1923.

NOTED COLORED PREACHER SHOT.

Dr. J. M. L. Mason, Pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church in New York was shot last night and no list the

Church at Ararat and First Sts.

It is believed by those who witnessed the shooting that it was purely an attack on the pastor's life. The writer rushed to the scene of the affair which happened about 9.45 p.m., and at 8.45 a.m. the next morning succeeded in having an interview with the wounded man in the Charity Hospital. Dr. Mason's statements to the reporter are as follows:

I arrived in New Orleans from New York where several friends and myself were to arrange a series of meetings in the interest of colored people. These meetings were to be held purely for American Negroes. I, at the request of these friends, went to the Church of Rev. Collins to give a short talk with the people. This being accomplished the meeting came to a close. As I was leaving the Church being greeted by my many friends, my assailants fired point blank at the crowd. I fell. Some of my friends, as far as I can remember made an attempt to catch the assailants but they fired back at their pursuers as they made their escape. I was then rushed to the hospital where I became unconscious until just a while ago. That is all I can remember about the affair now.

After quite a bit of efforts upon the part of the reporter it developed that Dr. Mason was to have returned to New York and to have been a Government witness in the case of Marcus Garvey, the self-styled President of Africa, versus the U.S. Government. The writer also learned that while Dr. Mason was a prominent figure in the case, he was in possession of some valuable information concerning his excellency's fraudulent use of the mail and for these reasons, the assailants acted on instructions received from the Garvey camp. Garvey's trial is scheduled for the latter part of the week in the U.S. Court in New York where several Federal charges are pending. Dr. Mason's condition according to physicians is serious. But at the time do not appear dangerous."

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Since this case has been in progress there have been several reports of threats and intimidation of Government witnesses, but this, of course, is the most disastrous incident recorded and the Asst. U.S. Attorney at New York has requested that all facts be obtained, particularly any statements which the arrested men may make.

as to their connection with any of the Garvey organizations, and such information which may tend to indicate that they committed the act under orders from New York, as is alleged.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT OF
Washington, D. C.	1/6/23	1/4/23	J. W. Jones.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Keap.

Agent interviewed LIONEL OKLEY, #633 T-Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Secretary for the local branch of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, and learned from him that HUBERT GARVEY, President of this organization will leave New York, some time in February on a lecture tour that will carry him to the forty-eight states of the Union, Canada, Central America, South America, Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia. OKLEY said that GARVEY would be accompanied by several Secretaries and speakers.

100 - 581 - 6

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

# Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 9th, 1933

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

Sir:

In the case of the United States v.  
Marcus Garvey et al I beg to advise that it  
has been set for February 5th and will in all  
probability go to trial then before Judge van  
Fleet. The present delay has been due to the  
scarcity of judges.

Respectfully,

*Henry J. Merrill*

Expert Bank Accountant.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Jan. 10, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 4, 5 & 6, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer has been engaged in securing information relative to the killing of DR. J. W. EASON at New Orleans, La., which occurred on January 4th, 1923.

Agent, based on telephone communication from Mr. J. B. Cunningham, Assistant Director, got in touch with the United States Attorney's office relative to the reasons for the delay in bringing this case to trial, and was informed that it was because of the crowded condition of the calendar in the Federal Courts of the Southern District of New York and the scarcity of judges for this district. Every effort is being made, however, by the Assistant conducting the prosecution, to bring this case to an early trial.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 1/11/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/5/23	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: H. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., - ALLEGED VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING MAILS IN SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:			
<p>This case was on the calendar for January 8th, but upon being called was postponed until February 5th, the reason for this as given to me by Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck was that there will be no judge available during the month of January to hear the case, inasmuch as it will take at least two weeks to try. However, starting on February 1st several new judges will be assigned to this district and it is believed that Judge Van Fleet will be able to hear the case at the time set.</p> <p>I am in possession of a so-called press release issued from the offices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association on January 3, 1923, which bears the title "Honorable Marcus Garvey, President General U. N. I. A. and Provisional President of Africa, to Make Trip Around the World." This release states that Garvey and his staff will leave the United States on or about the 1st of February next to make a speaking tour of the world.</p> <p>I have called this to the attention of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and am now suggesting to the Bureau that the State Department be communicated with to prevent the issuance of a passport to Garvey inasmuch as he is now under \$2500 bond in the Southern District of New York and, as stated above, awaiting trial.</p>			



Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

GRS:CL.

Box 696,  
New Orleans, La.,  
January 13, 1923.

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

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

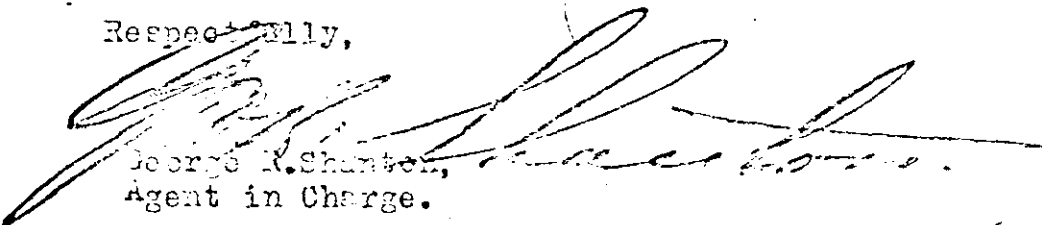
Dear Sir:

Have had some very interesting investigations along the lines of LARCUS GARVEY, the black Africa King, who is under Federal indictment, due to the fact of Dr. J.W.H. Eason, who was killed here some 15 days ago by two suspected negroes, C.F. Dyer and W. Shakespeare.

Our investigation up to date discloses that the suspected murderers had nickel plated badges marked "JUSTICE - UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION" on them, and from testimony of witnesses taken here today, it appears as though we are going to dig up much information on this Garvey organization. It appears to have a large membership here, and reliable negroes in this community are willing to testify in regard to the character of this organization.

Regular reports of agents will leave this office about the 15th, giving full data so far obtained.

Respectfully,

  
George R. Shanton,  
Agent in Charge.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 13, 1923.	Jan. 13, 1923.	James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer was in conference this day with the REV. J. D. BROOKS, #349 Amherst Street, Orange, N. J., in which he stated that if one REV. J. L. BURRELL, residing at #2809 Milan Avenue, New Orleans, La., was interviewed, valuable information could be secured relative to the recent killing of DR. J. W. EASON.

Agent has also received some very valuable information from MR. H. S. WALEY, #267 W. 139th Street, N. Y. City, to the effect that he was informed through his wife, MRS. WALEY that MRS. EASON, #320 W. 139th Street, N. Y. City, had informed MRS. WALEY that on the night the REV. EASON was shot, a few minutes after the shooting took place, a telegram was sent to MRS. GARVEY, stating that the work had been done.

It is therefore requested that the New Orleans office locate and interview DR. BURRELL and also investigate at the various Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices in an endeavor to obtain copies of any telegrams addressed to Mr. or Mrs. GARVEY or anyone connected with the Universal Negro Improvement Association, two days before and two days after the shooting

100-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

January 13, 1923.

James E. Amos.

of DR. EASON.

It is also suggested that the Agent interviewing DR. BURRELL mention the fact that he was sent by DR. BROOKS to secure information.

As the above information, if secured, would be of great value in the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, it is requested that the New Orleans office give this matter immediate attention.

Agent will also endeavor to secure a copy of the telegram referred to above, at this end.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT:

New York, N.Y.

DATE

WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT

BY

Jan. 8th to

Jan. 13, 1923. 13, 1923.

James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, Agent was engaged during the above period conferring with the United States Attorney, and looking up and interviewing witnesses for U. S. Attorney, etc.

Continued.

January 16th, 1923

JBC:PLH

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

Dear Sir:

I have the report of Special Agent M. J. Davis, dated January 11th, 1923, in Re: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., alleged violation Section 215 U. S. C. C.

I note in the last paragraph he states: "I have called this to the attention of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck and am now suggesting to the Bureau that the State Department be communicated with to prevent the issuance of a passport to Garvey inasmuch as he is now under \$2500. bond in the Southern District of New York and, as stated above, awaiting trial."

While this information is given with good intention, please be advised that this cannot be done inasmuch as this subject is a British subject and not an American. However, this matter should be taken up with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, positively with a view of increasing the bond to \$10,000. on information and belief that he is ready to flee the country.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 17, 1923.	Jan. 17, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Attached hereto is a clipping taken from the "NEGRO WORLD" (weekly newspaper of the U. N. I. A.) dated January 20th, 1923, which is self-explanatory.

Agent has also learned that GARVEY has collected a fund of \$250. for the defense of FREDERICK DYER and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, accused of the murder of DR. J. W. H. EASON at New Orleans, La.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, . Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:

DATE WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT MADE BY:

New York, N.Y. Jan. 17, 1923. Jan. 17, 1923. James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, Agent received a telephone call on January 15th, 1923, from CHANDLER OWEN, Editor of the "MESSENGER" Negro Magazine, requesting that Agent call on him as he had some information in regard to a letter or communication which he was going to send to the Attorney General, and also to the press of the country, concerning MARCUS GARVEY.

Agent proceeded to the office of the "MESSENGER", #2305 - 7th Avenue, New York City and there received a copy of the letter referred to above, copy of which is attached hereto, and which is self-explanatory. This document is to be signed by CHANDLER OWEN, PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Asst. Editor of the "MESSENGER" and WILLIAM PICKENS, Asst. Editor of the "MESSENGER" and Field Secretary of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Continued.

2305 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Jan. 15, 1923

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty  
United States Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers, both foreign and American born, who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, a Negro from Jamaica, British West Indies, not a citizen of the United States, and an unscrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

The official organ of the U. N. I. A., "The Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is Managing Editor, sedulously and continually seeks to undermine the loyalty of all Negroes to this country and to arouse antipathy towards whites. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan

An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals. The truth is that decent Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against them.

The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.



This organization and its leader, Marcus Garvey, encourage violence. In its Constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Chas. S. Morris, the speaker of the evening-- who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism--and were prevented only by the action of the police. Shortly afterwards members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Ashbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticised Garvey in a speech. During the same period an Anti-Garvey meeting held by Cyril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine, The Crusader,--in Rush Memorial church, New York City, on a Sunday evening--was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist church where Attorney J. Austin Morris a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, were speaking against Garvey that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot and bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily "Express," reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

A few months ago when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds, a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg "American," by Bundy himself.

In Pittsburg, Pa., on October 23d, last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, Editor of The Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body, rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the interruption of the police.

When William Pickens, who had cooperated in an expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church with hands threateningly on their hip-pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose that movement.

In Chicago, after seeking to break up an Anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activity of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which is fundamentally and wilfully criminal. This is evidenced by Section 3 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception At Home." It reads, "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of crime or felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherill, one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md., on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: "BLACK FOLK AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE."

What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one J. T. Saxon, by Garveyites, in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

On January 1, this year, just after having made an address scoring Garvey in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 28, a painter. Both of them are said to be prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans, and are immigrants from Jamaica, B. W. I. Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

"I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

The vicious inclination of these alleged Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports:) "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The Association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a crack at him. I don't blame the one that did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.'"

Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. Inasmuch, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York.

Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hordes of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried. Judge Panken said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney General use his full influence completely to extirpate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the Government's case against Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. When convicted we urge that he be severely punished. This last should be done in the interest of justice; even as a matter of practical expediency.

The government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless--being either largely unnaturalized or refraining from voting because Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African Republic. On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

Again, the notorious Ku Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse sentiment, many people demanding its dissolution, as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A. is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it deals with an even lower level of cranks, crooks and racial bigots among whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater.

Moreover, since in its basic law--the very Constitution of the U. N. I. A.--the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will endorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictments against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they foresee the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement which, cancer-like, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety--of civic harmony and inter-racial concord.

REPORT MADE AT:

New Orleans, La.

DATE WHEN MADE:

1/16/23.

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

1/16/23

REPORT MADE BY:

Harry D. Gulley.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. vs LUCAS GARVEY et al (NEGRO RADICALS): Using Mails to Defend Probable Conspiracy to Kill Govt. Witness.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to report of Agent Mortimer J. Davis, New York City, dated January 6, 1923.

Interviewed CAPTAIN GEORGE REED, 12th Precinct Police Station, who stated that on the night of January 1st, in company with Corporal Alix Scherer, at 10:50 P.M., he received a telephone message that J.W.H. EASON, Field Editor of the Negro Advocate, Pastor A.M.E. ZION CHURCH of New York City, and also Organizer of the Universal Negro Alliance, had been shot at the corner of 1st and S. Robertson Sts.; that investigation showed that REV. JOS. W.H. EASON had left St. Johns Baptist Church #4, located on 1st and Ferret Sts., in company with Frederick H. Collins, 2610 Vermont Place, W.A. Thomas, 2250 Jackson Avenue, and Henry Scott, 2909 2nd Street, and upon reaching the corner of 1st and S. Robertson St., he was shot from behind. EASON made a statement to CAPTAIN REED that he did not know who shot him, but suspected members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which LUCAS GARVEY is president. He also told Captain Reed that he was opposed to the GARVEY FACTION, and was a witness against GARVEY, who was charged in New York City with "USING THE MAILS

TO DEFEND", and was subpoenaed to be in New York on Wednesday or Thursday of that week to testify against GARVEY. After the shot, two unknown negroes ran up S. Robertson Street, jumped the fence at Magnolia, but search for these men proved fruitless. EASON died in the Charity Hospital on January 4th.

Later, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (Col) laborer, age 39, residing at 1532 Iberville Street, and CONSTANTINE F. DYER, age 39, residing at 1538 Iberville Street, were identified by witnesses, and charged with "MURDER".

From the person of CONSTANTINE F. DYER were taken the following evidence:-

1 Badge with the following inscription:

"JUSTICE-

U.N.I.A. POLICE

47".

On this badge is the figure of an eagle and two policemen, and in the center is a tri-color button red, black and green.

1 Membership card- JUSTICE COUNCIL,

G. E. K. K. H.

JUR. S. C. of LA.

A. A. S. R. F. M.

Name of Knight FRED C. DYER,

No. ---Page---Year 1922. No.---Page...Year---

January February March 25¢

Sec. P. Dominguez, Act.

April May June - - - 25¢

Sec. C. Colon

July, August, September -25¢

Sec. Geo. Beyer, Act.

October, November, December.

Sec.

Also several samples of police badges which were obtained from the George S. Gethen Company, 1615 Arch St., (City Unknown) from whom it is possible that the above badge was obtained.

Also a newspaper clipping showing photograph of negro delegates attending assembly of the League of Nations, to urge that a former Germany colony in Africa be set aside for the founding of a new native African Republic, probably taken from the "Chicago Defender".

Also a memorandum of the following press:  
W.T. Domingue, 3017 Perdido St.

DYER was identified as the negro who actually shot EASON.

The following are witnesses:-

JOHN RILEY,	2223 3rd St.
W.A. Thomas,	2230 Jackson St.,
Benjamin Dugas,	2909 2nd St.,
Henry Scott,	2808 Philip St.,
Minnie Reason,	906 7th St.
Alice A. Williams,	1305 S. Robertson St.

Statements were obtained by CAPTAIN REED from the REV.

J.W.H. EASON as follows:-

"My name is James W.H. Eason (C) age 36 years, residing at 2808 Philip St. I formerly resided at 245 West 156 Street New York I am a Preacher and preached in the Second Baptist Church on First near Freret Streets. relative to being shot on First near S. Robertson Sts. upper side about 10:50 P.M. Monday January 1st, 1923 by some unknown party.

"I was invited by a committee of members of the Universal Negro Alliance to Preach to the congregation of the Second Baptist Church which is on First St. near Freret St. of which Rev. A. Hubs is the regular preacher of this church. The following invited him down from New York to preach in the church James Crawford (C) 2032 Jackson Ave., Mrs. Mamie Reason (C) 900 Seventh St., Rev. Surrel, Rev. Collins, and Rev. A. Hubs all colored and residents of New Orleans. After the services about 10:35 P.M. Monday January 1st, 1923 while walking out First St. Upper Side with Rev. Collins when a shot struck the pavement I turned around to see where the shooting was coming from, I was shot in the back, first and turning around I was struck in the forehead and knocked me down I then asked Dr. Collins to ring up for the Ambulance as I knew I was shot. 5 men followed me and one man did the shooting I could identify the man that shot me. Attended-Sunday night-in-Dr-Hubs-Church-and-Monday-night-I. That is all I know until I woke up in the Hospital this morning.

(Signed) J.W.H. EASON,  
2808 Philip St. formerly resided  
at 245 West 156 St., New York City.

This statement was taken in the presence of Patrolman Leonard Salath.

Henry Lodig,  
Supy. Clerk."

## Also statement of SYLVEST ROBERTSON:-

"My name is Sylvest Robertson (C) my age is 40 years. I reside at 2222 Philip St. My occupation is porter employed in the Carondelet St., My wife and I are the Organizers of the Universal Negroes Imp. Association.

On Monday January 1st, 1923 I went to the St. John's Baptist Church on First St. bet Howard & Freret Sts., about 9:30 P.M., to hear Rev. Joseph W.E. Mason lecture, and remained until after the lecture was over about 10:45 P.M. During the lecture I seen Constantine F. Dyer setting in the church, It is the first time I have seen him in the church. I left the church in company with Rev. E. Fisher, going towards the river, on my way home I did not hear any shots fired or see any one running. I was informed Tuesday morning January 2nd, 1923 at the building where I work by one of the porters named Emile.

(Signed) Sylvest Robertson,  
2222 Philip St.

This statement taken in the presence of George Reed,  
Captain Commanding 12th Precinct.

HENRY LEDIG  
Supy Clerk."

CAPTAIN REED also stated that he had received the following letter by mail:-

"Jan. 5, 1923

"I will inform you that A.W. Wabley 1420 Iberville St., his one of them that shot the preacher he is one of the member of Garvey and it was puting up a long time to kill him, so you see I am going to get all of them an repot them. Wabley say if he did have one more shot he would shot you when you made the rest of those to men he said it at the club the same man should die long time be fo now.

I am Francis."

He stated that he had made investigation, but was unable to learn the name of the writer. He had located the negro mentioned therein, but pending further developments had not questioned him.

REV. HOLI OLIVER (Col), who lives at 2222 South Rampart Street, stated that he was Pastor of the A.M.E. CHURCH, and had joined the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and AFRICAN COMMUNITY



located at New Orleans in May 1921, and that he was elected CHAPLAIN; that SYLVEST ROBERTSON and wife were organizers of the local order, and that a "HIGH COMMISSIONER" of the local order by the name of GIBSON was in charge of this District out of the New York office; that he resigned Sept. 1921 because of the radical addresses or lectures in which they tried to incite ignorant negroes, and he believed that in the event that some step is not taken to curb the activities of this league, that it will eventually lead to numerous riots between the white and blacks. He stated also that each of the officers of this organization would publicly as well as at private meetings proclaim that any one opposing MARCUS GARVEY, Provincial President, had to be put out of the way, that he deducted that that meant that they would be killed in the event that they would in any way oppose GARVEY. He stated that another "HIGH COMMISSIONER" by the name of ANDERSON came down from New York later, and had charge of this district; that at that time there were probably 3000 members in the league in New Orleans, and that he would estimate that the present membership was about 2000; that they did at that time and now hold meetings at the Negro Longshoremen Hall in New Orleans; that another subdivision of the League is at Algiers, but he did not know the meeting place; that a negro by the name of PHILIPS is now the Acting Secretary and leader of this district, and was sent to New Orleans from New York on August, 1922; that he is of the opinion that SYLVEST ROBERTSON above referred to is acting as confidential informant for MARCUS GARVEY, and if any conspiracy existed between the New York organization and the New Orleans organization for the purpose of

putting out of the way EASON, ROBERTSON and another negro by the name of FRANK JOHNSON, who operates a shoe shop across the street from the negro I.N.C.A., probably are "in on it"; that ALLEN THOMAS, who lives at First Street between Dryades and Campart, is supposed to be at the head of the "UNIFORM RANK" a military organization for the League. He did not know DYER or SHAKESPEARE, nor does he know the present officers except as stated above.

W.A. THOMAS (COL) 2230 Jackson Ave., stated that he joined the U.N.I.A. July 1921, and resigned in October 1922; that his reason for sending in his resignation was because of the inciteful lectures of blacks against the whites; that WILLIAM PHILIP, who resides at 2068 Jackson Avenue, is now "HIGH COMMISSIONER" in charge of the local district. The president of the local order, whose name he does not know, is in the hospital. Among other radical remarks that have been made by the lecturers in mass-meetings and at the business meetings, which are held every Thursday night, was "THE WHITE MEN ARE MASTERS AND NOT FRIENDS OF THE NEGRO, YOU ARE NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS but are CITIZENS OF AFRICA. THE AMERICAN FLAG IS NOT OUR FLAG, AWAY WITH AMERI FLAG." He stated that the "HIGH COMMISSIONER" in charge of this district had on numerous occasions stated that any man who was against MARCUS GARVEY and his teachings is not worthy of living and must go; that a man by the name of THOMAS, is now CAPTAIN of the Legions, being a Division Head, and lives somewhere on General Taylor Street, exact address unknown.

He stated that he first met DR. EASON in October, 1922

HARRY J. SMITH

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on his first visit to New Orleans; that EASON was formerly connected with MARCUS GARVEY, but had organized a new fraternity known as the "UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE; that EASON made several addresses in the different negro churches, and on each occasion five or six GARVEYITES, mostly JAMAICAN NEGROES, would follow him; that DYER, who shot EASON on the night of January 1st, was among these, and he lectured here for fifteen days, and that this was a common occurrence noticed by all; that on one occasion a GARVEYITE interrupted and threatened him while on the platform, but was put out of the church. He stated that on the night EASON was killed, that he saw about six of these GARVEYITES together at the church where EASON had lectured, and among them were DYER and SHAKESPEARE; that he also saw S.E. ROBERTSON above referred to, among this group of men; that THOMAS, who is the Division head of the Legion, was also there; that EASON came out of the church with him, and at the time he was shot was probably forty or fifty feet in front; that he recognized DYER as the negro who had shot EASON, DYER being with SHAKESPEARE, and both of them hurried away after the shot was fired; that both of these negroes rushed by him in an effort to get close to EASON after they had come out of the church and that he could positively identify the two as being the murderers of EASON.

REV. A. HIBBS (Col) 2217 Willow Street, stated that he was pastor of the 2nd Baptist Melpomene Church; that the day after EASON was shot, he went to the hospital to see him, and had a long talk with him; that EASON stated he believed that GARVEY

1/16/23

had planned his murder because he was the star witness in the case of the UNITED STATES vs GARVEY, who was to come to trial on Thursday following in New York City, and that he intended to leave New Orleans Tuesday in order to be in New York City on that date; that EASON requested him to telegraph his (EASON'S) brother who lives in ELIZABETH, N.J., he did not recall his name, to come to New Orleans at once, as he desired to tell him something about GARVEY; that he sent the telegram to EASON'S brother, who came to New Orleans, but did not get here until after his death; that he was of the opinion that there was a collusion between GARVEY and his (Garvey's) followers in this city who murdered DR. EASON; that he had heard it rumored among the different negroes that GARVEY sent a telegram to PHILIP the day preceding the murder, but this was only a rumor and thinks it unfounded; that he recognized several of GARVEY'S followers on the night of the murder in the church where EASON had lectured; that he recognized these same men who had formerly attended the various other churches in the city where EASON had lectured when he was here on a former visit; that at his church, while EASON was lecturing some time in October and November several of the GARVEYITES went to attack him at that time, but were prevented from doing so. He did not know the names of any of these men, but knew their faces. He stated that the JAMAICAN NEGROES were hard to handle, and that most of the resident negroes were deserting the GARVEY Organization.

CONTINUED.

HDC:CL. / P 3

100-1781-6

## **'EY DENIES DICKER WITH KU KLUX CHIEF**

***Didn't Talk of Black Star  
Line, He Says.***

Marcus Garvey, president-general of the African Communities League, denied yesterday that he ever discussed the Black Star Line with Richard Young Clark, Imperial Wizard of the KKK. Clark is alleged to have testified before a Federal grand jury last Wednesday. He also said that the grand jury judge told him before a trial that he was of using the line to defraud.

"I am perfectly sure," said Garvey, "that Mr. Clark did not state that I interviewed him on behalf of the Black Star Line, because that was not the object of my visit. The late repeated allegation that I did solicit the assistance of the Klan for the Black Star Line is base and unfounded. Mr. Clark and I never discussed the Black Star Line, and whatever we had to say about the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the negro people in the attitude of the Klan toward them was of such a nature that Mr. Mattox, the District Attorney of New York, could have gotten the information from me without knowing Mr. Clark from Atlanta."

WM. J. DUNNS  
DIRECTOR



WNG-AS

## Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

~~January~~ 19, 1923.

### MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

On the 18th you sent me a report from Agent Davis in the New York office indicating that MARCUS CARVEY contemplated making a world tour about the first of February. His case is fixed for hearing on February 5th. Mr. Davis suggested, and you and Mr. Cunningham both relayed the desire, that arrangements be made with the State Department to block any request for passport. Marcus Carvey is an alien and would not apply for a passport to the American State Department. There is no action that we could take to keep him from leaving the country, other than to have his bond raised, which seems to be a very sensible thing to do, as the report that he is to leave the country emanates as a press notice from his own office. He is now out on \$2500 only. His bond should be promptly increased to \$10000, which he could not raise, and he would be put in the place where he should have been long ago. Should he be able to raise the bond he probably would skip and he should be kept under strict surveillance as it is only a short time now.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 23, 1923	Jan. 22, 1923.	James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to interfere with Government witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to the report of Agent Harry D. Gulley of the New Orleans office, dated January 13th, 1923. Reference is also made to telegram received from Agent in Charge Shanton of New Orleans, dated January 20th, 1923, which contained data on one ESAU RAMUS, formerly 3rd Vice President of the Philadelphia Division of the U. N. I. A., who, it is alleged, was responsible for the shooting of DR. EASON recently.

Acting on the information contained in this telegram, Agents interviewed various informants in this city. One of our informants immediately telephoned to a friend of his in Philadelphia and received a reply to the effect that information regarding the whereabouts of RAMUS will probably be furnished by him within a day or two. If this cannot be obtained, the address of his family will be furnished.

The death of DR. EASON is but the culmination of many threats which have been made against Government witnesses in this case. Allied with DR. EASON was a woman by the name of MRS. DOROTHY LAWSON, of #2092 Madison Avenue, New York City, who is at the present time under subpoena in this case. Some

RE: U. S. vs. M. BUS GARVEY:

January 23, 1923.

James E. Amos  
Wortimer J. Davis.

time ago MRS. LAWSON and her husband were met on the street by a colored man, who, after drawing a revolver, threatened both MR. and MRS. LAWSON with death if they did not cease their attacks on GARVEY. This man was later identified and arrested and during the trial it was learned that he was a member of GARVEY'S so-called "secret service." He is now serving a term in State's prison.

MRS. LAWSON, within the last few days has complained to Agent Amos that she is again being molested, the particular instance in question having occurred on Saturday last (January 20th) when two unknown men accosted her on the street. Today Agents interviewed MRS. LAWSON, but outside of stating that she had seen one of these men previously around Liberty Hall, GARVEY'S headquarters, she could furnish no further identification. Agents instructed MRS. LAWSON to walk through the section where GARVEYITES are strong, at which time we followed her, but she was not molested, neither could she locate either of the men alleged to have interfered with her.

Agents also interviewed CAPT. JOSHUA COCKBURN, who is also a Government witness. He advises us that new threats have been made against him. CAPT. COCKBURN has been previously threatened. The threats against him have also come from an unknown source.

Agents have instructed these witnesses to endeavor to obtain the names of persons threatening them or some identification through which they can be picked up. We have instructions from Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck to call to his immediate attention any

190-1781-6



RE: U. S. vs M. RAMUS GARVEY:

January 23, 1923.

James E. Amos  
Mortimer J. Davis.

attempts to interfere with the witnesses in this case.

It will be extremely interesting to receive from the New Orleans office copies of the documentary evidence secured in New Orleans, which, as stated in their telegram, shows that GARVEY sent RAMUS to New Orleans, and that the death of DR. EASON was the result of a deliberate plan.

It is noted that Agent Gulley's report does not state whether or not either of the men arrested at New Orleans for the shooting of DR. EASON have made statements. If possible, it is requested that the samples of the handwriting of each of these men be secured and forwarded to us so that we may compare same with the handwriting on several anonymous and threatening letters received by Government witnesses in this district.

Continued.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Elw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 22, 1923.	Jan. 20, 1923.	James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above case, at 4:00 P. M. on January 20th, 1923, Agent received a telephone call from a MR. FRENCH of the law firm of FRENCH & FRENCH, #135 West 135th Street, New York City, who stated that MRS. LAWSON, a Government witness in the GARVEY case, was in his office and claimed that two men whom she stated belong to the GARVEY organization, had been following her and when she recognized them she immediately went up to a traffic policeman at the corner of 135th Street & Lenox Avenue and called his attention to this fact and the traffic officer told her to point them out and he would arrest them. The two parties in question, on seeing her talking to the traffic policeman, ran down the steps of the subway where it was impossible to follow and apprehend.

The writer was unable, at the time the call was received, to make a personal visit to the office of FRENCH & FRENCH, on account of urgent work mapped out by Asst. U.S. Attorney, and therefore advised Attorney FRENCH to have MRS. LAWSON return to her home and remain there until Monday morning, at which time Agent would make a personal call and question

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

January 22, 1923. James E. Amos.

MRS. LAWSON relative to the identity, etc. of the two men in question.

After making these arrangements, the writer attempted to get in touch with Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK, but owing to the late hour, MR. MATTUCK was not in his office and no information was available as to where he could be reached.

Immediately on return to this office from above mentioned conference with MRS. LAWSON, the facts developed will be made known to Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK.

Continued.

190-1781-6

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:

DATE WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT MADE BY:

New York, N.Y. Jan. 19, 1923. Jan. 19, 1923. James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.  
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, following is quoted an editorial which appears in the "NEW YORK NEWS" for January 20th, 1923, (colored newspaper):

"THE MURDER OF DR. EASON.

There are many circumstances connected with the cold-blooded murder of Dr. J.W.E. Eason which demand the attention of the authorities. That he was to have been the star witness against Marcus Garvey in the trial on the calendar for last Monday is not the least of these. That he was killed, as it is alleged, by two policemen of the Garvey association whom, Dr. Eason in his ante-mortem statement named as his assassins is another of the suspicious circumstances. That this was a second time, as he alleged in that statement, that he had been so attacked since his severance of relations with the Garvey association adds to the chain of circumstantial evidence. That this was only one of a series of many offenses alleged to have been committed by the adherents of the Universal Negro Improvement Association makes the chain apparently complete in the case that argued against the culpability of the radical racial propagandist. For these reasons the colored citizens of this country demand that the killing of Dr. Eason be probed to the bottom. The murder of a Federal witness in the face of an impending trial by the adherents of the accused brings the assassination properly within the purview of the Federal government. It is now time to call a halt to this program, which has resulted in such widespread dissension and discord within the race. There is no place in this country for any policy which justifies the commission of crime for the accomplishment of any end. The U.S.I.A. Constitution forbids membership

January 19th, 1923. James E. Amos.

in that organization to any person who has committed a crime except that crime was committed in behalf of that organization. The colored people of this country regret and lament the untimely death of the brilliant Eason. It was, however, the logical conclusion of the program and policy of the organization which he so long and willfully supported. Those who play with fire cannot complain when they are burned. There is no excuse by justification for any man of color, native born or foreign born, professional or layman, to further support the U.N.I.A. if these things are proven, to which all of these damaging testimonies so conclusively point.

There can be no question in the minds of any fair-minded citizens as to the value of this organization if these things are true. These things being true, it must be routed out of the life of the people of this community and this country. It is more dangerous to the people of color than the Ku Klux Klan. We have long withheld our condemnation of the U. N. I. A., but forbearance at this time is no virtue. We ask the Government to probe the dastardly murder of Dr. Eason and to prosecute the conspirators, whoever they may be, to the full extent of the law."

Continued.

January 23, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton, *C. J. D.*  
Box 696,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Special Agent J. W. Jones is leaving Washington at once on a special assignment at New Orleans in connection with the murder of J. W. D. Mason, a material witness in the case of United States v. Marcus Garvey. Agent Jones will work undercover and submit his reports directly to the Bureau. He will report to you promptly upon arrival for the benefit of any information already procured by you on the case and it is probable that at various times he will need assistance or advice, which of course you will give. Should he desire to communicate with the Washington office by telegraph, he should be accorded that privilege and it may be necessary for you to keep in touch with the Philadelphia and New York offices for assistance in running out leads.

Very truly yours,

*M. J. B.*  
Director.

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY

New Orleans, La.

1/22/23

1/22-23-24-25

HARRY D. WELSH.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

JAMES EARLY et al (Negro radicals)

UNION LAID TO DETROIT,  
PROBABLE CONSPIRACY TO KILL  
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former report on above subject.

Accompanied by CAPTAIN LEID of the Police Department, interviewed CHESTER DWYER, who stated that she married CONNEDUS DWYER, about 10 years ago, and that they have been living in New Orleans since that time; that about a month before DR. LAMSON was killed a negro by the name of ESOB RALUS came to her house, and rented a room; that she did not know his former address; that RALUS organized a POLICE and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT, which her husband, SHAMESPHANE and several other negroes had joined, the names of the other members she did not know; that RALUS stated that he had formerly organized a Police and Secret Service force in Philadelphia, and also in New York City, and that MARCUS GARVEY had sent him here to do the same thing; that these meetings were held in RALUS' room every WEDNESDAY night, and that the last two meetings were held at an old church on Conti St., between Villere and Larais; that WILLIAM SHAMESPHANE had lived with her for three years; that she had always been suspicious of RALUS his coming to her house; that on the night that DR. LAMSON was shot, her husband, CONNEDUS DWYER, was

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at her house; that two nights later, RAMUS came in very excitedly and stated that he had heard her husband and SHAMUSPEARE had been arrested for the murder of DR. MASON, and stated that he did not have any money to pay her for her room, and that he was the one that had shot the old "S. of B."; that he immediately left, and she had not heard from him since; that she had been trying to locate RAMUS for the police, and would advise this office immediately if she had any information of his whereabouts; that HELEN THOMPSON was supposed to be his woman, but she did not know her address.

CAPTAIN REID took as evidence BEOS RAMUS' trunk, in which there was a trunk card which read "E. HILTON, 2059 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La." (This is the address of the U.N.I.A. office and meeting place).

There was also found in this trunk a uniform which belonged to RAMUS; description as follows:-

Collar insignia - U.N.I.A.  
Red and green sleeve insignia with gold braid and stripes and shoulder straps; badge "INSTRUCTOR OF POLICE, U.N.I.A."; cap with gold band and gold badge on same, reading "JUNIOR U.N.I.A. POLICE #26"

Also voucher dated Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1932, to E. Ramus, U.N.I.A., for 3 nickel police badges - \$2.70 from George S. Bethen Co., 1813 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Receipts for registered articles, dated New Orleans, La., Dec. 5, 1932, No. 85998 sent by E. Ramus, 3029 Jackson Ave., to Mrs. Mary Prince, 1507 Third St., New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1932, No. 85996, sent by E. Ramus, (Ramus) 2059 Jackson Ave., to Mrs. Mary Prince, 1507 Third St., New York City.

Also letter dated Dec. 6, 1932, signed by ELMED E. L. MOG, Secretary to the President General, U.N.I.A., addressed to BEOS RAMUS, 2059 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La., from which is quoted the following:-

"Mr. Ramus is at present out of the city but he is expected back sometime next week at which time I shall bring the letter to which you refer in



"your letter to his immediate attention as you requested. We have received the letter to your wife and they shall be forwarded."

Accompanied by Special Agent Bruner, interviewed WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE at the Parish Prison, and he made the following statement:

That he was 59 years old; born in Jamaica, never had been naturalized, but came to New Orleans 4 years ago from South America that he lived with CORNELIUS DWYER about two years; that ESAU RAMUS was also a roomer at DWYER'S house, and organized a police force about one month before DR. EASON was killed; that they met every Wednesday night, first at DWYER'S house, and then at a church on Conti St.; that besides himself, DWYER, THOMPSON, a negro by the name of LARRANCE, and another man by the name of ROBINSON were members, and there were probably 15 others, whose names he did not know, all members of this organization; that on the night of DR. EASON'S death, he and DWYER were together at the church where he (EASON) lectured, and remained there until the meeting was over. He stated there were several others who belonged to the police force, whose names he could not recall, except S. V. ROBINSON and THOMPSON. He denied that he knew anything about the cause of EASON'S death, and denied that he and SHAKESPEARE had anything to do with it. He stated that he did not see ESAU RAMOS at the CHURCH that night, nor had he seen him since the murder. He stated that EMILY THOMAS was RAMUS' woman.

CORNELIUS DWYER stated that he was 54 years old; born in JAMAICA, had lived in the U.S. since 1908, except that he was in England four years during the war; that he was not naturalized.

was a member of the OLD FELLOWS and LAFONIA LODGES. He denied that he was a member of the police force or secret service of the U.M.W. but that he had joined the latter organization about two years ago. He denied that he was at the church where EASON had lectured on January 1st, and denied that he was with SHAKESPEARE at the meeting that night, and stated that he was at home with his wife. He did not know where SHAKESPEARE was, and stated that ESAU RAMUS was not at his house on the night of January 1st. He stated that RAMUS rented a room at his house about a month before EASON'S death, and that he had organized the police force, which met every Wednesday night, in order that he could report the results of the official meetings of the U.M.W.A., which met Thursday night at the long-shoremen's Hall; that the last two meetings of the police force were held at the church near Lارسie Street; that he did not know anything about the death of EASON. He stated, however that LAWRENCE SHAKESPEARE, S.V. ROBINSON, and another negro by the name of JOHN BOYD were members of the Police Force, and that SHAKESPEARE was RAMUS' righthand man. He stated that HELEN THOMAS had visited him and SHAKESPEARE in the Parish Prison the day after they had been arrested for the murder of EASON.

SYLVESTER V. ROBINSON, 2222 Phillip St., stated that he had been married about 12 years ago, his wife having been a native of BRUCEFIELD, N.C.; that on October 12, 1920 his wife, ALIDA, visited New York City, and on her return here organized the local branch of the U.M.W.A.; that she brought credentials from GARVY and he was elected President to serve from October 1920 to Oct. 1921; that on October 1, 1921, he was appointed COMMISSIONER for

1/26/33

for the State of Georgia, Headquarters, Atlanta, where he served until May 1922; that he returned to New Orleans, and in August 1922 attended the Convention in New York City as a delegate. He stated that he was invited to join the Police Force by ESAU RAMUS and attended one of these meetings at the home of DWYER, several other members of the organization having gone with him to inquire into the merits of this branch; that RAMUS told him that GARVEY had authorized the organizing of a Police Force in Philadelphia and New York; that the officers of the local branch did not take kindly to Ramus' proposition, and had not officially authorized same for the local branch. He denied that he knew anything about the pre-arranged murder of EASON, and denied that he was a member of the Police Force; that on the night EASON was murdered, he went to the church alone, and saw DWYER and another negro by the name of ROBERT OWEN, but did not see SHAKESPEARE at the church. He did not know any members of the police force except CORNELIUS DWYER, JOHN BOYD, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE and ESAU RAMUS.

## UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Copy of this report to the Philadelphia office with the suggestion that they try to locate ESAU RAMUS, as he is wanted in connection with the murder of DR. EASON on January 1, 1923, and for further investigation.

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Continuing above investigation, interviewed ALICE BRIDGES (191), 112-5th Street, who stated that she joined the U.N.I.A. in October 1920; that a negro woman by the name of ALICE BRIDGES organized the local branch of this order under the direction of GARVEY; that there were about 15 charter members; that she was Treasurer; that GARVEY and his associates had stated in fact privately to the members that the purpose of the organization the uplifting of the negro race FINANCIALLY, MORALLY and ALL that she went to New York as a delegate to the Convention in 1921, and that she had been instructed by the local members investigate why all of the funds and fees went to the parent org. at New York. She requested this information from GARVEY; that there were delegates from all over the world at this convention, and GARVEY stated that he would instruct them confidentially the real purpose of his organization; that he intended to get all of the negroes of the world together and organize an ARMY; that this military force would consist of every able-bodied negro, and that they would be thoroughly trained; that there would be three auxiliaries-

1/2/1922

the GUYANA, which would consist of the SHIP and also MERCHANT MARINE that they would have a BLACK GLOBE LINE ASSOCIATION, and also a JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT, because the time had come for all negroes to rebel and live by themselves, because they had been segregated, lynched, burned and humiliated by the white men, and that they had to protect themselves; that he had held a conference with the representatives of JAPAN, and JAPAN was getting together one of the strongest Navies of the world, and was not recognized by the white men as belonging to his race; that he was to train all the negroes, and when they were strong enough JAPAN would declare war on the white race, and the negro would go to her assistance, and that their united strength would whip the white man, and Japan in turn would assist them to gain Africa, and he would be KING and establish a government; that the stock which was subscribed for the BLACK STAR LINE for the purpose of building ships was also subscribed in reality for the purpose of building a Navy. There were probably about fifteen or sixteen delegates present during this meeting. GARVEY stated further that this information was not to be disclosed to any one, and especially not to advise the members generally; that in August 1922 she attended another convention at New York City, and openly fought GARVEY because of his radical ideas and intentions, and she stated openly that she would return to New Orleans and tell her people just what the organization stood for. She stated that she told him that he was ruining the colored race, and they would not stand for it. He then declared that she was disloyal and a traitor to the cause.

The return to New Orleans was delayed. She stated she received an anonymous letter threatening her life because of her opposition to GARVEY. She stated that at the time, that she believed there were only about 100 members, but at one time there were as many as 5000 members in New Orleans. She stated that WILLIAM THOMPSON was elected ASSISTANT SECRETARY, and was sent to New York City in October 1922, and that an entire new set of officers was elected for the New Orleans Division at that time. She stated that GARVEY advised her in 1922 that he intended to organize a BLACK INTERNATIONAL, which would also be an auxiliary to the organization; that on October 27th, 1922, GARVEY intended to hold a meeting, but this meeting was broken up by the police. She stated that the UNIFORM RANK REGIMENT drilled every week, and that a man by the name of W.M. THOMPSON was CAPTAIN of this REGIMENT. She stated that on the night that DR. EASON was murdered she saw a number of JAMAICAN NEGROES at the church and recognized among them DWYER and SHAMBERGERS, the two men who are charged with MURDER, also ALBERT LAWRENCE, S.T. ROBINSON and W.M. THOMPSON, who were supposed to be members of the Police and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT; that on this night she saw DWYER and SHAMBERGERS running towards DR. EASON before he was killed, but did not hear the shot, and was not an eye witness to the shooting.

ADOLPH A. WILLIAMS, 2064 Jackson Ave., stated that she joined the U.M.W. in February 1921, and was head of the BLACK CROSS NURSES until she resigned in October 1922. She stated that on the night that DR. EASON was murdered she saw DWYER and SHAMBERGERS running away from the place where EASON was shot, recognizing them at the church where EASON had lectured. S. in

THOMAS ANDERSON, GARVEY'S right-hand man, and had supervision over the New Orleans Division. She stated that the organization had defrauded her out of \$5.00, which was given them for the purpose of purchasing the ARMY uniform. She stated that on the night that DR. BROWN had spoken, he did not mention the GARVEY ORGANIZATION, nor the one in which he was interested in, to wit, THE AFRO UNIVERSAL ALLIANCE.

MARION A. BROWN, 645 Carondelet Street, stated that she joined the U.N.I.A. in May 1920, and resigned July 1922 because of the radical attitude and preachings of GARVEY, and that she feared that in the event that his organization gained further headway, there would be innumerable riots and trouble in this city. That a woman by the name of MARGARET P. SUTTON, who was a present member of the organization told her confidentially that BROWN's wife had stated to a friend of hers (Sutton) that a party was sent down by GARVEY to organize and plot the murder of BROWN, and that they had met at BROWN'S house; that BROWN did not do the shooting, but that BROWN was shot by a member of this gang; that in June 1922, just before she resigned, MARCUS GARVEY visited New Orleans, and at the home of A.J. CRAMFORD, in her presence, told THOMAS ANDERSON, who was then in the employ of GARVEY, that if he (ANDERSON) would get rid of BROWN, he (GARVEY) would give him a bigger job.

On January 18th, Superintendent Moloney of the Police Department, authorized a raid by CAPTAINS REID, RAY and ANDERSON, on the meeting held by the U.N.I.A., at the Long-  
women's Hall, 2059 Jackson Ave., and the following is an

Extract from the police report on this raid:

"Sixth Precinct. Jan. 15, 1923.

"I would report in company with Sgt. Theo. A. Ray, Capt. George McKel, Corporal Allen Scherer, Det. Louis Knapale and Patrolmen of the 6 and 18th Precs., the following named negroes;----- from the Bohemian Hall, at 1339 Jackson Ave., where they were holding a meeting, to attempt to incite a riot;-- the crowd of negroes are organized workers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which Marcus Garvey (Colored) who is President of the Negro Association, which is for the purpose of these meetings, to cause the negroes to have trouble with the white race;---- The following negroes under arrest and booked with attempting to incite a riot:-

Elmo Whitmore, residing in 13300 St. Charles Ave.,  
Vice President, Auto. President.

Lawrence J. Davis, residing in 13403 Robert St. Treasurer.  
Thomas Anderson, residing in 11123 Dryades St., General  
Asst. Secretary.

William Phillips, residing in 12066 Dryades St. Executive  
Secretary.

James A. Hall, residing in 12531 Concordet St. Chaplain  
John Carey, Jr., residing in 13337 Washington Ave.,  
Chairman of Trustees Board.

Henry Lee, residing in 113 Bolivar St. Member of Trustees  
Board.

Thomas Franklin, residing in 12015 Voucher St. Pres. of C  
James Hamilton, residing in 12122 Dryades St.  
Member of Association.

Hezekiah Griffith, residing in 12219 Dryades St., Member  
of Association.

The above men were booked at this station and all  
papers, hymns, books, letters and papers were brought  
to this station."

This agent accompanied the police on this raid, and all  
the books and correspondence which were seized by the police De-  
partment were turned over to this agent for examination.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, at the 6th Precinct Police Station after  
the raid, who is Executive Secretary, stated that he lived at  
2066 Jackson Avenue; that he was 29 years old; married, and has  
a wife living at 25 Chase St., Boston, Mass.; that he was born in  
BARBADOS, BRITISH WEST INDIES, and had made a declaration of



Intention to become an American citizen about three years ago at BOSTON; that he met MARCUS GARVEY at BOSTON in August, 1919, and joined his organization Sept. 20, 1919 at BOSTON; that he served from Sept. 1919 to August 1921 as GENERAL SECRETARY at BOSTON, and was appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the NEW ORLEANS DIVISION in Sept. 1921, and had been serving since that time at a salary of \$22.00 a week; that the following were officers of the parent organization:

MARCUS GARVEY;	President General.
LEROY BUNDY ;	1st Asst. to President General
WILLIAM SHERRILL;	2nd " " " "
RUDOLPH SMITH ;	3rd " " " "
HENRIETTA V. DAVIS;	4th " " " "
ROBERT B. POSTON ;	Secretary General.
J. B. HARRISON;	1st Assistant Secretary General.
THOMAS W. ANDERSON,	2nd " " " "

that DR. BASON was murdered on January 1st, and was <sup>formerly</sup> the ~~AMERICAN~~ leader for the GARVEY organization; that on or about Nov. 11th, a negro by the name of ESOS RAMUS came to him with a letter of introduction signed MARCUS GARVEY, President General, requesting him to give him (RAMUS) work as an Organizer, etc.; that he immediately engaged a room for RAMUS at 1401 S. LIBERTY ST., and later RAMUS moved to 1358 IBERVILLE STREET; that RAMUS came to his office nearly every day and talked about organizing a POLICE FORCE and SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT; that RAMUS lived with DAYER who is now held for the murder of DR. BASON; that he wrote several letters to GARVEY telling him of RAMUS' activities, requesting him to advise him just what he desired done that the local branch had refused to authorize a local police Department, such as RAMUS proposed to organize; that GARVEY never reply to his numerous letters with reference to this matter

that that he had received a communication from GARVEY's private secretary, and that this letter was in his correspondence; that he sent RAMUS to neighboring towns to lecture, and he would give collections that he would take up at these meetings; that he had at one time gone to DWYER's house, who lived at 1638 Iberville Street, and that there were a number of negroes there when he had ascertained had organized a POLICE DEPARTMENT; among them that he recognized was DWYER and SHANESPEARE, the two men held for the murder of DR. LAMON; DEOS RAMUS, S.V. ROBINSON, JOHN BARRY, MARTIN FRANCIS; JAMES HUNTER; JOHN DURHAM, and ALLEN DAVIS. This was about Dec. 5th, when they had not fully organized, and that RAMUS was supposed to be the organizer and head of the SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT. After this occasion, he wrote GARVEY a personal letter to ascertain his wishes as to the connections of this SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT to the organization, but he never received an answer from GARVEY direct; that RAMUS received mail from MARY PRINCE, NEW YORK CITY, whom he claimed to be his wife, and also had received mail from a MARY RAMUS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. (He did not remember the street addresses). RAMUS told him on one occasion that he was attached to GARVEY's head office. The last time that he saw RAMUS was on January 5th, after LAMON had been killed, but he did not make any comment about the murder; that two days ago a bundle containing badges, which were made in PHILADELPHIA, PA., came to his office addressed to RAMUS, and these badges were turned over to THOMAS ANDERSON; that also a registered letter addressed from PHILADELPHIA dated January 1st, was received by him; that this letter was

1/8 '68

turned over to a Negro woman by the name of ELI W. THOMAS, who he believes knows where RAMUS is at the present time; that he received regularly special delivery letters on Saturday or Sunday night, both from New York and Philadelphia; that RAMUS on one occasion told him that he was GILKEY'S body guard in New York, and had broken his hip in a fight for GARVEY while in New York; that he went to Philadelphia about two years ago, and was third Vice President of the Philadelphia Division, and he came to New Orleans to organize the SECRET SERVICE DEPARTMENT, and was closely associated with a negro by the name of LIONEL FRANCIS, President of the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH; that on Sunday, Dec. 30th, RAMUS came to his office, and told him that DR. EASON was in town, and that he intended to put stink bombs in church; that he (RAMUS) had been advised that DR. EASON had left New York City for New Orleans, and that the last time that RAMUS came to his office, he spoke about EASON'S DEATH, and RAMUS made the remark "IT WAS AN EAST LATTER", meaning the murder; that he received a <sup>telegram</sup> ~~statement~~ signed THOMAS ANDERSON, on January 12th, giving him instructions to employ counsel for DWYER and SHANESPEARE, the two men who are charged with the murder of EASON. This telegram is also in the files; that he was friendly with DR. EASON and deplored his death; that ANNIE ANDERSON, the wife of THOMAS ANDERSON above referred to, had been living at 2122 Dryades Street for the past several months, and that she in company with ELI W. THOMAS above referred to besieged him at his office to insist that he employ counsel for DWYER and SHANESPEARE, and upon his refusal, that ANDERSON sent him the telegram above referred to, and came to

New Orleans on January 14, 1933 from New York ) that on the 14th of January, he in company with ANDERSON went to the home of DWIER'S wife for the purpose of employing WOODWILL & WOODVILLE, Attorneys, for the defense of DWIER and SHAMSPHARE; that he and ANDERSON employed WOODWILL & WOODVILLE to defend SHAMSPHARE and DWIER, and that ANDERSON had told him that GARVEY sent him down to look out for these two men, and get them out of jail. ANDERSON told him to make out a check payable to WOODWILL & WOODVILLE for \$250.00, out of the local funds, which was for the purpose of defending DWIER and SHAMSPHARE, and that he had instructions from GARVEY to have this done; that they had agreed to pay these attorneys \$500, \$250.00 being the initial payment; that this check was among the papers which were taken by the police department. He gave the following description of RAMUS:-

5 ft. 11 in high; weight 150 pounds; always wore black suit; black hat; limped on his right leg.

He stated that he had intended to resign from the organization when ANDERSON came to New Orleans because of the apparent connections of GARVEY and the murder of DR.EASON. Statement was witnessed by Captain Reid of the 15th Precinct Police Station.

THOMAS W.ANDERSON stated that he was 2nd Assistant Secretary General of the U.N.I.A., New York City; that he lived at the PHILLIS WHEATLEY HOTEL, 13 West 138th St., New York City; that he was appointed to this position in August 1932; that on Dec. 15th he left New York on a lecture tour to North Carolina, and didn't return to New York until January 7, 1933; that he was sent by GARVEY to New Orleans, to investigate and see if the organization was concerned in the killing of DR.EASON; that

Harvey instructed him to send the telegram above referred to to SHIELDS to employ counsel for the defense of SHAMBERG and BAKER; that there was a private counsel of which he knew nothing in the parent organization in New York, consisting of ALFRED G. V. N., President General, A. E. DIXON, Secretary General, and CLIFFORD B. CHANCELLER; that he was an American born negro, and that there were certain lecturers and officers in the GARVEY ORGANIZATION the more radical speeches of which he did not approve; that it was his purpose to undo what the radicals in his organization had done. He admitted there had been lectures and speeches made that tended to incite the ignorant negro, and that he did not approve of this; that he understood there was a Police Department in Philadelphia, and possibly in New York, which was attached to the GARVEY organization, but he did not know any of the details, as this organization was entirely in the hands of GARVEY; that NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS seemed to be the only places where extreme radicalism was manifested, and that he had been anxious to eliminate this from the organization. He stated that he did not know LAMBS, who is connected with the U. N. I. A.; that G. O. LAMBS, Supreme Deputy, who came from SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, and W. H. SHERRILL, 2nd Vice President, were going to visit New Orleans to hold a meeting, but that this meeting had been refused by the Police Department. He admitted that WOODVILLE & WOODVILLE, who were their regular appointed attorneys at New Orleans, had been employed by him to defend BAKER and SHAMBERG.

The following documentary evidence was found in the correspondence, which was seized by the Police Department:

COPY (TUTMAN)

New York City,  
Oct. 10, 1933.Vice Colonel Division,  
2035 Jackson Avenue,  
New Orleans, La.c/o Mr. M. Phillips, Three Leaf.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

By instructions of the President General I am writing you. We are under the impression that you are giving undue attention to Mr. J.W. Mason, whom you know to be an enemy of the President General's which means he is an enemy to the Organization.

The President General does not feel a bit bothered over this incident and he is not inclined to overlook it, but we have asked him to be patient until the facts are before us.

We are informed that dissension is creeping into the division because of your association with Mr. Mason. It is reported here that he was seen in the office with you and we are wondering how this happened. Of course we know that you could not keep him out of the office if he chose to walk in, but you could refuse to have conference with him. You could further have asked him to leave the office because of known conditions. It appears that he remained with you sometime.

Further information has reached the President General that you were very active with him while in New York, and that you had certain ambitions, which you hoped to realize but because of actions taken in Mr. Mason's case your ambitions were blasted. Now you know the President General has a peculiar way of receiving information, and at this time the Parent Body is not in attitude to tolerate the slightest suspicion of disloyalty on the part of its representatives.

We are informed that the Vice-President of your division is not executing the work of the division as he should. They claim that your influence can be seen in the Actg. President's actions. Now you will please send to this office a complete statement of conditions or affect yourself in this case.

We are reminded that your division is behind in its reports to the Parent Body. We are informed that the members are very doubtful whether the intention to buy property is honest or not. It is your business to see that members do not become dissatisfied with the work and that the division progresses properly. The slightest act of disloyalty will not be tolerated on the part of any representative of this Organization.

The President General has planned to take care of this matter but he has deferred it for the time being, pending your report in this matter and evidence of the progress of the New Orleans Division in form of proper financial reports and otherwise.

Now if Mr. Mason is still in your community, as a representative of this Organization you know what attitude you should assume and this is expected of you.

We are, with very best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

(Signed) THOMAS ANDERSON,

2nd Assistant Secretary General.

TWA:1700000

New York City,  
Oct. 10, 1922.

Mr. William Phillips,  
2059 Jackson Ave.,  
New Orleans, La.  
My Dear Mr. Phillips:

c/o New Orleans Division.

\*\*\*\*\*  
You state that notice has been served on your division that "Mr. Harvey" is sending another West Indian negro to live on the "piazza" of New Orleans. Let us say here we do not know how you could have received such a report, because such a thing is not in the mind of the Executive Council or the President General. If another man is sent to the New Orleans Division he will not be a West Indian. But we do not have in mind sending anyone there just now. But even if we were to send a West Indian Negro there what is there against a West Indian Negro. A West Indian Negro is just as good as a black person in America. This is the thing that our divisions must be gotten out of, making distinction between the various groups of black people then we are all classed by the world, and even high Heaven as Negroes. We do not wish to hear any such thing again from the New Orleans Division."

(Signed) THOS. W. LINDENSON,

2nd Asst. Secretary General.

New York City,  
Nov. 9, 1922.

Mr. William Phillips,  
Executive Sec'y U.N.I.A.,  
2059 Jackson Ave.,  
New Orleans, La.  
Dear Mr. Phillips:

"This letter introduces to you Mr. Isaac Ramus, up to recently, 3rd Vice President of the Philadelphia Division. Mr. Ramus is going to live in New Orleans and desires to work in the interest of the Association. I ask that you be good enough to help him in whatsoever way you can to serve the Association. I will appreciate it very much if you can find some organizing work for him to do for the Division in going around enlisting new members and helping generally.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(SIGNED) HAROLD GARVEY,

President General,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

ME:TC. ""

New York City,  
Dec. 2, 1922.

Mr. William Phillips,  
2059 Jackson Avenue,  
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Your several letters regarding Mr. Ramus have been received.

"And I have to thank you for a lot."  
 He also told me that he arrived safely in New Orleans, and that you will be able to help him.  
 Regarding the police and secret service units that Mr. Marcus is organizing in your district I have to advise that he was very successful in Philadelphia when he organized these units. I have no doubt he was permitted to do the same thing in New Orleans that he would be in New York, still I have no authority to authorize the organization of such units, and inasmuch as Mr. Garvey is now in the city I would have to wait until his return so that he could advise the authority for doing so.  
 Regarding the matter of supplies I have taken that up with the Secretary-General's Department, they have promised to give me an answer later. I hope you will continue doing all you can to assist Mr. Marcus as it is our desire that he continue work in the cause of the Association as he has always done.  
 With very best wishes for the continued success of your division, we remain

Yours fraternally,  
 UNIVERSAL LEAGUE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION  
 (SIGNED) L.H. DUMOS,  
 Secretary to President-General.

EL/JO ""

(WIREGRAM) Jan. 4.  
 New York.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,  
 2059 Jackson Ave. New Orleans, La.  
 Arrange immediately for big meeting at church or hall in New Orleans for Friday night January nineteenth for return delegates from League of Nations to speak Honorable L.O. Marks and Honorable William Cherrill admission fifty cents advertisement immediately inform President.

GARVEY."

(TELEGRAM) January 12  
 New York City.

PHILLIPS,  
 2059 Jackson Ave.,  
 New Orleans, La.  
 By order of the President General you are instructed to retain Woodville-Woodville on behalf of Dyer et al keep up morale and urge big meetings you will receive further instructions later.  
 THOMAS H. ANDERSON ASST. SECY GENERAL."

On January 20th, 1923, this agent sent the following telegrams to the NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA OFFICES, and DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU:-

100-1221-6



17-5750  
NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 30, 1942.

"THE ABOVE PARTY IS AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE INFORMATION  
WAS OBTAINED BY CONTACT WITH POLICE OF SECRET  
SERVICE HOUSE STENOGRAPHER PARTY ORGANIZATION LEAD BY LEAN  
RUBIN FORMERLY WITH VICE PRESIDENT OF A PHILADELPHIA DIVISION  
UNITED LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION WHOSE NAMELY STATED  
DURING OF WHICH PARTY FIRST STAGE WAS COVERED BY POLICE  
BUT ALL THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SHOULD SHOWING PARTY LEFT  
DUE TO HIS OWN STOP STATION ORDER SERVICE ORGANIZATION  
AT PHILADELPHIA STOP NAME LEFT CITY IMMEDIATELY AFTER ORDER  
OF POLICE."

CONTINUED.

END:CL.

REPORT MADE AT: <b>New York, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>Jan. 26, 1923.</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>Jan. 25, 1923.</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)</b>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

Agents were engaged on this day locating various witnesses, whom the U. S. marshals were unable to serve with subpoenas. LISS IDA ALLEN was located by Agents at #2400 - 7th Avenue, apartment #57, care of POPE. MR. AUBREY HAMILTON was located at #167 W. 146th Street, top floor. Request subpoenas were left with each of these persons. A call was also made on one BELGRAVE, #9 West 133rd Street, who is now under subpoena. Arrangements were made with him to call at MR. MATTUCK'S office on Monday next.

In a conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK on this date, he informed us that subpoena will go forward today to Atlanta, Ga., for EDWARD YOUNG CLARK, head of the KU KLUX KLAN, calling for CLARK'S appearance before the U. S. Grand Jury in New York on the 31st inst. MR. MATTUCK'S purpose in bringing CLARK here is to ascertain what arrangements were made between GARVEY and him some time ago.

Agents also interviewed on this date, one PRINCE OKAZUMA, #115 West 138th Street. This man is a stock holder in the BLACK STAR LINE and will probably make a good victim

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

James E. Amos  
January 26, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

witness. He turned over to us his stock certificate for two shares, several letters written to him by officers of the BLACK STAR LINE, which will probably be of use to us, and a copy of the "NEGRO WORLD" bearing a cancelled 2¢ stamp, showing its deposit and journey through the mails. OSEAZUMA states he purchased these shares in LIBERTY HALL, New York City, on the night of February 7th, 1920, after hearing speeches by MARCUS GARVEY, DR. EASON and MR. FERRIS. The inducements held out, he states, were that the BLACK STAR LINE would become a big thing and that big profits would be derived by the stockholders. The speakers also stated that the ships of the BLACK STAR LINE would ply between the United States and Africa and other countries of the world. The speakers urged upon the audience, states the witness, that those present buy as many shares as possible and lay them away so that they would be protected in their old age. He was also informed that the BLACK STAR LINE and the U. N. I. A. were building up a nation in Africa of which GARVEY was to become the President, the headquarters of which would be Liberia.

On or about February 10th or 12th, 1920, the witness called at the office of the BLACK STAR LINE and had a talk with MARCUS GARVEY in his office. MISS JACQUES was present during this conversation, he states. The witness called there to inform GARVEY that he was about to leave the United States with a circus and offered his services to the Association and the BLACK STAR LINE in any capacity. GARVEY thereupon appointed him a correspondent

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY :

January 26, 1923.

James E. Amos  
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of the "NEGRO WORLD" and promised to pay him from \$10.00 to \$20.00 a month, according to the material sent in. GARVEY also asked him to organize branches of the Association wherever possible. During the course of this conversation, the witness states, he questioned GARVEY about the BLACK STAR LINE stock purchased by him on February 9th, 1920. He particularly asked GARVEY if he thought the stock would some day be valuable, to which GARVEY replied, "Sure it will be valuable or we wouldn't be selling it now." He then asked GARVEY if they expected to pay dividends and when, to which GARVEY replied that dividends would be paid as soon as the line was on its feet, which he expected would take from two to five years.

Copy of this report is being sent to P. O.

Inspector SHAY through MR. MATTUCK, together with evidence left here by witness.

Instructions r		Special Agent in		J.W. J. Brennan.	
MADE AT	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	RE			
New York, N.Y.	Jan. 27, 1923. Jan. 27, 1923.	James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.			
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:					
RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215. U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)					

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

During this week Agents have been making strenuous efforts to obtain information regarding the probable whereabouts of one ESAU RAMUS, now wanted by the New Orleans police in connection with the shooting of the REV. DR. EASON on January 1st, 1923, at New Orleans, La. We are expecting information from Philadelphia, which, however, has not reached us and probably will not be in our hands until next week.

We have had Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck send subpoena out for W. B. YEARWOOD, now Asst. Secretary General of the U. N. I. A. YEARWOOD is the man who told SIDNEY DeBOURG, a witness in our case, that RAMUS rushed away from New Orleans immediately following the shooting, came to New York, obtained \$60.00 from MARCUS GARVEY and left the city. Subsequent information received from this same source is to the effect that RAMUS may now be in Detroit, Mich., but we have not verified this up to the present writing.

Acknowledgement is made of receipt of a telegram dated January 26th, 1923, from Agent in Charge Shanton of the New Orleans office, requesting that an effort be made to locate ESAU RAMUS

190-1781-6

RE: U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY:

James E. Amos  
January 27th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

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through MARY PRINCE, #1307 - 3rd Avenue, New York City, with whom the former is alleged to be corresponding. In this telegram RALUS' description is given as follows:

Black,  
5 ft. 11 in.,  
Weight, 150 lbs.,  
Limp in right leg,  
Hair combed pompadour style.

Agent Battle was sent to the address mentioned to make an under cover investigation and subsequently reported that there are no colored people at or near this address, nor could he find anyone named PRINCE. Agents then called at P. O. Station "Y" and interviewed the carrier on this route, who verified Battle's information. It is apparent that the information contained in Agent Shanton's telegram is erroneous, and it is requested that same be verified so that we may continue our efforts to locate the subject in this city.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Jan. 26, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Jan. 26, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. vs. RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to Agent's report of January 17th, 1923, to which was attached copy of a communication to the Attorney General, given to Agent by CHANDLER OWEN, Editor of the Negro Magazine "MESSENGER".

Agent was today informed that the letter referred to has been revised, and is herewith forwarding to the Washington office, copy of the letter as it now stands, which will be published in all the newspapers of the country.

2305 Seventh Avenue

New York City

Jan. 15, 1923

Hon. Harry M. Daugherty  
United States Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As the chief law enforcement officer of the Nation, we wish to call your attention to a heretofore unconsidered menace to harmonious race relationships. There are in our midst certain Negro criminals and potential murderers, both foreign and American born, who are moved and actuated by intense hatred against the white race. These undesirables continually proclaim that all white people are enemies to the Negro. They have become so fanatical that they have threatened and attempted the death of their opponents, actually assassinating in one instance.

The movement known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association has done much to stimulate the violent temper of this dangerous element. Its president and moving spirit is one Marcus Garvey, an unscrupulous demagogue who has ceaselessly and assiduously sought to spread among Negroes distrust and hatred of all white people.

The official organ of the U. N. I. A., "The Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is Managing Editor, sedulously and continually seeks to arouse ill-feeling between the races. Evidence has also been presented of an apparent alliance of Garvey with the Ku Klux Klan.

An erroneous conception held by many is that Negroes try to cloak and hide their criminals. The truth is that the great majority of Negroes are bitterly opposed to all criminals and especially to those of their own race, because they know that such criminals will cause increased discrimination against themselves.

The U. N. I. A. is composed chiefly of the most primitive and ignorant element of West Indian and American Negroes. The so-called respectable element of the movement are largely ministers without churches, physicians without patients, lawyers without clients and publishers without readers, who are usually in search of "easy money." In short, this organization is composed in the main of Negro sharks and ignorant Negro fanatics.

190-1781-6



This organization and its fundamental laws encourage violence. In its constitution there is an article prohibiting office holding by a convicted criminal, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME IS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE U. N. I. A. Marcus Garvey is intolerant of free speech when it is exercised in criticism of him and his movement, his followers seeking to prevent such by threats and violence. Striking proof of the truth of this assertion is found in the following cases:

In 1920 Garvey's supporters rushed into a tent where a religious meeting was being conducted by Rev. A. Clayton Powell in New York City and sought to do bodily violence to Dr. Chas. S. Morris, the speaker of the evening--who they had heard was to make an address against Garveyism--and were prevented only by the action of the police. Shortly afterwards members of the Baltimore branch of the U. N. I. A. attempted bodily injury to W. Ashbie Hawkins, one of the most distinguished colored attorneys in America, when he criticised Garvey in a speech. During the same period an Anti-Garvey meeting held by Cyril Briggs, then editor of a monthly magazine, The Crusader,--in Rush Memorial church, New York City, on a Sunday evening--was broken up by Garveyites turning out the lights.

Several weeks ago the Garvey division in Philadelphia caused such a disturbance in the Salem Baptist church where Attorney J. Austin Morris, a graduate of Yale University, and the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, were speaking against Garvey that the police disbanded the meeting to prevent a riot and bloodshed. Reports state the street in front of the church was blocked by Garveyites who insulted and knocked down pedestrians who were on their way to the meeting.

In Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Noah D. Thompson, a distinguished colored citizen of that city, employed in the editorial department of the Los Angeles Daily "Express," reporting adversely on the Garvey movement as a result of his visit to the annual convention, was attacked by members of Garvey's Los Angeles division, who, it is alleged, had been incited to violence by Garvey himself, and only through the help of a large number of police officers was Thompson saved from bodily harm.

A few months ago when some persons in the Cleveland, Ohio, division of the U. N. I. A. asked Dr. LeRoy Bundy, Garvey's chief assistant, for an accounting of funds, a veritable riot took place, led, according to the Pittsburg "American," by Bundy himself.

In Pittsburg, Pa., on October 23d, last, after seeking to disturb a meeting conducted by Chandler Owen, Editor of The Messenger Magazine, Garveyites who had lurked around the corner in a body, rushed on the street car after the meeting, seeking to assault him, but were prevented by the interruption of the police.

When William Pickens, who had cooperated in the expose of the Garvey frauds, was to deliver an address in Toronto, Canada, Garveyites met him on the steps of the church with hands threateningly on their hip-pockets, trying to intimidate him, lest he should further expose that movement.

In Chicago, after seeking to break up an Anti-Garvey meeting, a Garvey supporter shot a policeman who sought to prevent him from attacking the speaker as he left the building.

In New York last August during a series of meetings conducted by the Friends of Negro Freedom to expose Garvey's schemes and methods, the speakers were threatened with death. Scores of Garveyites came into the meetings with the avowed intention of breaking them up. This they were prevented from doing by the stern determination on the part of the leaders, the activities of the New York police and the great mass of West Indians and Americans who clearly showed that they would not permit any cowardly ruffians to break up their meetings.

In fact, Marcus Garvey has created an organization which in its fundamental law condones and invites to crime. This is evidenced by Section 3 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the U. N. I. A., under the caption, "Court Reception At Home." It reads, "No one shall be received by the Potentate and his Consort who has been convicted of felony, EXCEPT SUCH CRIME OR FELONY WAS COMMITTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AFRICAN COMMUNITIES LEAGUE."

Further proof of this is found in the public utterances of William Sherrill, one of the chief officials in the organization and Garvey's envoy to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Speaking at the Goldfield Theatre in Baltimore, Md. on August 18, 1922, he is quoted as saying: BLACK FOLE AS WELL AS WHITE WHO TAMPER WITH THE U. N. I. A. ARE GOING TO DIE."

What appears to be an attempt to carry out this threat is seen in the assault and slashing with a razor of one S. T. Saxon, by Garveyites, in Cincinnati, Ohio, when he spoke against the movement there last October.

On January 1, this year, just after having made an address in New Orleans, the Rev. J. W. H. Eason, former "American Leader" of the Garvey movement, who had fallen out with Garvey and was to be the chief witness against him in the Federal Government's case, was waylaid and assassinated, it is reported in the press, by the Garveyites. Rev. Eason identified two of the men as Frederick Dyer, 42, a longshoreman, and William Shakespeare, 28, a painter. Both of them are prominent members of the U. N. I. A. in New Orleans,

one wearing a badge as chief of police and the other as chief of the fire department of the "African Republic." Dr. Eason's dying words, identifying the men whom he knew from long acquaintance in the movement, were:

"I had been speaking at Bethany and was on my way home when three men rushed out at me from an alley. I saw their faces and (pointing at Dyer and Shakespeare) I am positive that these two men here are two of the three."

The vicious inclination of these Garvey members is seen in their comments in an interview:

(The N. Y. Amsterdam News reports:) "Both Dyer and Shakespeare have denied the attack, but declared they were glad of it as they said Eason richly deserved what he got. 'Eason,' said one of them, 'was a sorehead. The Association made him what he was. When he was expelled because of misconduct he went up and down the country preaching against Marcus Garvey who is doing great good for our race. Someone who evidently thought it was time to stop his lies took a crack at him. I don't blame the one that did it. Eason richly deserved what he got.'"

Eason says he knew the men who shot him were directed to do so. Inasmuch, however, as the assassination of Mr. Eason removes a federal witness, we suggest that the Federal Government probe into the facts and ascertain whether Eason was assassinated as the result of an interstate conspiracy emanating from New York. It is significant that the U. N. I. A. has advertised in its organ, "The Negro World," the raising of a defense fund for those indicted for the murder, seemingly in accordance with its constitution.

Not only has this movement created friction between Negroes and whites, but it has also increased the hostility between American and West Indian Negroes.

Further, Garvey has built up an organization which has victimized hordes of ignorant and unsuspecting Negroes, the nature of which is clearly stated by Judge Jacob Panken of the New York Municipal Court, before whom Garvey's civil suit for fraud was tried. Judge Panken said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investments, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise those 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver."

For the above reasons we advocate that the Attorney General use his full influence completely to disband and extirpate this vicious movement, and that he vigorously and speedily push the Government's case against Marcus Garvey for using the mails to defraud. This should be done in the interest of justice; even as a matter of practical expediency.

The Government should note that the Garvey followers are for the most part voteless--being either largely unnaturalized or refraining from voting because Garvey teaches that they are citizens of an African Republic. He has greatly exaggerated the actual membership of his organization, which is conservatively estimated to be much less than 20,000 in all countries, including the United States and Africa, the West Indies, Central and South America. (The analysis of Garvey's membership has been made by W. A. Domingo, a highly intelligent West Indian from Jamaica, Garvey's home, in "The Crusader" magazine, New York City; also by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a well known social statistician, in "The Century Magazine," February, 1923, New York City). On the other hand, hosts of citizen voters, native born and naturalized, both white and colored, earnestly desire the vigorous prosecution of this case.

Again, the notorious Ku Klux Klan, an organization of white racial and religious bigots, has aroused much adverse sentiment,--many people demanding its dissolution, as the Reconstruction Klan was dissolved. The Garvey organization, known as the U. N. I. A., is just as objectionable and even more dangerous, inasmuch as it naturally attracts an even lower type of cranks, crooks and racial bigots among whom suggestibility to violent crime is much greater.

Moreover, since in its basic law--the very Constitution of the U. N. I. A.--the organization condones and encourages crime, its future meetings should be carefully watched by officers of the law and infractions promptly and severely punished.

We desire the Department of Justice to understand that those who draft this document, as well as the tens of thousands who will endorse it in all parts of the country, are by no means impressed by the widely circulated reports which allege certain colored politicians have been trying to use their influence to get the indictments against Garvey quashed. The signers of this appeal represent no particular political, religious or nationalistic faction. They have no personal ends or partisan interests to serve. Nor are they moved by any personal bias against Marcus Garvey. They sound this tocsin only because they foresee the gathering storm of race prejudice and sense the imminent menace of this insidious movement which, cancer-like, is gnawing at the very vitals of peace and safety--of civic harmony and inter-racial concord.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1/31/23	1/30/23	J.C. SHUEY
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL : Negro Radicals---Using Mails to Defraud--- : Probable Conspiracy to Kill Government : Witness			

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT PHILADELPHIA:

The Philadelphia Office is in receipt of the following wires from Agent in Charge Shanton of the New Orleans, La. Office:

"Re Marcus Garvey Et Al Have secured valuable information which will probably connect subjects with Police or Secret Service Agencies attached Garvey Organizations headed by Esau Ramus formerly Third Vice President of a Philadelphia Division Universal Negro Improvement Association deliberately planned death of Eason January First through raid conducted by Police Department Documentary evidence secured showing Garvey sent Ramus to New Orleans stop Similar Secret Service Organizations at Philadelphia stop Ramus left City immediately after murder of Eason."

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"Re Marcus Garvey reference telegram January Twentieth make special effort locate Esau Ramus probably corresponding with Mary Ramus Philadelphia address unknown well known by Lionel Francis President of Local Garvey Organization stop Description black five feet eleven inches weight one hundred fifty pounds limp in right leg pompadour hair stop If located advise by wire as New Orleans Police desire held in connection murder of Eason January first."

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which were followed by reports of Agent Harry D.

Gulley of the New Orleans Office under dates of January 24th and 26th 1923, on the above subject, attaching photograph of ESAU RAMUS, who is an aide to MARCUS GARVEY, and who was in New Orleans

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from November 11, 1922 until January 1st 1923, on which date one DR. EASON was murdered. Two negroes by the names of CORNELIUS DWYER and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, who are now under arrest in New Orleans charged with this murder, had been very closely associated with ESAU RAMUS. Immediately after the murder of DR. EASON, RAMUS disappeared from New Orleans, leaving his trunk, which is now in the possession of the New Orleans Police. In this trunk was found a uniform, which bore the insignia on the collar-U.A.P., with red and green sleeve insignia, with gold braid, stripes, and shoulder straps; badge "Instructor of Police, U.N.I.A."; cap with gold band and gold badge on same reading "Justice U.N.I.A.," Police #26. ESAU RAMUS had formerly been in Philadelphia where he organized a Police and Secret Service Department and was supposed to have been sent to New Orleans by MARCUS GARVEY to organize a like organization there, and to curb the activities of DR. EASON, who was in opposition to MARCUS GARVEY. It was requested that this office locate ESAU RAMUS, if possible, in Philadelphia.

Agent searched the criminal records at City Hall in Philadelphia and found that a negro/answering the same description as RAMUS, with the exception of being lame in the right leg, had been arrested by the Philadelphia Police on the 9/24/22 at 2116 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, on the charge of inciting to riot and carrying deadly concealed weapons. This negro, at the time of arrest, wore a uniform, which is identical with the one described in Agent Gulley's report. He was photographed and finger printed in the Bertillon Department.

Philadelphia Police and was held for Court

in the sum of One Thousand Dollars bond, which was furnished by ISHAM BRIDGERS of 3700 Warren Street, Philadelphia. The officers effecting the arrest were Officers Johnson and Grailly of the 19th Police District, the witnesses being JOSEPE KING and BERKLEY WILLIAMS of 3128 Annin Street, and AUGUSTUS ARMSTRONG of 2314 Alder Street. This case is still pending against ESAU RAMUS, no date being set for trial.

There will be found attached to the New Orleans copy of this report two photographs of RAMUS. A description of the crime will be found on the back of one, while the other is a full print of the photograph plate, which shows the badge that was worn by subject on this occasion. It will be noted that the number "26" can be plainly seen on the badge on his cap by use of a glass. The resemblance is very close, and it is the opinion of Agent that the photograph above mentioned and the one furnished by the New Orleans Office are the same person.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS FOR NEW ORLEANS

It is requested that positive identification be established and if the photograph furnished is the ESAU RAMUS wanted in New Orleans this office be notified immediately, and certified copy of warrant sent here, whereupon the Clerk of the Court will require his bondsman to produce him, and in the event this cannot be done every effort will then be made to locate him through the witnesses and addresses we have in Philadelphia. It is not deemed advisable to start to work in the colored section

J.C. SHULTZ:

1/30/23:

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with the view of apprehending RAMUS, however, until we are positive that he is the man wanted in New Orleans as his connections are prominent and he would more than likely be tipped off by his followers.

It is requested that one of the photographs be returned to this office for the files, after it has served its purpose at the New Orleans Office.



123 No Roman St,  
New Orleans, La.  
Jan, 27, 1933.

Mr. William J. Burns,  
Director Bureau of Investigation,  
Dept. of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

After a conference with agent Harry Gullay, I proceeded to investigate the case assigned to me under cover. I have interviewed S.V. Robinson and his wife who at one time were the organizers for the Universal Negro Improvement Association in this state and are, at the present, active members of the organization in this City. I know Robinson and his wife as they came to the New York headquarters several times while I was working there. Both Robinson and his wife were very free in talking to me as they know me only as a loyal member of the organization. Robinson says that the police have the right men but he believes these men were the tools of Esau Ramus. Esau Ramus was the agent sent down here by Garvey, from Philadelphia. The police have in their hands a letter address to the president of the organization in this city signed by Garvey, telling the president that Ramus will reside in New Orleans in the future and to give him any work that he could find for him to do, not saying that Ramus was to establish a police force. After Ramus was here for a few weeks the president of the organization here wrote to New York to find out just what Ramus was to do here, as the members did not approve of this police force that Ramus was trying to organize. This letter was answered by Garvey's secretary saying that Garvey was out of town, but, that Ramus had organized a police force in Philadelphia and no doubt that Mr.

Garvey would approve of his organizing a military force here.

This appears to be all the communication that took place between Garvey's office and this city in regards to Ramus. All of these communications are in the hands of the local office of this department. The contents of these communications were confirmed to me in my interview with Robinson. During my interview I tried to learn from Robinson the whereabouts of Ramus. Robinson says that Ramus has left the city and is likely in Philadelphia, or New York, but did not know his address. Since the two men that are arrested for the murder of Eason are local men and the fact that these people here believe them to have been the tools of Ramus, and the arrest of Ramus will help to clear these local members, that if they knew the whereabouts of Ramus they would turn him up.

After my interview with Robinson I interviewed William Phillips secretary to the local division. Phillips who was a secretary to the Boston division at one time, is also known to me personally. Phillips talked to me very freely and deploras the murder of Eason as Eason was a personal friend of his. He says that before the arrest of these two men he received a threatening letter because he had made a statement that if he knew who the men were that had killed Eason he would turn them over to the police. Phillips seems to be very much disgusted with the organization and says as soon as this trial is over he is going to leave here. Phillips says that he thinks that Ramus has left the country for some part of the West Indies.

After going over the evidence in this case with agent Gully, agent in charge of this office sent a telegram to New York and Philadelphia to apprehend if possible Esau Ramus. Pictures of