
NEGRO ACTIVITIES

Marcus Garvey from his cell at Atlanta Penitentiary is still inciting race hatred among the negroes. In the October 24 issue of the "Negro World" a message from Garvey reads in part as follows:

"There is no safety for the negro in the white world any way. We are lynched, burned, segregated, oppressed and humiliated everywhere. Circumstances has forced us to take a stand and we are fighting with our backs to the wall. Prejudice will be the downfall of civilization. No portion of humanity, nor group of humanity has an abiding right, an everlasting right to oppose others or sections or portions of humanity. Some nations believe themselves to be above the law of God. Their very arrogance will prove to be their destruction. Some races and nations have arrogated to themselves the right to oppose, the right to circumscribe, the right to keep down other races. But the hour is coming when the opposed will arise in their might, in their majesty and throw off the yoke of ages. * * * * * The older negro is burried. The day is bound to come when the races of the world will marshal themselves in great conflict. Then only the fittest will survive. Men and women of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, I am asking you to prepare yourselves and to prepare your race the world over. The conflict is coming, not because you will it, not because you desire it, but because you will be forced into it.* * * * * I am hoping that the white world will change its attitude toward the weaker race of the world, for we shall not be everlastingly weak. As nations have fallen in the past so will they fall in the present, so will they fall in the ages to come, as a result of their unrighteousness. * * * * * God Almighty made the blak man and placed him in the world. This world owes us a place and we are determined to occury that place. We have a right to a large part in the political horizon and I say to you that we are preparing to occury it."

JOHN L. HAAS

SPECIAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 28TH 1925

#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY, self styled "PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC" for whom a bench warrant had been issued following his failure to surrender himself to the U. S. Marshal, was arrested on an incoming New York Central train on February 6th, 1925 and arraigned before Federal Judge A. N. Hand, where he applied for a three day stay in which his Attorneys planned to seek a writ from the Supreme Court for a review of his case.

This application was refused and Garvey will be taken to Atlanta Penitentiary where he will begin a sentence of five years for using the mails in a fraudulent stock promotion in connection with the financing of his defunct ship line.

Crowds of Negroes filled the corridor of the Court House and the railway station on his departure.

100 1781 - 6

JOHN L. HAAS

SPECIAL REPORT

DECEMBER 31st, 1924.

#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY

Marcus Garvey, self styled "President General of the African Republic", convicted a year ago on charges of using the mails to defraud, in connection with the sale of stock in his Black Star Line, has retained George Gordon Battle to argue his appeal before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He has prepaid a printed brief for his appeal consisting of about 3000 pages, the cost of which was defrayed by subscription from Negroes from all over the United States.

X

SECRET

arrived in the vicinity of 1200-7... at 7 A.M.
 ... to ... bridge was ... with ... in his room.
 ... time he left and went to the newspaper on the northwest corner
 of ... Ave. ... brought a ... and on the
 ... stopped at N. E. ... Tailor ...
 ... conversed with ... for about 15 minutes, then
 returned to his house and engaged himself in looking over the
 papers.

At 12.15 P.M. was instructed to discontinue on this
 matter.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY

New York City

10-10-41

10-10

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

Name: JOHN BRIGGS
Communist Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED

Was engaged in the vicinity of 2299-7th Avenue, New York City from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. but failed to see Briggs enter or leave the premises. Also went to the hall on West 158th Street, where the Negroes congregate, but also failed to find him there.

...

FACTS AND DETAILS

... in the vicinity of ...

... at 12 ...

... took a Washington ...

... the ...

... after getting out ...

... corner of ...

... proceeded ...

... with a number of ...

... and was met by two or three ...

... to whom he gave ...

... and directed them to distribute ...

... as well as ...

... until 3.30 when a ...

... brought one of the boys over to Briggs ...

... After about 10 minutes Briggs ...

... returned to the house.

At 5.40 PM Briggs left the house, and proceeded in the direction of ...

... well dressed, 5', 2 or 3"; 140 lbs; 23 years old; clean shaven; very dark, gray ...

... blue serge suit, tan shoes, and after a short talk ...

... to ...

P 154 for October 28, 1921. Cyril Briggs

conversation for 20 minutes, after which Briggs returned to his home. At 7 P.M. he left with three or four books, and went to the Public Library, 103 E. 135th Street, and returned to the house at 8 P.M..

Discontinued at 9 P.M. but failed to see anything of Briggs up to that time.

JSD.

< 190-1781-6

RECEIVED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____

TO: _____ FROM: _____

RE: _____

On the evening of 11/17/47, the witness was in the vicinity of 4000-7th Avenue until 3:15 AM. He called the witness to his office. He remained until 7:15 AM. When he returned, he proceeded to the office of "The Chicago Tribune", 4000-7th Avenue, where he remained in the office until 11:15 AM. He remained about fifteen minutes, then went to his home. At approximately 10 minutes later, he came out again and went to the neighborhood of 7th Ave. and 12th Street, bought a newspaper and returned to the house. Later coming out again with a number of letters, and placed some in the letter box at 7th Ave. and 12th Street. He then returned to the house and was observed holding or wrapping some kind of printed matter until 3:15 AM. at which time he extinguished the lights in the room. Up to 11:15 AM failed to see Briggs either enter or leave the premises, and when discontinued for the day.

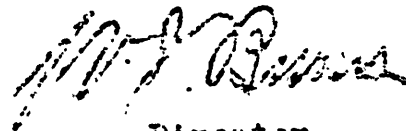
October 21, 1921.

Mr. Thomas J. Brennan,
100 Wall, City Bank Bldg.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the case of CHARLES HIGGS,
it is understood that this man uses his banking at the
Union Bank, 150th Street at 7th Avenue. It is desired
that you ascertain his financial state at the present
time and keep in close touch with his bank transactions.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Instructor of Spec. Agt. in Charge E. W. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	10/31/21	10/26/21	L. J. DAVIS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: CYRIL BRIGGS
 African Blood Brotherhood
 Negro Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Referring to the director's letter mentioned below, advising that the above named individual does his banking at the Chelsea Bank, 135th Street and 7th Avenue, I interviewed Mr. RAPP, the manager of that bank.

He advised that Briggs does not carry a personal account there but there is a small balance under the name of the GRUBBARD MAGAZINE. This account has been there for a long time and is characterized by Mr. Rapp as a "rotten account," in that it never exceeds \$75.00 or \$100.00 at any time. Mr. Rapp informed me that there has never been a deposit in this account of any sum or sums which would indicate that the magazine or persons connected with it were receiving undue financial support from any source.

Briggs is not known to the officials at the bank.

CJS-JWD.

October 19, 1923.

R. P. Bohner, Esq.,
Room 913, Warley Wright Building,
1800 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

IN RE: AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD-Negro
Radical Activities- Cyril V. Briggs.

Dear sir:

Information was received late today to the effect that the above named individual left for Washington early this morning via the Pennsylvania Railroad. His purpose in visiting that city is unknown at the present time, although it is quite possible he is in Washington in the interests of his organization.

Briggs is described as being about 42 years of age, 5' 7 or 8", 140 pounds, slender, clean shaven, brown hair, very light complexion for a Negro, very nervous, and his stammering is quite noticeable, is fast walker and usually carries hat in his hand.

For the benefit of the field office at Washington, Briggs is considered to be one of the most active members of his race in radical movements in this district, and while he has been opposed to the organization headed by Marcus Garvey, nevertheless he is a believer in the Communist doctrines.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Instructions received from Agent in Charge E. R. Bohmer

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York City.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE.	REPORT MADE BY:
WASHINGTON D. C.	10/25/23	10/22-26/23	John T. Flourney
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: CYRIL V. BRIGGS - AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD - (All. Negro Radical Activities)			
FACTS DEVELOPED			File No. 6700
Washington, D. C.			
<u>ATTENTION MR. HOOVER - 2.</u>			
<p>Reference is made to letter from Special Agent in Charge Brennan of New York, dated 10/19/23 in which information is furnished that Subject, CYRIL V. BRIGGS, intended to visit Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Agent has made inquiries, through under-cover negro informant at the negro societies in Washington, D. C. as well as the publishers of the negro newspapers in this City, and it is not found that Subject made a visit to this City. Subject is known to this office as being active as a promotor of the African Blood Brotherhood. Agent's information, however, is that this organization has never gained a foothold in the City of Washington. Certainly there never has been an established branch here, although there may have been a few scattered members belonging to out of town branches. CYRIL V. BRIGGS is also known to this office as the former publisher of the Radical Negro publication known as the "Crusader". This magazine, for a time, had considerable circulation here, but Agent is advised that it is out of print at the present time. Agent concludes that neither Subject, nor any of his connections are conducting Radical Activities in the City of Washington at the present time.</p>			

October 29, 1936.

Mr. J. J. Connelley,
100 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received to the effect that the following is the address of the firm known as "The American Gas & Oil Corporation" which is a co-operative organization, 100 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., and is one of the "American Gas & Oil Corporation" connected with the American Gas & Oil Corporation.

It appears from the letter is entirely reliable information regarding the New York circles.

The above is for your information.

Yours very truly,



Director.

100-2781-6 - 1

Instructions received from Agent in Charge Edw. R. Bohner.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D. C.	11/7/23	11/6/23	A. L. Brent.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: CYRIL V. BRIGGS.		NEGRO RADICAL MATTER.	
FACTS DEVELOPED			
Washington, D. C.		#6700	
<u>Attention Mr. Hoover.</u>			
<p>Reference is made to Memo dated 11/3/23 initialed HN:</p> <p>Agent interviewed Mr. Archibald Grimke, #1415 Corcoran Street, N. W., President of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and also the Rev. F. J. Grimke, of the same address in an effort to get some data on subject. Both of these gentlemen, however, stated positively that they do not know Subject; have never read his magazine Crusader, (now discontinued) and neither had ever heard of the organization known as the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD, or the UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE.</p> <p>Agent then interviewed Shelby J. Davidson, #1335 R St., N. W. Secretary of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., who stated that Subject was in the city but that he did not see him, but had talked with a man whom subject had entrusted with the work of organizing a local branch of the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD. Mr. Davidson promised to locate this man and arrange for an interview with Agent who will pose as prospective member of organization.</p>			

Agent interviewed offices of the Washington Tribune and the Eagle and both of these offices denied emphatically that subject had visited there during his stay in the city.

Agent then interviewed Prof. Kelly Miller, at Howard University who stated that subject had been in the city about ten days or two weeks ago, and had called upon him at the University. He stated that visit was purely friendly and that nothing was spoken concerning the organizations mentioned in this report. He stated, however, that the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD has organized in New York, under supervision of subject, and is located at #2299-7th Avenue.

It is the opinion of Prof. Kelly Miller that the name "Crusader News Service" is only the name of Subject's place of business where he handles publications other than the one he published himself recently, probably the word "Crusader" is used to attract his former patrons.

Agent was unable to get any information concerning the United front Conference, but it is the opinion of well informed persons that it is simply a conference of the leaders of various organizations to formulate plans for increasing membership and financial resources. It appears at present to have not progressed beyond the embryo stage.

Awaiting instructions.

instructions of Agent in Charge Johannes.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Minneapolis, Minnesota. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ON

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Minneapolis, Minn.	11/27/23	11/25/23	Fred A. Briggs.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

CYRIL BRIGGS - - - - - ORGANIZER FOR THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD-COMMUNIST.

FACTS DEVELOPED

At Duluth, Minn. & Superior, Wis.:

On November 1st, 1923, Agent in Charge Johannes received the following letter from Agent in Charge Lewis Sawyer of the Milwaukee Office:

"W. J. Johannes, Esq.,
306 Federal Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

The following letter was this date received from the Director, initialed EE-JL, Oct. 29, 1923:

"Information has been received to the effect that Cyril Briggs of New York City, organizer for the African Blood Brotherhood addresses the Co-operative Central Exchange, of Superior, Wis. as one of the "Wholesale co-operatives" connected with the African Blood Brotherhood. As you know, the latter is an extremely radical organization operating in New York circles. The above is for your information."

You will note that in the above letter the Director does not give the date of this address.

As Superior is in your district it was undoubtedly meant for your attention.

Very truly yours,
/s/ LEWIS E. SAWYER,
Special Agent in Charge."

Agent in Charge Johannes immediately got in touch with the Confidential Informant at Duluth, Minnesota and requested him to be on the lookout for the above subject and to notify this Office.

Fred A. Briggs.

-2-

11/27/25.

Agent in Charge Johannes has received a letter from this Informant stating that he has been unable to learn that CYRIL BRIGGS visited Duluth, Minn. or Superior, Wisconsin.

While at Superior, Wisconsin, and Duluth, Minn., Agent was requested to check up this matter and ascertained thru the Secretary of the Co-operative Exchange that Subject had not spoken in the Hall of the Exchange. The Secretary also said that he had never heard of CYRIL BRIGGS.

P.G. COYNE, Secretary of the Chief of Police in Superior, questioned a couple of undercover men that keep him posted on radical activities in West Superior and they both reported that they had never heard of subject.

No one by name of subject has called for mail at the General Delivery window of the Postoffice at either West Superior or Duluth.

Unless further request, with more specific information, is made investigation at Minneapolis Office is considered

CLOSED.

190-1781-6



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1922.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With reference to your letter of July 21, 1922, and previous correspondence relative to CLAUDE MC KAY, the well-known radical of New York, I have just received information from London to the effect that he is at present in that city. Nothing has been learned relative to his activities.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. L. Hurley".

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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With further reference to Saycsh, Johnston, Claude Mackay, and J. Billings, American negro delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Third International, I enclose herewith copies of the Despatches No. 117 and 138, dated December 7, and December 11, respectively, which have been received from the American Legation at Riga.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "A. L. Hurley".

Enclosures:

Despatch # 117,
dated December 7

Despatch # 138,
dated December 11.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIGA.

Riga, Latvia,

December 7, 1922.

No. 117

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith a report received through confidential sources concerning the attention being given the negro question by the Third International. The substance of the report was embodied in my telegram No. 204, of December 7, 1922.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:-

F. W. B. COLLIAN.

"Third International and the Negroes."

Rig December 4, 1922.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL AND THE NEGROES.

The Fourth Congress of the Third International has given special attention to the negro question, having established a special committee for the organization of joint action of the American Communists and negroes against the American bourgeoisie.

The following American negroes are now participating in the Congress: J. Billings, Claude Mackay, Sayesh and Johnston. They arrived in Moscow via Siberia.

Following a statement made by Billings at the session of November 25th, the Congress resolved to render the utmost assistance to the negro movement, to call a World Negro Congress in Moscow in 1923 and to begin an energetic propaganda among the negroes in America in order to attract them to Communist organizations.

The Negro Commission, which included the above-mentioned negroes and certain American and Russian Communists, resolved to organize, for the purpose of demonstrating the sympathies of the Russian proletariat for the negro race, special negro detachments in the Red Army and to begin an energetic recruiting campaign in the United States to enlist negroes for this purpose.

The chief of the Negro delegation from the United States is Billings. His assistant is Mackay.

Billings, Sayesh and Johnston will return to the United States via Chita and Shanghai. They expect to leave Moscow between December 8 and 12. Mackay will remain in Russia as President of the Negro Section of the Executive Committee of the Third International.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIGA

Riga, Latvia,

December 11, 1922.

No. 138

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Adverting to my despatches No. 105, of December 4, 1922, and No. 117, of December 7, 1922, I have the honor to forward herewith the following translations from the Bolshevik press:

THE RACE QUESTION IN AMERICA.
(Summary from Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 261, November 18, 1922.)

In this article the author embodies an interview with Claude Mackay, an American negro delegate to the Fourth Congress of the Third International. The author states

"Comrade Mackay is a journalist and poet; his specialty is agriculture." In his interview Mackay seeks to point out the inequality existing between the white and negro races in America. He is suspicious of the philanthropic activities of such men as Julius Rosenwald, intimating that, in educating the negroes, they endeavor to win their sympathies for the purpose of using them as strike-breakers. Comparisons of amounts spent by various states in the education of white and negro children are presented. Mackay refers to the "Back to Africa" movement, headed by Marcus Garvey, but states that it has yielded no practical results. He states that "the negro population must understand that a revolutionary movement will break out among them some time and it must begin on the territory where they live at the present time, i.e., in America." In conclusion Mackay states that between the white and negro races in America "there is no human, social contact We are not regarded as human beings."

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
(Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 259, November 16, 1922.)

This article likewise contains an interview with an American negro delegate to the Fourth Congress of the Third International, "Comrade Sayeah."

Sayeah gives various illustrations of the inequality existing between the white and negro races in America. He refers to the fact that there are separate waiting rooms in the railway stations; that the negroes have to

travel in separate railway cars; that in the cities they are forced to live in certain regions and that they are discriminated against by the workman masses and organizations. The negroes, especially in the South, he says, meet with great obstacles in the elections and the black farmers are unscrupulously exploited.

Sayash states that the economic situation of the negro makes him good soil for Communist propaganda, but that, unfortunately, the negroes are very poorly organized. In conclusion he points out that one of the foremost tasks of the Communists is the organization of the American negroes. The American Communist Party, he says, "will have to develop an energetic propaganda and organization work in order to include in the international troops of Communism a large new fighting unit - the laboring negroes of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F.W.B. COLEMAN.

Enclosures:-

- Translations:-
1. "The Race Question in America."
 2. "The Race Question in the United States."

THE RACE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

(Summary from Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 201, November 18, 1922.)

Interview with Comrade Claude Mackay.

Comrade Mackay is a negro educated in America. At the present time he is in Russia where he is assisting in studying the negro question. Comrade Mackay is a journalist and poet, his speciality is agriculture. He was graduated from an Agricultural Academy.

In comparison with what Mackay tells us of the situation of the "colored" citizens of the "freest of all Republics" the situation of the Jews under the Tsarist regime and even now in Rumania would seem hardly worth attention.

The unequal rights of the "colored" are manifested everywhere and in everything. In a university no white student will tolerate the presence next to him of a negro student; negro children are not admitted to the school for white people; the teachers of the negro children are deprived of all pleasures of public life and have heroically to submit to ostracism.

The education of negroes depends entirely upon the activities of so-called "white philanthropists" mainly from the North and of their bureau in Cincinnati, which was established after the liberation of the negroes. This bureau prepares white teachers for the negroes who in turn educate teachers from

among the negroes. A capitalist by name of Julius Rosenwald opened 600 schools in the South and is going to open 400 more. It is interesting to point out that the same Rosenwald is the founder of the magazine "Urban League Bulletin". This magazine costs 15 cents but is given to the negroes free of charge. Its object is to agitate among the negroes and prepare attachments of "strike breakers" from among the dark masses of negro workmen. Naturally these gentlemanly Rosenwalds win the sympathies of negroes who, being thankful, help out very often when a strike breaks out. In such cases they are under the protection of the American police, whereas the latter prefers not to mix in when a lynching of a negro takes place.

It is also interesting to point out that the government spends for the education of a white child three or four times more than it expends on a negro, for instance in Alabama \$ 9.41 are spent for the education of a white child and \$ 1.78 for a colored child; in Georgia is expended \$ 9.58 for a white child, and 1.76 for a negro; in South Carolina \$ 9.59 is expended for a white child and \$ 1.44 for a negro; in Louisiana \$ 13.73 is expended for a white child and \$ 1.31 for a negro child.

There are about 100 grammar schools and only about 3-4 colleges for the negroes in the Southern States.

It would seem natural that under such conditions the negroes would represent the most revolutionary

element in the States. But the general situation in the United States must be considered. The negro, an oppressed slave, at the present time participates in no revolutionary movement and there can be no talk about any such movement among the masses of the dark classes-unconscious slaves whose life is entirely in hands of the white people. At the elections negroes usually vote for Republicans, whom they regard as their liberators, because that was their official watchword in the war between the Northern and Southern States. This war was as a matter of fact a war between the capitalistic North and the agrarian slave-owners of the South, but this question does not interest us. Recently a new movement broke out among the negroes, known under the slogan "Back to Africa".

"Is this movement something like the movement of the "Zionists"?"

It resembles it a great deal. This movement has all the characteristic features of the Jewish Zionists. The leader of this movement is a very capable agitator by name of Markas Garvey, who arrived to New-York in 1917 from the British West Indies. He claims that his organization numbers already about 4,000,000 American negroes. He publishes a weekly with a circulation of over 60,000 copies. This movement represents also the interests of the American colored capitalists. A steamship line under the name of the "Black-Star Line" was organized with the object of carrying on trade with the negro tribes of the West Indies. Garvey issued shares worth \$ 5 each and by

so doing collected \$ 1,000,000 for purchase of steamers. The Company has now three steamers but has proved to be very inefficient from the commercial standpoint and at the present time exists only on paper. Nor has the "Back to Africa" movement yielded any other practical results. Gafvey's organization has even had a negative influence as far as the revolutionary spirit of negroes is concerned. The negro population must understand that a revolutionary movement will break out among them some time and it must begin on the territory where they live at the present time, i.e. in America.

Comrade Seyesh stated that there are about 60,000 negroes engaged in such professions as lawyers, physicians, etc.

"What is the attitude of the white people towards these colored intellectuals? Will they come to them and consult them?"

"By no means! That is quite impossible under the present conditions. No white man will ever go to a colored doctor or lawyer. They work only for the negroes. You cannot understand it; you Europeans and especially you Russians (here Comrade Mackay became particularly emphatic). Perhaps you will understand if I say that there is no human, social contact between the white and colored people at the present time and under present conditions; will you understand it now? No are not regarded as human beings".

These words were the conclusion of our long interview.

Article signed by Bor.V. (Boris Volin, presumably

- Note by Translator).

THE RACE QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Interview with the member of the Commission of the Fourth Conference of the Communist International, delegate of the American Communist Party, Comrade Snyoth.

(Translation from the Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 259, November 16, 1932.)

The American law makes no difference in general between the races, but in reality every negro in America feels that he is something lower than a human being.

The economic position of the huge negro masses (according to the statistics of 1920 there are more than 12,000,000 negroes in the United States) should make them good soil for our Communist propaganda. Unfortunately that is not the fact in reality. In the first place negroes are very poorly organized. In the American Federation of Labor, which unites about 4,000,000 people, there are hardly more than 20-30,000 negroes. About 90 percent of the negroes live in the Southern States, i.e. about 10,000,000 people. In the Northern States live about 10.5 percent or about 1,500,000 negroes and 0.5 percent live in the Western States.

Of the negroes living in the Southern States 73 percent are occupied in agricultural labor and 78 percent of negroes in the North are working in industry. According to statistics of 1920, the social division of negroes was as follows: (1) engaged in agriculture - 2,895,575, (2) house servants and similar service - 1,222,231, (3) textile industry - 631,337, (4) in transport service - 255,996, (5) mining industry - 61,129, (6) various professions - 61,245, (7) public service - 22,332.

The masses of negroes have not been able yet to get rid of their suspicion of white people. Three quarters

100-181-6

of a century have elapsed since the liberation of the colored people but the attitude of the white people remains oppressive and humiliating. It is enough to point out that there are separate "waiting rooms" at the railway stations for the colored people. Negroes have no right to travel in the same car with the white people and so forth. The white people play the role of oppressors, slave owners, although slavery is officially abolished. In the cities the negroes are forced to live in certain regions, because the landlords would not let their apartments to colored people, being afraid of losing all their white lodgers.

The workmen masses and organizations are also prejudiced against the colored people. But the attitude towards negroes is not the same throughout the United States. Race hatred is especially strong in the Southern States, although in the North a negro feels that he is something different from a human being. It often happens that after a strike the white workmen betray their colored colleagues to the employer and do not protest at all if the unfortunate colored strikers are dismissed.

Negroes, especially in the South, where they compose the majority of voters, meet with great obstacles in the elections to Congress. There is some kind of a tax which is collected from the voters. Unequal economic conditions result in the fact that this tax (very small as a matter of fact) can be easily paid by the white voters, who are always better off than the colored, for whom even this insignificant

tax is too high. The black farmers are unscrupulously exploited, being in the majority of cases small tenement land owners.

There is about 25 percent of illiterate the negroes in the South, whereas this percentage the white people is almost nil. In Congress there is only one negro delegate - our comrade.

The great task of organizing the masses of negroes - millions of farmers and industrial workers - has not been yet commenced, the whole work is still ahead and the American Communist Party, after the Fourth Conference of the International, when the question will go through a detailed examination, will have to develop an energetic propaganda and organization work among our black comrades, to wipe out their suspicion and the last traces of prejudice in order to include in the international troops of communism a large new fighting unit - the laboring negroes of the United States.

We must create favorable conditions for struggle in the economic organizations, we must rely upon the support of our comrades, negro Communists, who can more easily penetrate the masses of the black laborers, since mistrust towards us, white people, is not yet completely wiped out. We must organize group cells everywhere among our black comrades and make them starting points for our future work.

The question deserves a careful consideration which will be fully justified on account of the importance of the work and its results for the general success of the social Revolution.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 11, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

Please refer to your letter of December 13, initialed GFR:JWM, concerning Sayesh Johnston, Claude MacKay and J. Billings. As far as can be ascertained, these individuals have never received departmental passports. They, no doubt, went out and will return as sailors. In this connection I enclose herewith copy of a Despatch No. 143, dated December 11, which has been received from the American Legation at Riga.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure:
From Riga, No. 143,
December 11, 1922.

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

Riga, December 11, 1922.

No. 143

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to send the Department the following advance information in regard to the session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to consider the negro question in America, which was held on November 28, 1922: Those present at the session were Bukharin, Billings, Johnston, Jose, Bonting (Bunting?), Ravenstein, Katayama, Takhar, Malacca, Mackay, Kuusinen, Lackey and Safarov. A report of the minutes of the session has just been obtained through confidential sources and will be forwarded by next pouch.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

190-1781-6

On the Way to Petrograd

By ANISE 1-76-22

Bay of Finland, November 18, 1922.

Dear Folks:

I'm on a steamer in the Bay of Finland, approaching Petrograd. Sitting up on deck writing this letter; would you believe it, after the middle of November. Father is with me; he is going into Russia for a few weeks to get famine information, while I am going to see all I can see of the Red Trade Union International and write you about it, and then take a trip south to the Donetz basin, the center of Russia's fuel problem, and perhaps to Baku.

We are about three days out from Berlin, on a German line that plies between Stettin and Petrograd. It is quicker than the train going to Petrograd, but a little longer, if one is going to Moscow. In spite of the season, we have had a delightful voyage, clear, not very cold, and smooth.

The steamer was built by the Germans in 1914, and captured by the Russians on the outbreak of war. It is now one of the few steamers owned by Germany, for it was returned last January, after the Entente had taken all the rest of Germany's shipping. When folks speak of Russia's "disregard for property," that is worth remembering. The Entente had plenty of hypocritical words to cover the seizing of Germany's ships, but they confiscated private property just as ruthlessly as the Russians ever did.

RUSSIANS RETURNING HOME

There are several families with children on the ship, indicating that parents are no longer afraid to take quite young children into Russia but expect to be able to get proper food for them. There are also many Russians who have been prisoners and are coming home for the first time after eight years.

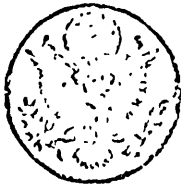
Americans think the war is over, but it isn't. Thousands of war prisoners all over Europe know it isn't. There are still thousands of Germans in the distant provinces of Russia and thousands of Russians in Germany, who have not been able to pay their way back again to their home lands and who have not even had letters to tell them if their people are living or dead. All Central and Eastern Europe is still clogged with war refugees and war prisoners.

FRENCH HOLD RUSSIANS PRISONERS

One of these Russians tells me that there are thousands of Russians down in Algeria, held there by the French and without letters or papers or any communications from Russia. They were helping France on the western front in the early days of the war. Then came the Revolution and the Russians declared that their country was at peace now, and that they would also no longer fight. They were promptly jailed or interned, some of them taken to Algeria. And since France has no agreement with Russia yet, there is no way of arranging to bring them home.

Around this Baltic Sea through which we sail, there are no less than ten different languages spoken. And it isn't such a large sea at that. There is Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Russian, Esthonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, German and Danish. No doubt, if you hunted the villages, you would find some more dialects, but I am talking merely of regular languages, spoken by separate nations. Each of these groups has its own customs and passport regulations for Europe to recover.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 17, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

Under date of March 8, the Department received a cablegram from the American Legation at Copenhagen to the effect that CLAUDE MACKAY was reported to be leaving for the United States with instructions to organize a colored Soviet. The Department immediately requested the Legation to forward more definite information as to the vessel and date of departure.

Under date of March 15, the Legation replied in effect that they were unable to ascertain facts concerning Mackey's departure but learned that a Bolshevik agent of this name was recently ordered to proceed to The Hague from Norway. It is the opinion of our people abroad that if this agent is Claude Mackey, he will probably attempt to enter the United States via the West Indies.

Any further information which is received relative to this matter will be promptly forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. H. Hurley".

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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 21, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

I enclose herewith copy of a self-explanatory report together with enclosures which were transmitted to the Department by the American Minister at Riga, relative to the American negroes who attended the Fourth Congress of the Third International.

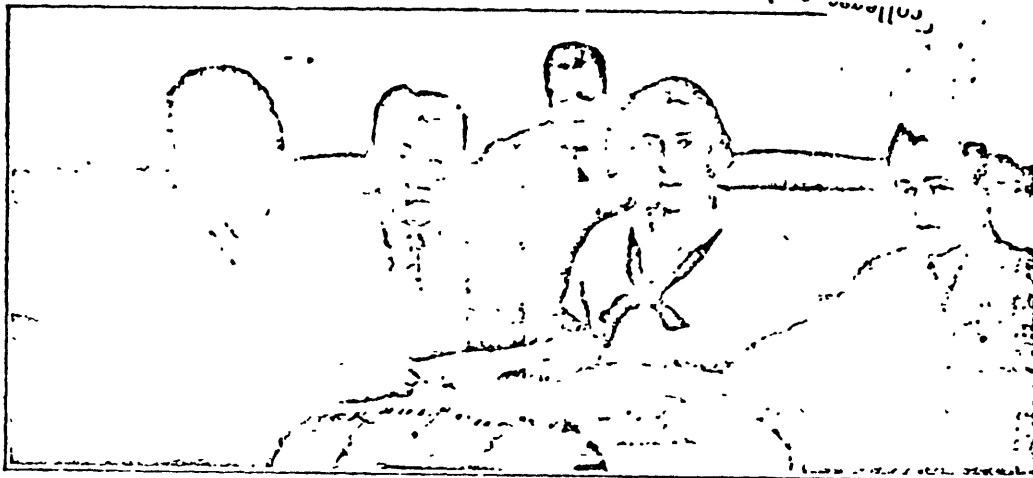
Very truly yours,

W. L. Hurley
W. L. Hurley

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

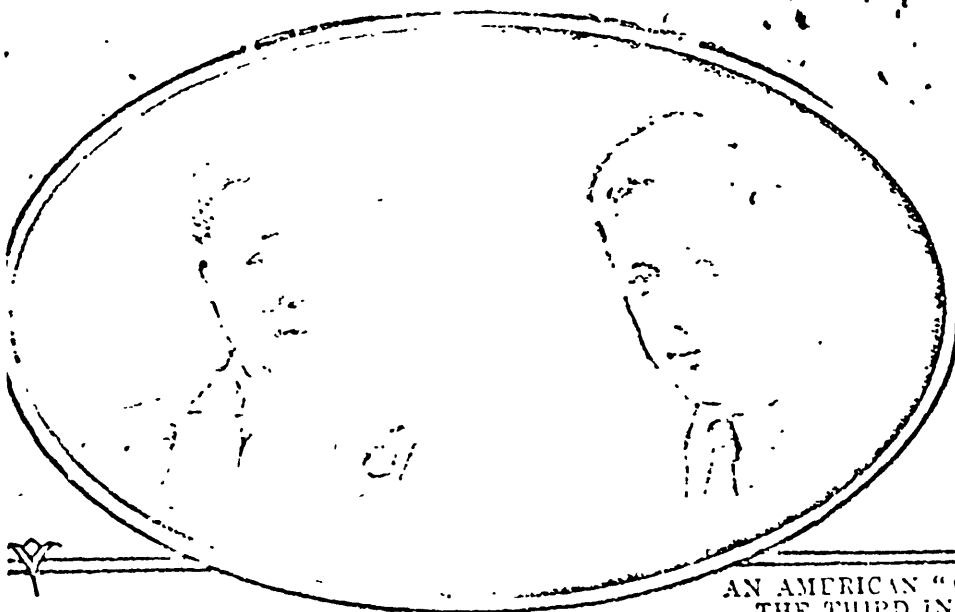
The two principal negro delegates were J. Billings, chief of the delegation, and Claude Mackay, his assistant. I do not know their ages, but I am enclosing herewith reproductions of two photographs, one taken from the New York Times of December 31, 1922, showing Claude Mackay and Max Eastman, and the other from the February number of Current History, in which both Mackay and Billings appear. An American who recently arrived here from Moscow saw Mackay there and describes him as being a typical black American negro. It is stated that he is a poet and writer. From the photograph of Billings, it would appear that he is of the mulatto type. I have been unable to obtain the full names of the other two negro delegates, Johnston and Sayesh (or Sascha), nor can I give you a description of them.

It is very doubtful if any of the delegates had American passports. Numerous American citizens have recently proceeded to Soviet Russia without passports, having only certificates issued by Bolshevik agencies in the United States, such as the "Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia" and "Kuzbas".



NEGROES AT COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Two American negroes, Claude McKay (at extreme left of photograph) and J. Billings (at extreme right), discussing the calling of an all-negro conference at Moscow. San Katarama, the Japanese Socialist, is seated next to Mackay



(L. World Photo)

AN AMERICAN "OBSERVER" AT THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL IN MOSCOW: MAX EASTMAN,

Radical Leader, with Claude McKay, a Negro Poet, Who Watched the Proceedings of the Celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
(L. World Photo)

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON D C



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
U-2

Dear Mr. Burns:

I enclose herewith copy of a despatch No. 476, dated March 2, 1923, which has been received from the American Legation at Riga, relative to an article by Trotsky published in the Moscow "IZVESTIA", No. 34, of February 15, 1923, in which he answers certain questions propounded by the American negro Communist.

This for your information and as being of possible interest.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure:
Despatch No. 476.

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

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RIGA.

Riga, Latvia,

March 2, 1923.

No. 476

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith the translation of an article by Trotsky, published in the Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 34, of February 15, 1923, in which he answers certain questions propounded by the American negro Communist, Claude Mackay.

1/

In the greater part of the article Trotsky dwells upon the necessity of instituting energetic propaganda among the negro troops so as to impress upon them that they are being used by France for the purpose of enslaving the proletariat of Europe and that French and

and British capitalists are planning to use the negro race, in case of necessity, against the revolutionary masses of Europe. Trotsky observes, however, that the bourgeoisie are conducting an experiment dangerous to themselves when they involve the less civilized colonial masses in international conflicts. He thinks that the negroes, as well as colonial natives generally, preserve conservatism and "mental immobility" only if they remain in their usual domestic surroundings and that when they are brought forth to sacrifice their lives for the sake of complicated international conflicts they are rendered more susceptible to revolutionary ideas.

Trotsky thinks that the most important revolutionary problem of the moment is the training of negro agitators. In America he thinks the problem becomes more complicated because of the "abominable stupidity and race hatred among the privileged circles of the working class itself". He calls for a "deadly struggle" against race prejudice, which he considers to be the best guarantee for the enslavement of the white and black workmen.

In conclusion, Trotsky admits that he is at a loss to offer advice concerning the most expedient form of organization among the negroes of America, because he is "not familiar with the concrete conditions and possibilities."

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

F.W.D. COLLMAN.

Enclosure: 1. "Answers to Comrade Claude McKay."
(127.STLA, No. 34, February 13, 1933.)

ANSWERS TO COMRADE CLAUDE MACKAY.Article by L. Trotsky.

(Translation from Moscow IZVESTIA, No. 34, February 15, 1923.)

Dear Comrade Mackay:

(1) What can be practically done in order to prevent France from using colored troops on the European continent? That is your first question.

Agitation must be carried on to this effect among the colored troops themselves. Their eyes must be opened and they must understand that in helping France to enslave Europe the colored people enslave themselves by supporting the rule of French capital in the African and other colonies.

In this educational work among the colored people the working class of Europe is very much interested and in the first place the French and German laborers. The time of general resolutions concerning the rights of colonial nations for selfdetermination, the equality of all nations regardless of the color of their skin, etc. etc, has past. Now the time of direct action has come. Every ten negroes gathered under the revolutionary banner, united for practical work among the colored people, are a hundred times more important than ten general resolutions, which have been so generously passed by the Second International. A party which would limit its activities in this respect by idealistic declarations, not showing any effort towards the practical enlistment of class-conscious negroes for carrying on of its

program would not deserve to be called a Communist Party.

(2) There can be no doubt that the fact of involving the colored troops in the imperialistic war and at the present time in the occupation of German territory represents a carefully worked out and executed attempt of European, and in the first place of French and British capital, to find for themselves a force outside of chaotic Europe and by so doing to obtain the possibility of finding support, in case of necessity, in the mobilized, disciplined and armed African and Asiatic troops against the revolutionary masses of Europe. That is why the question of involving colored troops in imperialistic wars is closely connected with the question of revolution in Europe and, therefore, with the fate of the working class.

(3) There can be no doubt that the fact of involving the less civilized colonial masses in international imperialistic conflicts represents an experiment most dangerous for the ruling bourgeoisie itself. The black people, as well as the colonial natives generally, preserve conservatism and "mental immobility" only if they remain in their usual domestic surroundings. But when the hand of capital and even more - the hand of militarism - pulls them out of their usual living conditions and compels them to sacrifice their lives for the sake of complicated and now international questions and conflicts (conflicts between the bourgeoisie of various nations, or conflicts between the classes of the same nations,) then the conservative psychological stubbornness is immediately wiped

out and the revolutionary ideas are grasped by the disturbed minds.

(4) That is why it is so important now, at the present moment, to have even a small number of class-conscious negroes, young and devoted, interested in the improvement of the economic and moral level of the black race and at the same time capable of connecting morally its fate with the fate of the whole world and, in the first place, with the fate of the international working class.

The Training of the Black Activists is the Most Important Revolutionary Problem of the Moment.

(5) This problem becomes more complicated in the United States of America on account of the abominable stupidity and race hatred among the privileged circles of the working class itself, which do not want to recognize negroes as uretarn in labor and struggle. Compers' policy is based entirely on this prejudice and up to the present time is the best guarantee for the enslavory of the white and black workmen. Deadly struggle against this policy must be carried on everywhere. One of the most important methods of struggle against this capitalistic corruption of minds is to wake up the human dignity and revolutionary protest among the black slaves of American capital. This work can be best carried on by the devoted and politically educated negro revolutionists. Naturally the work must not assume the character of "black chauvinism" but must be carried on in the spirit of solidarity among all laborers regardless of the color of their skin. I am at a loss to say what are the most expedient organization forms for the movement

among the American negroes because I am not familiar with the concrete conditions and possibilities. But the organization forces will be found as soon as sufficient will for action is displayed.

With communistic greetings,

(Signed) L. Trotsky.

COPY

AMERICAN LEGATION

Copenhagen, COPENHAGEN, MARCH 6, 1923.

No. 375

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal.

GH

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

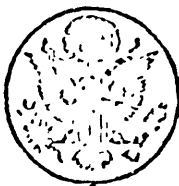
Sir:

I have the honor to report, confirming my telegram No. 6, March 5, 3 p.m., that my French Colleague, Vicomte de Fontenay, informs me, from official information received by him, that one Claude Mackey, an American negro, who has just graduated from the Bolshevik school at Moscow, has been especially delegated by the Soviet Government for propaganda among the North American negroes. In an open letter, which recently appeared in IZVESTIA, Trotsky has published the official instructions given to Mackey for the organization of the black race in the United States against their "American oppressors". I am informed that Mackey is sailing at once for the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Dunsley Prince.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

The following is a note which appeared in the
Russian Soviet Press Review No. 308 of February 15,
1923:

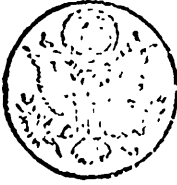
"From Moscow. Soviet Press has published
Trotzky's interview with Negro Communist Delegate
Mr. Claude Mackey. Discussing present state of
Negro Race, Trotzky strongly objected to the use
of Negroes in European wars stating that by
using black troops European Bourgeoisie thus
demonstrates its own rottenness and weakness.
Trotzky has suggested to Mackey some of the prac-
tical measures which will prevent employing
negro troops in future wars."

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. L. Hurley".

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

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With reference to your letter of April 9, initialed JEH/LMR, relative to Claude McKay, I wish to advise you that information which has just been received is to the effect that McKay is about to leave for America.

Trotsky apparently has gone so far as to advise him by means of an open letter in the "IZVESTIA" (photostat copy of which is enclosed) of the best ways of rousing the negroes against the white races, whether these are American, British or French.

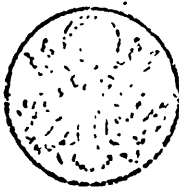
It is reported that he has finished his studies in the Bolshevik propaganda academy in Russia, and has been charged by the Executive Committee of the Third International with the duty of organizing Communist propaganda among the North American negroes.

The source of the foregoing information has requested that it be kept secret and discreetly used.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. L. Shirley" with a flourish underneath.

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1923.

Dear Mr. Burns:

Please refer to your letter of February 10, 1923, initialed TFB:GA regarding an inquiry of the Translation Section of your Department concerning the identity of the delegate to the Fourth Congress of the International, Sasha or Sayesh.

I have recently been advised by the Legation at Riga that a great amount of confusion has been caused by various ways of spelling the name of this delegate, due to the variations which can occur in transcribing the name from Russian to English script. It has been rendered Sasha, Sayesh, and Sascha. From all the information gathered, it appears that all these renderings refer to the same person, who is listed as an American delegate.

The fact that he spoke about the necessity for propaganda among the American negroes, would make it seem most likely that he spoke as an American.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. Hurley".

William J. Burns, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

190-1781-6

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1925.

Dear Mr. Burns:

With reference to previous correspondence relative to Claude Mackey, the well known negro agitator, I enclose herewith copy of Despatch No. 411, dated April 25, 1923, which has been received from the American Legation at Copenhagen.

Further information which has just been received from London is to the effect that Mackey, having passed through the Propaganda and Agitation School in Moscow will shortly leave for America carrying on propaganda among the coloured element.

I am in possession of photographs of this individual which will be transmitted to you as soon as I am able to have copies made.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure:
No. 411.

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

No. 41

COPENHAGEN
Copenhagen, April 26, 1923.

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal.
GH

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report, referring to the Legation's telegram No. 7, March 15, 3 p.m., that I have today received a communication from the Danish Foreign Office, which reads substantially as follows:

"The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has the honor to inform the Legation of the United States that the Danish State Police finds no person of the name of Claude Mackey registered in their books as having entered Denmark, and that, according to the best of their knowledge, no person holding an American passport has entered Denmark since the last time the...

"Moreover, the Danish Legation at The Hague has informed the Foreign Office here that during the past year no Danish authority, authorized to grant visas, has permitted any negro to enter Denmark under a visa. Six months ago two negroes, coming from Coblenz, calling themselves musicians by profession, requested visas at the Danish Legation at The Hague, which were refused them."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Dynoley Prince.

LONDON, March 11. 1934.

Dear Norman:

Our friends here have sent me a copy of a letter recently sent to a Communist here by Claude McKay, the notorious negro revolutionary, and I am sending it on to you without delay.

Yours ever,

BOYLSTON A. BEAL.

Norman Armour, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Department of State,
Washington.

Enclosure.
To Charlie from Claude
dated Feb. 20. 1934.

COPY/RL.

Poste Restante,
Toulon, Var
France.

Feb 29, 1924.

Dear Charlie,

Didn't think you'd ever talk to me again after the moroseness of my later Berlin days and my dashing off without a friendly farewell. But I was in an awful mood, unwell as you know and quite unhappy. I could not be pleasant to anyone.

Of course, I wanted to hear from you after I got to Paris but I knew everything was upset and didn't know where to write. Didn't know you were deported, either, or that the R.I.L.U. had special headquarters in Berlin. I thought it was in Homburg. Who is Stoler? I saw a letter Clark sent to that dead weight Petroff saying you were in England and coming to Paris - that was the only information I had of you.

I was in hospital when Clark passed through on his way to America. I was curing my scabies that had covered my whole body and my face and I also had a vicious attack of venereal disease. But to the astonishment of the doctors I recovered within a month. My ankle was swollen and I was limping in my left foot. They thought that foot would be in a bad shape for a long time, but I pulled through o.k.

and

and now am quite safe and sound but for some curing black scabies marks on my brown belly. But immediately I got out of hospital I was laid low with pneumonia around Christmas. I had very little strength stored up to fight it and so I was in a bad shape and was without money. But Pierre was very good to me. The sickness left me with a cough and Louise Bryant came along and sent me here to cure it and write for a couple of months. I love it and want to stay until summer. I am writing a narrative of my American experiences and am already on the 5th chapter. Enjoy it more than anything I've ever done. Wonderful material to work in. My only drawback is my not having a typewriter.

Am moving from La Ciotat to Toulon on Monday. It has grown cold here and for a week I haven't worked and the little houses have no heating facilities. I have a couple of friends in Toulon who have found a warm room for me. You would find Toulon very interesting now. I am rather interested in the French they have more nervous excitability and imagination than the Germans. But I couldn't love them. The lower classes spit too much and are too practically mercenary. I visit Marseilles once a week. Nasty place, don't like it at all. Paris was interesting. Everything is in a sort of dead water now it seems. Are you going to the next

Congress?

You might send me some current literature
and if you see Walter Muller (?) tell him he didn't fool
me much about anything except by not returning my mail.
I could have sold something out of it to "Humanite" when
I was sick.

(Sgt) Claude.

Instructions from [redacted] in charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. [redacted])
Case [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 9/18/35	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/17/35	REPORT MADE BY Earl W. Titus
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

TITLE: ~~UNION~~ RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Agent this day went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 215 West 125th St., and found Briggs working on an insurance form that the supreme council had planned to put through. Briggs was working out a plan he thought would suit and expects to have it ready for the council meeting to-morrow night, Sept. 18th, it being a sick and death benefit fund without accident insurance. Briggs stated that he had three places in view for an office and a place for the forum to meet and that he would probably be ready by the last of the week. He also stated that the Workers Party had their convention on Sunday, Sept. 16th, but that he had not seen Huiswood and had no information; that he expected Huiswood would be at the supreme council and make a report on what was done.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	9/18/23	9/14-15-16/23	Earl E. Titus. ✓

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE
 TITLE: RADICAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

AS DEVELOPED At New York:

Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people during the day, but learned nothing of interest to the Department. Agent covered a meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood, Post Menckel, 149 West 136th St., at 9:30 p.m. There were thirty-nine present and W. A. Domingo acted as chairman. Mr. Briggs was not at the meeting and a communication was read by Miss Grace Campbell from the Workers Party who are to have a meeting at 149 West 136th St., Wednesday, Sept. 19th. Mr. Hoiswoud was selected as a delegate to the convention so as to put before them what they intended to do as to a co-operative store and see if they would assist them. Mr. Hoiswoud said that there would be no forum meeting on the next Sunday, Sept. 15th, 1923, as he said that they had not come to any agreement as yet on the price of the room at 169 W. 131st St. Mr. Domingo dismissed the meeting and said that all other business would be taken up at the next meeting. Meeting closed at 10:40 P.M.

Sept. 15th: Agent visited several places in Harlem during the day, but learned nothing of interest to the Department. At four o'clock Agent went to Mr. Briggs' home and was told that he would be at Miss Grace Campbell's home at four o'clock. Agent went there on two occasions and Mr.

100-1781-6 - 1

Briggs came at five. Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hoiswoud and I mailed out about seven hundred copies of the Crusader Service. Mr. Briggs stated that he had a meeting at six o'clock and when I asked him if there would be any forum meeting on Sunday, he told me that they didn't have any place for next Sunday, but that there was a good prospect of having a hall next week. He also stated that he was sure that the office would be located in the same place and that he would see me on Monday. Hoiswoud and I finished mailing out the papers.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York. Journal to be made to originating office.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	9/19/23	9/18/23	Earl E. Titus

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Agent interviewed W. A. Domingo, Mr. Skiler and Otto E. Hoiswoud on the street, the latter informing me that he had mailed a letter to me at the Y. M. C. A., requesting that I attend a meeting of the Workers Party branch on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, 1923, at 127 W. 127 St.

The three discussed the Garvey situation and Mr. Domingo said he thought Garvey had presented a very poor excuse of a plea in court, but that Garvey was a smart man and had something up his sleeve. Mr. Skiler stated that at the meeting at Liberty Hall on Sunday night, Sept. 16, 1923, Garvey had advised the people to get naturalization papers and become American citizens; that he, Skiler thought the ignorant class of negroes would believe Garvey because Garvey had stated that he was persecuted because he is a negro; that Garvey intended to make a tour thru the south and west for the purpose of inciting them to action. Mr. Skiler further stated that he thought Garvey right in some things, but that Garvey was really out for himself. Skiler intends to write an article for the "Messenger" next week on this matter.

Agent called on Cyril

Briggs, 213 W. 135th Street, at 4:00 p.m., who stated that Hoiswoud had just left there. He said he was going to

the Supreme Council meeting to-night at Miss Campbell's at 8:00 p.m. Briggs said he expected to hear about the hall by Thursday and that would give time to advertise the Forum meeting. Agent asked him what he thought of the Garvey situation and he said he knows that at one time they had about 90,000 members, but that now, he thought, they haven't any more than 40,000.

REPORT MADE AT New York City	DATE WHEN MADE 9/22/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/19-20/23	REPORT MADE BY Earl E. Titus. ✓
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Sept. 19th: Agent visited a number of places in Harlem during the day among the colored people, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Agent went to 149 W. 136th St. where the Workers Party was to have a meeting and where agent was invited to attend, but only one member of the Workers Party and five of the African Blood Brotherhood were present. We waited till 9:00 p.m. and as nobody came the Workers Party member said that there must have been some misunderstanding about the date. Mr. Huiswoud said he was going to see about it and Agent and one of the A. B. B. members then went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell where Mr. Huiswoud lives, and stayed until about midnight.

Sept. 20th: Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 W. 135th St., and found Briggs writing for the Crusader Service. Agent told him of the action of the Workers Party meeting of last evening and he said he was going to the headquarters today and while there would take up that matter. Agent asked if he had heard from Chandler Owen and he said that Otto B. Huiswoud had received a letter Monday, Sept. 17th, which Huiswoud told him about over the phone and stated he would bring the letter over to Briggs.

Briggs said that there wasn't much news

of the Crusader Service as the news-

papers are all tied up in the strike, but that he would have plenty even if he had to start something.

Huiswoud will try to arrange for a hall for the forum meeting on Sunday, Sept. 23rd.

Briggs said he has a great many communications from different parts of the country asking if his organization had anything to do with the Garvey movements or whether it was connected with it in any way, and that he was answering them all personally. He further stated that he will write an article in the Crusader Service regarding the matter and disclaiming any connection with any of the Garvey movements. He also stated that Garvey is trying to fool his people by saying that he is going into politics when at the same time anyone might know that he has been convicted in the Federal courts and has been sentenced to a five year term of imprisonment.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No.)
Case originated at New York. Journal made.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	9/24/23	" 9/21/23	Earl E. Titus.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

At New York:

FACTS DEVELOPED

Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found him writing letters to those who had inquired about the African Blood Brotherhood and the Universal Negro Improvement Association being connected. He said, that the Crusader Service will be out to-morrow and that there would be no forum meeting on Sunday, Sept. 23rd as he had not got a room as yet, but he had called a meeting of the Supreme Council of the A. B. B. to meet at Miss Grace Campbell's, 206 West 133rd St., on Sunday at 2:00 p.m.

Agent visited the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd St., with Mr. Briggs. Miss Campbell said, that she got a letter from Mr. Wm. Monroe Trotter of Boston, Mass., announcing the death of the Rev. I. M. A. N. Shaw, President of the "Equal Rights League." Mr. Briggs nearly fainted and had to sit down for a while. She told Agent that they were to have a meeting at the law firm of French & French, 178 W. 135th St. at 8:30. Agent went as a member of the A. B. B., in which the Rev. Shaw was an active member and had spoken to the organization in the past three weeks. Agent joined the Equal Rights League. Mr. Howard was sent as a representative of this League in Harlem.—

The funeral will be in Boston, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1923. There were eighteen present and meeting adjourned at 10:15

P. E.

100-1781-6

Instruction from Agent in Charge Brennan. (H. N. No. 1000)
Copy of report of Agent in Charge Brennan. Journal to be kept in the office.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	9/24/33	9/22-23/33	Earl E. Titus.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

TITLE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Cyril Briggs called me at 8:30 a.m. and asked me to help him as he had so much to do on account of the death of the Rev. Shaw. Agent went to the home of Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and took the Crusader Service to the Trade Union Educational League, 108 East 12th St., where the headquarters of the Workers Party is located on the fourth floor. Agent was there about an hour when Otto Huiswoud came and assisted in getting the Service out. Agent was there about two hours and during that time about sixty people visited the place. There were four committee meetings while Agent was there. Agent then went to Huiswoud's home, 206 West 133d St. and helped mail out the Crusader Service, two hundred in all.

Sept. 23d: Agent went to the residence of Miss Grace Campbell 206 West 133d St., where the Supreme Council of the African Blood Brotherhood was to meet at 2:00 p.m., but on account of the bad weather no one attended. Briggs stated that he would send out notices for a meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 25th. Agent learned that the object of the meeting was to start a wholesale store for the different posts as they had so much trouble in getting what they wanted without paying high prices. The Supreme Executive Council is composed

the following:

CYRIL V. BRIGGS	-----	Executive Head.
THOS. KERRILL	--	Secretary
OTTO B. WILSON	-----	National Organizer
RICHARD B. MOORE	-----	Educational Director
BLP B. BURNELL	-----	Director of Historical Research
GRACE D. CAMPBELL	-----	Director of Consumers Co-operatives
W. A. DOILINGO	-----	Director of Publicity and Propaganda
WILLIAM H. JONES	-----	Physical Director

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. File No. 100-100000)
Originated at New York. Journal to be made by Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	9/29/33	9/27-28/33	Earl E. Titus.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE
IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:

Sept. 27th: Agent visited a number of places in Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Sept. 28th: Agent went to the home of Cyril Briggs, 213 West 135th St., and found Mr. Briggs writing articles for the Crusader Service. Briggs said he had sent out notices to a great many of the members to be present at the meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood to-night as he had some very important things to come up, one of which is the obtaining of a place for the forum to meet. Miss Campbell said that she was going to see about it and have a report ready for this meeting. Mr. Miswoud will make reports and the meeting may be interesting.

Agent went to Post Menek, No. 105, A. B. 3., 149 West 156th St., and was informed that because of the sudden illness of Grace Campbell, there would be no meeting. Agent went to the home of Miss Campbell, 205 W. 135th St. and found her very ill. Briggs said, they would have a meeting on Sunday, Sept. 30th.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Bronnan. (N. Y. File No. 9-10-35) originated at New York. Journal to be made originating office.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	10/1/35	9/29-30/35	Earl E. Titus

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York:

Sept. 29th: Agent went to the Holy Trinity Church, Dekalb and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., where the Equal Rights League was holding a convention which was almost at an end. Learned from the Sec. William Monroe Trotter that there were about fifty delegates in all who had registered, but nothing of interest to the Department had occurred.

Agent went to the home of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 West 133rd St., and found Cyril Briggs there, Otto Huiswoud coming in about thirty minutes later with the Crusader Service, of which we mailed out about two hundred. Briggs stated that they would try to have a little meeting to-morrow as Miss Campbell was sick and hadn't seen about the hall that we were contemplating for Sunday for our Forum meeting.

Agent visited around Harlem among the colored people, but learned nothing of interest to the Department.

Sept. 30th: Agent covered meeting at the residence of Miss Grace Campbell, 206 W. 133d St., from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. There were twelve present and Wm. Monroe Trotter left for his home in Boston, Mass., 3:00 p.m. Briggs said, that the mimeograph machine was fixed and that they could do their own printing now without expenses. Miss Campbell stated that she would arrange to have

a place for their forum to meet next Sunday, October 7, 1933. Mr. Huiswoud said, that they would published a small book and sell them to the members who in turn can sell them to the people or give them away and in that way spread propaganda; that this would help to clear expenses and possibly made some money for themselves.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge Brennan:
Case Originated N.Y.O. - Journal Made.

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 11/3/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/30/23	REPORT MADE BY EARL A. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES			
DEVELOPED			

The next speaker was A. Phillip Randolph, who in a short address said that the conditions in Harlem could not last much longer and that the rich men had everything his way and would keep it as long as the people kept putting those kind of people in office.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

CYRIL BRIGGS, editor of the Crusader and head of the above organization has recently had printed a circular in the first part of which he criticizes MARCUS GARVEY and the Universal Negro Improvement Association and closes with an offer to co-operate with the Universal Negro Improvement Association and all other Negro associations for the "immediate protection and ultimate liberation of Negroes everywhere." The circular closes with the following:

"In the meantime we invite every redblooded Negroe, every Negro proud of his race and willing to defend its honor, to join the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD, secret organization of the race."

* * * * *

CYRIL BRIGGS on the 20th instant caused the arrest of MARCUS GARVEY, Editor of the Negro World on a charge of criminal libel.

Briggs alleged that Garvey had defamed his character in the columns of the Negro world by asserting that he is a white man masquerading as a Negro to gain the good will of the Negro subscribers of the Crusader. The suit was sustained by Magistrate Renaud in the Washington Heights Court. An application for a counter-charge of criminal libel made by Garvey for alleged criticism by Briggs was

J. G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

OCT. 22, 1931.

refused. The hearing on the Briggs suit will take place on October 31st.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

MARCUS GARVEY is carrying in the Negro world, official organ of the above, a large announcement which reads as follows:

"WHITE MAN

NEGRO FOR CONVENIENCE

A White man in New York by the name of

CYRIL BRIGGS

Has Started the

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

To Catch Negroes, No Doubt.

To Make It Succeed He Claims

To Be A Negro, And

Continuously Attacks the Universal

NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and its

Founder, Marcus Garvey.

Negroes, Take Notice and

Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

* * * * *

The usual meeting of the association was held at Liberty Hall on Sunday the 18th instant, the principal speaker being Garvey.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above association was held at Liberty Hall on the 23rd instant, the principal speech being made by MARCUS GARVEY, his speech being "Entangling Alliances and Affiliations." Garvey warned the audience that certain other Negro organizations were opposing the back to Africa movement and that they should be particularly careful to see that the objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association were not defeated.

"SIR" WILLIAM FERRIS also made a speech along the same lines as Garvey.

* * * * *

The hearing of the case of CYRIL BRIGGS against MARCUS GARVEY for criminal libel will be heard in the 4th District Court, New York on the 31st instant.

* * * * *

The African Redemption Fund, which was started by the above organization for the redemption of Africa, now aggregates \$3,490.45.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

A large meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on Sunday, October 30th, MARCUS GARVEY, as usual being the chief speaker. His topic was "statesmanship of President Harding" which had reference to the recent speech of the President at Birmingham, Ala. Garvey stated that the President was a sage, a man of great vision and that he had rendered a signal service to the World by his utterances at Birmingham.

* * * * *

BISHOP ALEX LC GUIRE, Former Chaplain-General of the above association, has resigned and has established "The Africa Orthodox Catholic Church. In an effort to build up a membership he has been circularizing the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and as a result he and Garvey are conducting a wordy war through the columns of the Negro World.

9. NEGRO MOTIVATIONSBLACK STAR LINE

It is understood that the finances of the above organization are still very low and that little headway is being made toward the purchase of the new ship which Garvey has promised his stockholders.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Garvey seems to be having considerable trouble in keeping the membership of the above organization intact and seems to fear that the ex-Chaplain of the organization, who is now head of the African Orthodox Catholic Church will wear away some members from the U.N.I.A. For the purpose of steadying his forces, Garvey is using considerable space in the Negro World "to a number of orders" over his signature, warning them against new societies and has also seen advertising for recruits for foreign service in the association, the advertisements stating that two selected Negro men are wanted to represent the Negro race in Paris and London as high Commissioners.

Duse Mohammed Ali, who resides at 230 West 136th St., New York, has recently been having conferences with Marcus Garvey, the subject of which, however, being at this time unknown. This man is described as being very highly cultured and about fifty-two years of age, and is said to have been in this country several weeks, arriving here from London. He is Director of the Inter-colonial Corporation, Ltd., of 180 Fleet St., London, and publisher in that city of the "African-Oriental Review." The publication of the Review is said to have been forbidden by the British Government during the war owing to the periodical's extreme radicalism. The American correspondent for the Review is John E. Bruce who is associated on the "Negro World" with Marcus Garvey and writes under the nom-de-plume "Bruce Grit." It is understood that Bruce has been friendly with Mohammed Ali for upwards of twenty years and that it is quite possible he has been responsible for Ali and Garvey getting together at this time, as it was known Garvey and Ali had been enemies for several years. The person who furnished the above information stated, that he had been told Garvey was once employed by Mohammed Ali in London as a porter and general worker around the former's office and that the "back to African scheme" was at that time engaging all of Ali's attention. Garvey is said to have gathered all information possible and suddenly left Ali's employ and come to this country where he immediately started the first of his many schemes which was based on the idea which he stole from Ali.

The affairs of the Black Star Line are still in very bad financial condition, a number of suits having been brought against the Line by the creditors.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is also said to be in bad financial condition.

J. G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

NOV. 26, 1921.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

* * * * *

In BRIGGS' paper, "The Crusader", issue of November, under the caption "As of Morality" he practically charges that MARCUS GARVEY had to leave England for having raped a little white girl and asks "Must the Crusader go into details?"

J. G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

DEC. 3, 1921.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

So far as the New York office has been able to learn, the main activities in the above circles during the current week, consist of the dispute between CYRIL BRIGGS, editor of the Crusader and MARCUS GARVEY.

Briggs has made the statement that he is going to discredit Garvey and is making every effort to do so. As will be recalled, Garvey is being sued by Briggs for having stated in the columns of the Negro World, Garvey's paper, and the official organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, that Briggs is a white man posing as a Negro and obtaining money through the African Blood Brotherhood under that guise.

Marcus Garvey and his various ventures are still in bad financial condition and it appears to be only a question of time when the stockholders will demand a show down.

190-1781-6

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

CYRIL BRIGGS, Editor of the Crusader and head of the African Blood Brotherhood has made the statement that the latter organization has a total membership throughout the country of about 30,000, 17,000 of which are duly paid up and the others being in arrears. He claims that the "Back to Africa" idea, as expounded by MARCUS GARVEY, is absolutely wrong, particularly when Garvey speaks of transplanting New York Negroes to Africa. His own idea, Briggs, states, is to have a capitalistic form of government in Africa, after the Negroes of the United States are evacuated up to it. Briggs, however, admits such a plan would not be feasible for many years.

* * * * *

MARCUS GARVEY's affairs and those of his various enterprises, are said to be getting into worse financial condition each day. It is reported that he is finding it harder to obtain contributions owing to the lack of employment amongst the Negroes and the falling off in membership of the U.N.I.A.

It is understood that several branches of the latter organization are in open revolt against Garvey and his methods and that recently about 700 members left the United Negro College and more than twice that number left branches in Chicago and other cities.

The Sunday magazine section of the New York World for the 3rd instant has an article on Garvey and his methods by HERBERT GOLD

3. INDIVIDUALSCLAUDE MCKAY

Negro radical and one of the editors of the "Liberator," is said to have made the statement recently that this publication may have to suspend publication because of lack of funds, brought about by the embezzlement of \$4000. by one of the employees. McKay, at the same time, stated that he is still a member of the Communist Party and intends to rejoin the I. W. W.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

On Sunday evening, the 18th inst., the African Blood Brotherhood of which Cyril Briggs is the head, had a large meeting at the Rush Memorial Church Hall, during the course of which the speakers denounced Marcus Garvey and his activities, as a result of which a number of Garvey's adherents, who are thought to have come into the Hall for the purpose of breaking up the meeting, took exception to remarks made and created so much excitement that the police reserves were called upon to restore peace and expel the Garveyites.

The African Blood Brotherhood expects to hold another meeting at the Palace Casino, 135th St., on the 25th inst.

Garvey is said to be holding nightly meetings at this time in order to keep alive the waning interest of his followers. It is also understood from a confidential source that owing to the attachments against the Black Star Line's equipment and ships, the venture is practically at a standstill.

It is understood that the Rev. G. A. McGuire, former Chaplain General of the U. N. I. A. has now joined forces with Briggs.

DUST MOHAMED ALI

It is understood from a confidential source that this individual proposes to make his permanent home in the United States where he has

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practically joined forces with Garvey, notwithstanding the fact that they had been bitter enemies for some years past. He proposes, it is understood, within a short time to establish a magazine along the same lines as the one which he published in London and the circulation of which was prohibited during the war.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIESA BLACK STAR LINE

In the Supreme Court, New York, on the 27th inst., before Judge Hotchkiss, argument was heard in the suit of Captain Marian Richardson, former master of the "Manawha" of the Black Star Line, against Marcus Garvey as President of the Line for moneys which Richardson claims are due him for back salary and interest for services rendered. In his affidavit Richardson claims that Garvey owes him \$3,574.73 and interest on \$1879.30 from June 18, 1921, and on \$1365.64 from June 28, 1921. Richardson charges this as back pay and money spent in Garvey's interest. He claims to have spent \$13,094.94 and to have received \$11,722.40. His salary, he stated, was \$350.00 a month and he also claimed to have been in charge of the "Manawha" from December 6, 1920 until June, 1921, when Garvey ordered him to report to the New York office for his pay. Richardson also claimed that he had maintained proper discipline aboard the "Manawha" until Garvey came aboard at Santiago, after which he could not maintain further discipline. He stated, in addition, that he had filed a letter to this effect with the American Consul at Jamaica.

Garvey entered a counter claim, denying all of Richardson's charges and asserting that the latter owes him money. He also charged that Richardson's gross negligence in handling the "Manawha" had cost the Black Star Line thousands of dollars.

Wilford Smith was attorney for the Black Star Line while Richardson was represented by Buchner & Gilmore.

Justice Hotchkiss reserved decision.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

Is trying to borrow from its members Two Million Dollars "to start building a nation for the negro peoples of the world." The subscription blank reads:

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
56 West 125th Street,
New York, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Fellow Members:-

I hereby subscribe for a \$_____ loan for _____ years at five per cent interest annually. This money I loan will help to build a government of our own.

Cyril Briggs of the "Crusader," negro radical publication, and who is the head of the African Blood Brotherhood, was present as a delegate at the Convention of the Workers' Party of America.

BLACK STAR LINE

It is understood from a confidential source that MARCUS GARNEY is much concerned over a possible investigation by the Federal authorities regarding his use of the mails in furtherance of his various schemes. He is said also to have recently transferred a considerable sum of money which he had on deposit in the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal, to the Jamaica, N.I. Branch of the same bank. It is not known, however, whether the funds are those of the Black Star Line or the U.N.I.A. He is said to be having considerable trouble in trying to bolster up the finances of both organizations.

9. MARCO GARVEY

On the 12th inst. Marcus Garvey was arrested on complaint of the Post Office Department for an alleged violation of Section 215 of the United States Criminal Code, the charge being that he had sold passage on the S. S. "Mpllis Whentley" when that ship was not actually the property of the Black Star Line of which Garvey is the head.

He was brought before the United States Commissioner and held in \$2,500.00 bail for appearance on the 19th inst.

On the 15th inst. Garvey held a meeting at Liberty Hall, 128th St. and Lenox Avenue, at which more than a thousand negroes were present, all of whom cheered wildly for the "Provisional President of Africa." The meeting is understood to have been called primarily to explain the conditions which led to the arrest of Garvey. He, however, made only a partial explanation, saying that a full explanation was more than he could give in one lecture and that he would continue on Sunday night. In the course of such explanation as he did make, Garvey stated that he had been away at the time the alleged offenses occurred and that members of the opposing faction in the organization had sought to "cripple" it.

In the course of his address Garvey stated that the newspapers would carry the charges of fraud about the world and added:

"But we have our own cables. You know that the New Negro knows the use of the machine gun, the Krupp gun, knows how to distribute the bombs and knows the use of the cables. My story will also be told.

"I never defrauded a man in my life and I challenge the very

post office department to show men as honest. They will find more charges at home than they have on Marcus Carvey. Much more than money is to be considered. The organization is concerned with the welfare of one hundred million negroes."

Later, to a reporter for the New York World, he is said to have stated:

"This is a big cause I am leading, the establishment of an African Republic for the negro race. If I go to prison, if anything happens to me, a million others will spring up to take my place."

From a confidential source it is stated that most of those who are not members of Carvey's various enterprises, as well as a number of small stockholders, are pleased at Carvey's arrest and feel that he has been taking advantage of the gullibility of the negroes long enough.

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

The supporters of Marcus Garvey and his enterprises held a meeting on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst., at Liberty Hall at which he was referred to by some of the speakers as the "negro Moses". The meeting closed with the adoption of the following resolution:

"We, the members of the New Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and stockholders in its subsidy, the Black Star Line Steamship Company, Inc., do hereby voice our trust and confidence in the personal honesty, integrity of character, sincerity of motive, and business acumen of our President, the Hon. Marcus Garvey, and our entire satisfaction in the course of business pursued by him as Chief executive of the Black Star Line Corporations and its sister corporations.

"In the name of justice we petition the authorities of the Federal Government to turn a deaf ear to the slanderous propaganda of the dishonest and treacherous intriguers, who, discovered in their plans to defraud and exploit their helpless race, were expelled from this association, or exposed by its action; and we are confident that they will act with honor and fair mindedness in their proceedings, and will, in so far as lies in their power, shield him from insult and indignity."

9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

During the current week Marcus Garvey was called to the Federal Building for an informal talk with Assistant U. S. Attorney Lattuck to whom he stated that his present troubles were directly chargeable to the activities of a "small group of men" who, he claimed, were jealous of the work he had done in connection with his various enterprises and the fact that he had built up a large following.

Garvey has held meetings at Liberty Hall during which he has stated to his audiences that he had never defrauded any man in his life and that his present trouble was part of a conspiracy against the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

In the course of one of his speeches made shortly after his arrest, Garvey said:

"The new negro likes a good fight--a fight like the fight of Nedham Roberts--two taking twenty--and I want to say to them and to the white world that if they trifle with this Universal Negro Improvement Association they are going to get what they are looking for. * * *

"The plot was laid long ago, but the people probably did not want to act yet. However, last week we published that they have started lynching in Africa; you probably saw it in the Negro world; and let me tell you that something is going to re-act one of these days and if they think they can continue to attack and cow and persecute negroes on their rights, they make a terrible mistake and they are going to find it out, probably too late."

From the above it will be seen that Garvey is not only stirring up race hatred, but is also trying to make his followers believe that his arrest was a direct attack on the negro race.

The September issue of this magazine is by far more conservative than any of the previous issues. There is one editorial under the title of "Liberating Africa" from which the following interesting quotation is taken:

"All intelligent Negroes are agreed upon the necessity of liberating Africa from the incursions of European capitalist control. Differences are in regard to the methods by which this liberation can be achieved."

The African Blood Brotherhood and W. C. CROSBY believe in utilizing every possible means towards this end, while keeping in mind that in the ultimate final success will depend upon the degree to which the opinion of the Negro masses have been mobilized and their minds prepared for the necessary sacrifices.

"We believe that it is essential to the early success of our cause that the Negro seek co-operation with the Indian Nationalists, the Turkish Nationalists, the Persians, the Arabs and all other peoples participating in the common struggle for liberty, and especially with those peoples whose struggle is against the great enslaver of the world--England."

"It is our belief that we should make common cause with the Irish and the Irish Nationalists, with Soviet Russia and the Turkish Nationalists and with all other forces now, or in the future, opposing the British Empire in particular and the capitalist-imperialist world in general."

"Since it is under the capitalist-imperialist system that Negroes suffer, we must boldly seek the destruction of that system, and to that end seek co-operation with such other forces--Socialists, Communists, or what not--that are engaged in war to the death with Capitalism."

THE NEGRO WORLD

This negro weekly has given over its recent issues almost entirely to the doings of the Second International Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The July 30th issue carries on its front page a greeting from Marcus Garvey to the delegates and states:

"This convention will eclipse anything in the history of conventions. Negroes from every part of the world are already flocking to New York. Important legislation will be gone through for the 31 days and 31 nights of the sitting of the convention. The program for the development and emancipation of Africa will be discussed. The program of the civil service of the Universal Negro Improvement Association will be discussed, as also important offices will be filled for the ensuing year.

Garvey's speech at the opening of the convention is also reprinted in full and the following interesting excerpts are taken from it:

"If I can interpret correctly the spirit of Negroes, it is for me to say that Negroes everywhere are determined to be free, determined to be liberated; liberated from Lynch law, liberated from mob rule, liberated from segregation, liberated from Jim Crowism, liberated from injustice. That is the spirit of Negroes everywhere. It is not found in any one country because Negroes have been taken advantage of everywhere. It is a universal desire and it is a universal program that seeks to liberate Negroes everywhere.

"Some people seem to misunderstand us in this African question. They desire us to locate the part of Africa we intend to fight. (Laudation.) Now, you know that no general is going to give away his plans, and we never told anybody we are going to fight, anyhow. We only say that if you remain where until we get there, what happens to you is not our fault. That is all we say. If you want to interpret that as fighting, that is your business. Now listen, some people try to misrepresent us by saying that we are going to locate ourselves at a certain place in Africa and start fighting from there. I want to disavow any knowledge of any particular place where we are going to start from, because anywhere I land I am going to start to fight right there. (Cheers and laughter.)

"I would like to see the race that would be so audacious as to make the attempt to exterminate the black race of today--a race of warriors who have never fought--warriors whose deeds in war have never been reckoned because they have never been performed. They talk about the New York 15th; that was only an experiment in warfare. (Cheers.) They talk about the Illinois 8th; that was only a pretense for the boys. They talk about the prowess of the West Indian regiments; those fellows were only having a picnic; it was a gala day. No man has ever yet seen the Negro fighting at his best, because the Negro has never yet fought for self. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

J. G. MUEHLER

SPECIAL REPORT

FEB. 25, 1922.

CYRIL BRIGGS

Who is head of the African Blood Brotherhood and absolutely opposed to Carvey and his ventures, has inaugurated a new paper, which he calls "The Crusader Bulletin." Briggs is also a member of the Communist Party.

In the issue referred to above, he makes vicious attacks upon Carvey and incidentally uses the opportunity to advance the objects of the African Blood Brotherhood. He charges Carvey with dishonesty and states "That Carvey is a fakir who defrauded Negroes with worthless stocks and fake tickets on a fake steamship."

9. NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS

MARCUS GARVEY is at present on a speaking tour in an effort to raise funds to keep the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star Line going and also in order to inspire renewed confidence into members of both organizations. The former large office force of the Black Star Line has been reduced practically to about two or three people and those who were laid off when the recent difficulties with the government arose, are all creditors of the company to the extent of from two to five weeks salary.

It is understood from confidential sources that Garvey's efforts are meeting with very little success and the fact that he is occasionally drawing fair sized audiences, is due more to curiosity on the part of the stockholders in order to learn the exact status of the financial condition of the company than to any belief they have in Garvey's ability to extricate him and them from the present difficulties.

The officers of the Black Star Line made every effort to dissuade Garvey from leaving at this critical moment and even hinted to him that in their opinion he was trying to avoid the consequences of his mismanagement, but notwithstanding their best endeavors he left the city and the time of his return indefinite, as from his latest statements it is his intention to travel West as far as Denver.

9. BLACK STAR LINE

The affairs of the Black Star Line are still under investigation by the U. S. Attorney's office and the New York office of the Bureau and Carter was last reported to have been in St. Louis, Missouri, a few days ago where, it was stated, he was endeavoring to raise funds for the rehabilitation of the Line.

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9. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association a meeting was held on Sunday, March 12th, to protest against the arrest of M. M. Gandhi in India recently.

The meeting took place at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th St., and Marcus Garvey presided.

At the conclusion of his address Garvey read copies of cablegrams forwarded to King George and Premier Lloyd George protesting against the arrest of Gandhi in the name of four hundred million negroes. They placed the negroes on record as standing for the freedom of India and as being in sympathy with the policies of Gandhi. One sentence read: "We wish you (the British Government) success, but not at the expense of the darker and weaker peoples of the world."

J. G. TUCKER

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MARCH 25, 1922.

INDIVIDUALSCYRIL BRIGGS

Editor of "The Crusader", one of the most strongly radical Negro magazines, is said to be employed at the present time at the Friends of Soviet Russia, at whose offices he was seen during the current period.

FRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM

Chandler Owen recently returned from a tour to the Coast in the interests of the above organization and stated that fourteen new councils had been organized. The Executive Secretaries Owen and A. Philip Randolph, editors of "The Messenger," are endeavoring to perfect organizations in Philadelphia, Newark, Brooklyn, Los Angeles, Boston, Jersey City, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and a number of other cities between New York and the Coast. The organization proposes, among other things, to approach the theatres, the case-ball organizations, State Boxing Commission and other bodies with a view to eliminate alleged discrimination against the negro race in these various pursuits.

At a meeting of the 21st Assembly District Socialist Party on the 15th inst., Frank R. Crosswaithe, one of the most active negro Socialists in the Harlem district, was named as candidate for Congress..

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

W. A. Domingo, widely known negro radical, is conducting a series of summer campaign meetings at the Harlem Community Church, 149 West 136th Street.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

It is understood from a confidential source that the officials of the Black Star Steamship Line seem to be convinced that Marcus Garvey will be convicted and sent to the penitentiary and they plan in this event to supplant him with Ali Duse Mohammed, under whom, it will be remembered, Garvey worked at one time in London, and who is at present connected with the Garvey movement and the "Negro World."

* * * * *

At a meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, there was received from MARCUS GARVEY, a telegram which stated as follows:

"Have this day interviewed EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE, Acting Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In a conference of two hours he outlined the aims and objects of the Klan. He denied any hostility toward the Negro as a race. He expresses sympathy for the aims and objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He believes America to be a White man's country and also states that the Negro should have a country of his own in Africa." He denied that his organization, since its reorganization ever attacked the Negroes. He has been invited to speak at the forthcoming convention to further assure the race of its stand on the Klan."

The coming convention is occupying most of the attention of the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement

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Association and the Black Star Line, and according to Garvey's statement, all the 400,000,000 Negroes are looking to the Universal Negro Improvement Association for redemption."

From an unconfirmed source, it is understood that after Garvey had talked with Clarke, the former made public the statement that he intended to re-organize the Black Star Line in a short time. It is further understood that Clarke will be one of the stockholders of the company upon its re-organization.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN.

This organization is devoting much of its energies to the coming annual convention, which is to take place at Liberty Hall, New York City, from August 1st to 31st. Among the many things to be discussed at the convention will be:

1. The establishing of better commercial relationship between the Negro peoples of the world.
2. Discussing the plans for better government of the Negro people of Africa.
3. Discussing better international representation and protection for the Negro peoples of the world.
4. Discussing ways and means of fostering and protecting independent Negro nationalities in Africa and elsewhere.
5. Discussing ways and means of better steamship communication between the Negro peoples of the world and the expansion of the Black Star Line.
6. Drafting an international political program for the Negro peoples of the world.
7. Discussing the Negro press and its future policy.
8. Reaffirmation of declaration of rights of the

NEGRO RACE.

WILLIAM L. DUNN JR.

SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 8, 1922.

At a meeting of this organization held on July 4th at Liberty Hall, 3,000 members being present, MARCUS GARVEY announced that he intends to ask for the resignation of all of his present officers and that before the close of the convention, an entirely new set of men will direct the affairs of both the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star Line. Among those believed to be scheduled for office, is a man named BUDDY of St. Louis, Mo., who it is said was quite active in the riots occurring in East St. Louis, Mo.

On Sunday night, July 9th, Marcus Garvey will address an audience concerning his connections with the KU KLUX KLAN, at which time he will make known in full the purpose of his meeting with EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE of that organization.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Negro World, official organ of the above body, in its issue of July 15th, announces the following speakers to address the opening session of the convention to be held by this organization from August 1st to 31st. This meeting will take place at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Ave. and 34th Street, New York City:

GABRIEL JOHNSON, of Africa (Potentate and Supreme Commissioner of the U.N.I.A., who will open the meeting)

MARCUS GARVEY (Provisional President of Africa and President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association)

DR. J. C. AUSTIN, D.D. (Who will represent the Negro Ministry)

J. W. H. EASON (Leader of American Negroes).

DR. LEROY BUNDY (Negro Martyr, Patriot and Leader, who suffered for years as the result of the East St. Louis Riot).

WILLIAM H. SHERRILL, of Ohio.

* * * * *

It has been learned from a confidential source that Marcus Garvey contemplates the publication of a magazine which

will be known as "The Blackman." MOHAMED BEN ALI will be in charge of the publication and it is understood that its columns will be devoted to the promotion of the interests of the U.N.I.A. and the Black Star Line.

With regard to the recent interview held in Atlanta between the head of the Ku Klux Klan and Marcus Garvey, the general opinion amongst the colored people of New York is somewhat divided, the American Negroes seeming to be of the opinion that Garvey made a serious mistake in having anything to do with the Ku Klux Movement, and particularly in having made a public statement with regard to it, whereas the West Indian contingent appears to be behind Garvey to a man.

* * * * *

M. MOKETE MONETI MANOEDI of Basutoland, South Africa, in a letter to the New York Globe, complained of the Garvey movement and stated in part as follows:

"The American people are unfortunately misled into believing that the preaching and threats of Mr. Garvey have some prospects of enlisting sympathy and support of the native African. This idea is artfully colored by Mr. Garvey and his cohorts by spreading broadcast erroneous reports to the effect that native Africans ^{should} represent my people in the coming so-called Third International Congress."

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Upon the specious and false claim, the U.N.I.A. hope to separate the poor, well-meaning, but misguided and ignorant Negroes from their hard earnings. The African Chiefs have no interest in the Garvey movement and would not think of establishing relations with it. Besides American Negroes, on account of this movement, are not allowed to land in Africa.

It might be interesting to the American people to know that the native African is not too backward and stupid to see through the sham, hypocrisy and demagogery of these shouters about redeeming Africa with a 'non-sailing' Black Star Line."

The article then goes on to say:

"In the coming convention, it would be interesting to request Mr. Garvey to indicate the tribes that have sent native Africans to America. It is very significant that President King of the Republic of Liberia while in this country, would have nothing to do with Mr. Garvey and his movement, although a so-called Liberian Redemption Fund is advertised as being raised by the Garvey movement."

I love my people. I want to see them educated, developed and grow in power, for they represent a great race; but I don't want to see them betrayed and exploited by an individual."

The writer of the above partially quoted letter is said to be an African Prince and claims to have been sent to this country by the African people to start a counter-movement in opposition to the work that Garvey is doing. He states that it is his intention

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to start numerous street and hall meetings in the Negro districts for the purpose of exposing Garvey amongst the Negroes of this city.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The above association in a circular which states that it is published at 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City, advertises the opening of "The Third Annual International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World", at the Seventy First Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty Fourth Street, on August 1st, at 8 o'clock. It further states that 150,000 Deputies, Delegates and members of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION will be in attendance at the opening of the convention, and that Deputies and Delegates are coming from Australia, Asia, Europe, Africa, Canada, South and Central America, the West Indies and the United States. It adds that "this will be the biggest assemblage of Negroes ever seen," and that "no real, living Negro can afford to miss seeing the great international demonstration."

Further on the circular states that the meeting will be opened by "His Supreme Highness, GABRIEL JOHNSON, of Africa", (Potentate and Supreme Commissioner of the U.N.I.A.), "His Excellency, Honorable

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SPECIAL REPORT

JULY 22, 1922.

MARCUS GARVEY", (Provisional President of Africa and President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, The World's Greatest Orator), "The Right Reverend JAMES C. AUSTIN, D.D.", (America's Greatest Pulpit Orator), "Honorable Doctor LEROY BUNDY", (Negro Martyr, Patriot and Leader. The Noble Hearted American who suffered for years as a result of the East St. Louis riots.)

The circular also adds that at 1 P. M. on August 1st, the parade of 150,000 Deputies, Delegates and members of the convention will leave from 56 West 135th Street, for the Armory.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY

In a recent issue of the New York World, GEORGE W. HARRIS, Alderman for the 21st "Harlem" District, a Negro graduate from Harvard in 1909, stated that Marcus Garvey was ignorant of the history of his own race, saying that he misrepresented them damnably. In the issue of the World of the 23rd instant, Garvey was permitted space in which to answer the statements of Harris. He made a bitter attack on Harris and said in part that Harris had made capital out of the statement that he, Garvey, was born in Jamaica, B.W.I. and was, therefore, an alien. He added:

"Harris despises Africa because Africa has no legislative chambers to accommodate him at the present time. Because he cannot run for the position of Alderman in Africa at the present time to get \$2500 or \$3,000 - and because Africa has not as yet built her battle-ships and her dreadnoughts and cruisers - her Harvards or Yales, Princetons or Wardsams, and George Harris and his group are not disposed to help Africa do that."

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH and CHANDLER OWENS, Co-Editors

of "The Messenger", a radical Negro monthly magazine, are advertising a series of lectures to be held on August 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th at the Shuffle-Inn Music Parlors. The chairman at these meetings will be ROBERT W. BASHALL, Director of Branches for the N.A.A.C.P. The subject of the lectures will be "How Marcus Garvey bertered the Negroes to a Georgia Negro Hater," which no doubt has reference to the recent interview between Garvey and the head of the Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta. They charge Garvey with having made a statement in the New Orleans to the following effect:

"This is a white man's country. He found it, he conquered it and we cannot blame him if he wants to keep it. I am not vexed with the white man of the South for Jim-Crowing me, because I am black. I never built any street cars or railroads. The white man built them for his own convenience and if I don't want to ride where he is willing to let me ride, then I had better walk."

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Third Annual Convention of the negro peoples of the world under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was formally opened on the 1st inst. by a parade in the Harlem District, which was led by Marcus Garvey, the number of marchers being variously estimated at from three to five thousand people, comprising men, women and children. The convention is being held at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Avenue, and at 8:00 P.M. about 3,500 negroes were present to listen to addresses made by the various leaders of the organization. His Supreme Highness Gabriel Johnson, Mayor of Monrovia, Liberia, opened the meeting and presided.

Present at the opening of the meeting were representatives from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, Central and South America, the West

India and Canada, as well as delegates from all the States.

Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker and stated in the course of his remarks that the negro race did not now enjoy any real freedom and that if the negroes actually were to be free, the entire race must organize and strike its own blow for liberty.

"If England wants peace," Garvey said, "if France wants peace, if Italy wants peace, I suggest to them that they pack their bag and baggage and clear out of Africa." -----

"Egypt has spoken, Poland has spoken and Poland is now free; Egypt is free and Ireland also is free; Africa is now speaking and if for seven hundred and fifty years Irishmen found perseverance enough to have carried the cause of freedom on and on until they won, these four hundred million negroes are prepared to carry on the fight for African liberty."

Garvey then said: "We are willing to form an alliance with the great white race for the preservation of civilization and for the good of a lasting peace, but it must be clearly understood that the new negro is a different man to the negro of seven or eight years ago. We are willing to fight to see Africa restored to us as our home."

Chief among the subjects to be discussed at the convention are the following:

1. Better relationship within the negro race.
2. The fostering of an international race confraternity.
3. The establishing of better commercial relationship between the negro peoples of the world.
4. Discussing the plans for better government of the negro

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people of Africa.

5. Discussing better international representation and protection for the negro peoples of the world.
6. Discussing ways and means of fostering and protecting independent negro nationalities in Africa and elsewhere.
7. Discussing the future educational policy of the negro.
8. Discussing ways and means of improving the industrial output of the negro.
9. Discussing the future religious faith and belief of the negro.
10. Discussing ways and means of better steamship communication between the negro peoples of the world and the expansion of the Black Star Line.
11. Electing and appointing of competent leaders for the administrative control of the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and its auxiliary movements.
12. Appointing delegation to represent the negro race at the Supreme Council of the nations to present claims.
13. Drafting an international political program for the negro peoples of the world.
14. Appointing international advocates on behalf of race rights, etc.
15. Discussing the future of the negro in America.
16. Discussing the future of the negro in the West Indies.
17. Discussing the future of the negro in Central America.
18. Discussing the future of the negro in South America.
19. Discussing the future of the negro in Europe.
20. Discussing the future of the negro in Asia.
21. Discussing the negro press and its future policy.
22. Discussing the politics of the American negro.

23. Discussing the politics of the West Indian negro.
24. Discussing lynching and how to correct it.
25. Discussing slavery and peonage and how to bring about a reform.
26. Reaffirmation of declaration of rights of the negro race.
27. Discussing the writing of history for the negro race.
28. Arranging the literature of the negro race.
29. Discussing a new social policy for the negro.
30. Discussing the educational relationship between parents and children.
31. Discussing the arranging of Africa into duchies and school of political and educational development.
32. Discussing the industrial and commercial development of Liberia.
33. Discussing the Liberian loan, etc.
34. Discussing the formation of a new civilization and culture for the negro race.

* * * * *

On the 31st ult., a circular (copy of which is not yet at hand) appeared in the Negro District of Harlem, denouncing Marcus Garvey and his movement, and calling upon the Negroes of New York to renounce his leadership. Parts of the circular read as follows:

"Marcus Garvey must go!"

"Garvey a menace to 'Negro Freedom'."

"Can Negroes Afford to Tolerate a Negro Supporter of the Ku Klux Klan."

"Will Negroes Follow a Leader Who Urges them to Surrender all Manhood rights in America?"

"Should Garvey, who is not a Citizen, advise Negroes in the United States to surrender their Citizenship rights."

It is understood that a number of the more prominent American Negroes in this city were invited to participate in the parade and to attend the convention but declined almost to a man.

At the session of the Convention on the second inst. it was decided to present a petition to the League of Nations, asking that a part of Africa be set aside for negroes. The petition is to be presented by a delegation from the Universal Negro Improvement Association. After a somewhat stormy session, in which personalities were freely indulged in, the following members of the delegation were chosen to sail for Europe on August 15th: His Highness, the Supreme Deputy, G. B. Mar of West Coast Africa; His Grace, the Chaplain General, J. R. Diggs of Baltimore; W. H. Sherill, a lawyer of Columbus, Ohio.; J. Austin Morris a lawyer of Philadelphia, and H. Dodge, a real estate man of Newark, N. J.

At the third day's session it is understood that there was considerable discussion over money matters, as a result of which the President General instituted impeachment proceedings against Surgeon General J. E. Gibson and others.

Gibson was removed from office by a standing vote.

Garvey is said to have stated that in his opinion Gibson's services were worth about ten cents a day although a salary of \$6,500 a year was voted to him at the last convention.

Marcus Garvey is to be editor-in-chief of a new Negro daily newspaper, which will be called "The Daily Negro Times," and will be published by the African Communities League for the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The first issue is scheduled to leave the press on August 10th and the price will be 5¢ per copy.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESANTI-GARVEY MOVEMENT

At a meeting held at Shuffle-Inn, 131st Street and 7th Ave. on the afternoon of the 6th instant, it was announced that speakers will be sent throughout the country to expose Marcus Garvey as detrimental to the Negro interests.

WILLIAM PICKENS, Field Organizer for the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People declared that Garvey had endorsed the Ku Klux Klan and thereby put himself in the same category as the Imperial Wizard in Atlanta. Pickens in the course of his remarks said:

"There will never be an Africa without White People nor will there ever be an America without Colored People."

Other speakers were CHANDLER OWEN and A. PHILLIPS RANDOLPH. Co-Editors of "The Messenger," a monthly Negro radical publication. Randolph is also Socialist candidate for Secretary of State.

A number of Garveyites were amongst those present at the meeting which was very largely attended and a number of discussions arose, only the prompt action of the police preventing what might have turned out to be serious trouble.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Convention under the auspices of the above organization held no session on Sunday in order, they stated, to permit Marcus Garvey to "honeymoon," he having made public the fact that he married Amy Jacques his former secretary, some time ago.

It is understood from confidential source that the attorney for the first Mrs. Garvey claims that she never divorced him and that while Garvey claims to have divorced her in Kansas City, he never was in that city long enough to establish a residence and it is not improbable that Garvey may later be charged with bigamy.

At the session on the 7th inst. at Liberty Hall, there was considerable discussion with regard to the status of Adrian Johnson. It appears that Johnson has been receiving a salary of \$3500 per annum as "speaker in committee" and was technically charged with having been \$4.20 short in his dues, as a consequence of which, coupled with the fact that Marcus Garvey claimed that Johnson was of no use whatever to the U. N. I. A., he was removed from office.

* * * * *

On the 8th instant, the subject of the day's discussion was "Establishing Better Commercial Relations Among the Negroes of the World." Discussion of this matter brought out the fact that notwithstanding the loss already sustained by the Black Star Line, the enthusiasm of Garvey's followers has apparently not been dampened as there

was considerable talk of rehabilitating the black Star Line. Every delegate who spoke was in favor of this idea and concurred with Garvey in the opinion that in order to establish better commercial relations within the race it was essential to have ships.

Delegates from Panama and Cuba were said to have led in favoring the rehabilitation plan and a delegate from Panama offered to pledge the first \$1,000 from his division if the convention reached a favorable decision. The general opinion that prevailed was that under a strictly business management and with efficient help, the Black Star Line might yet be made a successful business venture.

In opening the discussion, Garvey called the Negro the largest racial group in the United States and that it was deplorable that the race was practically a nonentity in the commercial world. He asked the delegates to consider the establishment of a chain of grocery stores in New York and other communities wherever the U.N.I.A. has a division. In the course of his remarks he referred to other racial groups in this country with not one-third of the numerical strength of the Negro, wielded great influence. He asked his audience if the Jews could have Palestine why not the Negroes another Palestine in Africa. He closed with an attack on William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.

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At the morning session of the convention on the 10th at Liberty Hall, Marcus Garvey instructed all male delegates to attend the Court Reception to be held in the evening in evening clothes. The list of those mentioned for honors, together with the titles to be conferred on them were given out by High Commissioner-General, A. WILSON LINGGON as follows:

- His Grace, the Duke of Uganda, Sir. John E. Bruce, New York Knight Commander Order of the Nile;
- His Grace, the Duke of the Niger, the Rt. Rev. William H. Heard of Philadelphia;
- Sir Leroy H. Bundy, Cleveland, Knight Commander Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D.C., Knight Commander, Order of the Nile;
- Sir John Mitchell Jr., Richmond, Va., Knight Commander Order of the Nile;
- Sir Andrew Stevens, Philadelphia, Knight Commander Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir James O'Leally, Kingston, Jamaica, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Isiah Morte, British Honduras, Knight Commander Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Robert L. Boston, New York, Knight Commander, Order of the Nile;
- Sir James G. Young, Jamaica, British West Indies, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia.
- Sir Caseley Bayford, Gold Coast, Africa, Knight Commander, Order of the Nile;
- Sir George C. Reneau, Guatemala, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia;
- Sir Clifford A. Bourne, Guatemala, Knight Commander, Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia.

At the tenth day's session of the convention, the chief topic of discussion on the agenda was the Liberian loan. Marcus Garvey said that if the United States makes the contemplated loan of five million dollars to Liberia, a large sum toward paying off the debt should be jointly raised annually by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, negro churches, fraternal and civic bodies here, in the West Indies and in South America, thereby preventing a "mortgage" being held against the African Republic for an indefinite period.

Garvey stated that Liberia was "the hope of the negro world" and said, "If Liberia is allowed to be provinceed by a white government we might just as well say good-bye to our dream of African redemption."

Suggestions were made that negroes everywhere be taxed from one cent to one dollar annually toward payment of the loan. At the morning session by unanimous vote, it was agreed not to read negro newspapers publishing articles tending to disrupt the Association.

At the 11th day's session of the convention the subject under discussion was "lynching" and how to prevent it.

Participating in the discussion were a number of negroes from the South who claimed to have witnessed lynchings and burnings at the stake, and also a number of men who were said to have been in the recent race riots; and the hall was in almost constant uproar.

One delegate from Oklahoma is understood to have said:

"I have been living in a section where they have been

"lynching for more than twenty years. Lynching is a form of temporary insanity. And how can you legislate against an insane man? There is but one way to stop him and that is by meeting a destructive force with an organized force, by fighting fire with fire."

Throughout the discussion statements were made by delegates, that in many communities in the South, the legal authorities have confessed themselves helpless against the mob. One delegate from South Carolina said:

"In my section we have been preaching and praying and begging for protection for years, but the lynching goes on just the same. The only thing to do if the law cannot protect a man's family and his home, is for negroes to organize and protect themselves."

Another delegate, who said that he was a victim of the East St. Louis riots and had lost his home there, said:

"Some delegates are discussing this subject without having had experience with a mob. Laws against lynching will not save you when an infuriated gang of rraughts gets after you. The only way to protect yourself is to keep them off by force."

As against the above statements, Marcus Garvey in opening the discussion said lynching will be stopped only through industrialism and acquired high standing in the realms of finance by the negro on his own initiative, thereby arresting the respect and serious consideration of the world.

It was announced that on the following Monday the chief topic for discussion would be the Black Star Line.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESFRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM

Under the auspices of the above organization, a meeting was held at Shuffle Inn, 151st Street near 7th Ave. on Sunday afternoon, the 13th instant. There were a number of Garvey's followers secreted throughout the audience and on several occasions the Police found it necessary to eject them. One of those ejected became angry when a speaker referred to the President of the U.N.I.A. as "a big hot air bag;" another objected to the charge that GARVEY had formed an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan, while statements reflecting on the business ability of Garvey as manager of the Black Star Line, aroused the anger of several others.

The main speaker of the afternoon was A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH. He stated among other things, in speaking of Garvey and his ventures, that the Garveyites "had neither the brains nor the capital to run a steamship line, much less build an Empire."

He then asked:

"If Garvey is so concerned with liberating the Negro, why doesn't he set about freeing Haiti or why didn't he raise \$5,000,000 so that Liberia would not have to sell her freedom to the United States, by accepting a loan of that amount."

Randolph then made sneering references to Garvey's proposal for a "Black House" in Washington and the knighting of his followers and declared that Garvey should have knighted "Imperial Wizard Simmons of the Ku Klux Klan", "The Imperial Black Blizzard of the Negro People."

At the Convention's session on the 14th inst. the Universal Negro Improvement Association by a two-third's vote declined with thanks the offer of a well known bible society to present each delegate with a copy of the Bible. This action was taken after nearly two hours of heated debate. Amendments had been voted on and a vote to override the decision of the President General was taken. He was upheld by a two-third's majority.

The official decision reached was to respectfully notify the Bible Society that delegates to the convention were sufficiently supplied with copies of the Bible.

It was also recommended that the Bibles be sent to sections of the South and circulated among those possessed with race and religious prejudices.

Marcus Garvey, after winning his fight to have the offer rejected, said, the declination was to be considered as a protest to let white people know negroes disapproved of their brand of Christianity that they should practise what they preach.

The majority of ministers are said to have sided with Garvey and Chaplain General Diggs, who has a large Baptist congregation in Baltimore, made the following statement after the deciding vote was taken:

"I am a Christian and a pastor, but I agree with the action of this organization in refusing to accept any bibles from the Bible Society. We are not atheists by any means, and we are not rejecting the Bible. What we are doing today is registering an emphatic protest against Christianity as it is interpreted in this country."

Following action on the Bibles, the convention discussed "drafting an international program for the negro peoples of the world."

In opening the discussion Garvey said, as a race the Negroes have no political program. They are Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Sovietists and Royalists. He said he saw the need of negroes forming an international party and standing on one common platform, the Negroes of America, South America, the West Indies and in Africa voting as one on issues of international import. He suggested it be named the African Party. Garvey said, that various divisions of the Universal Negro Improvement Association had been asked to throw their vote to various parties in this country which, when done, invariably gained the enmity of the other party. If every member of the Association voted one way, he said, this ill feeling would not be engendered.

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At the business session of the convention held at Liberty Hall on the 15th inst. the delegates present discussed the ways and means for rehabilitating the Black Star Line. In the course of the discussion it was brought to light that although nearly one million dollars (\$1,000,000) of stock was sold, the line was insolvent. It was also said to have been shown that thousands of dollars of worthless stock was sold to unsuspecting negroes by persons not authorized to dispose of it and that large sums were misappropriated by officials either of the steamship line or of the association.

The exact amount of stock sold by the promoters of the Black Star Line is said to have been one hundred and eighty-five thousand shares valued at nine hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars (\$936,000) which was bought by negroes here, in the West Indies and in South America.

When Marcus Garvey was questioned by a delegate he admitted a large amount of money was lost by persons who sold stock, thereby creating liabilities. Garvey said:

"With a Commission in one place misappropriating the funds of the Black Star Line, the Secretary of a division in another town do likewise and then a salesman getting money for a passage and putting it in his pocket, there is no wonder that the line is insolvent."

Specific instances are said to have been related of dishonest secretaries being paid money on stock who in turn pocketed it, making no mention of the payment to the home office. A delegate from Chi-

leston, South Carolina, is said to have told of one who sold stock without authority of the company and is now in jail for having done so.

Garvey suggested that steps be taken to secure against loss to stockholders in the Black Star Line either by returning money paid for stock or transferring it to another steamship line to be operated by the Association. He said: "I am opposed to any other stock plan in raising money to organize and run a steamship company. It is a most perplexing and bothersome method. It is nothing but mental torture to those at the head of the project. Every minute of the day some person is standing at the door wanting to know this or that about their stock. The method of financing the Black Star Line has caused a great deal of robbery, unpleasantness and loss."

An investigating committee appointed in July from the stockholders of the insolvent line made a partial report, recommending that a subsidiary steamship company be created and that notes be issued by the company, redeemable in three years at three per cent. The proposal to rehabilitate the Black Star Line by forming a subsidiary company met with the approval of practically all those present, as it was pointed out that thousands joined the Association on the strength of the Black Star Line operating steamships between here and Africa. A committee of seven was appointed by Garvey to report a plan to redeem the stock of the Black Star Line.

At the afternoon session of the convention on the 16th inst. J. H. Mason, "leader of American negroes," became angry at a charge made by Marcus Garvey that he was playing petty politics and seeking to disrupt the organization and made a rush at Garvey in an attempt to strike him, but was prevented from doing so by some of the delegates present. The fracas threw the convention into an uproar and quiet was not restored until after the sergeant-at-arms had called in the police to assist him. The motion to adjourn the session until evening was carried while delegates clamored to be heard.

The subject under discussion was "The American Negro in Politics." Mason differed with some of the speakers who preceded him on this subject and made the statement that if a count was taken of every delegate from the South who had paid his poll tax, the convention would be forced to sing the doxology and adjourn.

This point of view did not meet with the approval of the following speaker who said the American negro voter was unprincipled, to which statement Mason objected, demanding that the speaker make a retraction. Garvey, during the course of his remarks addressed to Mason said, "Before this convention I want to say to you that I know all about the petty politics you have been playing for the purpose of dividing this organization. For two years and a half you have been getting your bread and butter from these people and all along you made me understand there was no difference between the American negro and the West Indian negro so far as you were concerned."

At the session of the convention on the 17th instant, it was announced that passports had been secured by members of the delegation which had previously been selected to be sent to the League of Nations for the purpose of requesting that some part of Africa be handed over to the U.N.I.A. to set up a Negro Government.

The five commissioners selected to make the trip and their aides were advised to make arrangements to sail some time next week.

Following the announcement that the date of the Delegation's departure to Europe was near, a collection was taken up to help defray expenses and about \$840.00 was taken in, which consisted of approximately \$540.00 in cash and about \$300.00 in pledges.

Marcus Garvey then announced that a monster mass meeting would be held on the following Sunday, when he expected to go over the top and collect the required amount.

The 17th marked the 35th anniversary of Garvey's birth and a resolution was unanimously adopted that August 17th be generally observed by the Negro peoples of the world as "an international holiday out of respect for His Excellency, the President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Provisional President of the Republic of Africa."

There was less wrangling at this session than on the previous day and J. W. H. BASH, leader of the American Negroes, who on the previous day attempted to strike Garvey, was not present.

One of the subjects under discussion was "The Writing of History for the Negro." Garvey suggested that under the direction of the association, a history of the Negro be brought out, in which the Negro of ancient, medieval and modern times be given the credit due him and why.

At the Convention session held on the 18th instant, Marcus Garvey, in making his annual report as President-General, suggested that the constitution of the U.N.I.A. be amended so as to give him the power to select all other members of the Supreme Council instead of their being elective. Garvey explained that during the past year he had been hindered as head of the association by lack of proper support from high officials. Some of his associates in the Supreme Council, Garvey charged, were disloyal, others were inefficient, and there were several, he said, who were unsuited because of temperamental unfitness.

There are said to be 18 positions carrying salaries ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 a year which would be affected by the proposed change.

In his address, Garvey contended that it was just as necessary for him to choose the personnel of his Cabinet as the President of the United States.

When Garvey finished his address, there was considerable commotion amongst the members of the Supreme Council and the point was raised that the President'-General's charges were too

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general; and that until the accusations were more specific, those regarded by Garvey as temperamental, would also be suspected of disloyalty or inefficiency. The leaders of the opposition to Garvey were J. W. H. MASON, "Leader of the American Negroes;" SIR JOHN SYDNEY DE BOURG, "Leader of Negroes of the Western Province of the West Indies and former "Speaker of Convention" JOHNSTON, who was deposed last week. Mason told the delegates he was elected in 1920 by the American people, as "Leader of the American Negroes" for a term of four years and felt he should give an account of his stewardship. He made this statement in answer to a charge by Garvey that some of the high officials refused to make annual reports to the Supreme Council of the U.M.I.A., insisting on making them before the Convention.

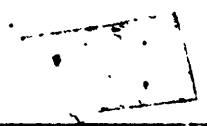
5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., at Liberty Hall a monster mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, at which a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the members of the organization who propose to attend the League of Nations in the interests of the organization.

Marcus Garvey announced that between ten and twelve thousand dollars was needed for this purpose and that New York's quota was three thousand dollars. So far, including the collection taken up at this meeting, about two thousand dollars is said to have been collected and Garvey proposes to tender a farewell reception to the delegates on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at which another collection will be taken up.

Nine libel suits aggregating \$750,000 were filed in the Supreme Court on the 21st instant by Marcus Garvey against newspapers and Negro speakers. He charged them with publishing or making slanderous statements concerning him. The defendants named in the proceedings and the amounts involved are:

- The New York Times, \$200,000;
- New York Call, \$100,000;
- Amsterdam News, \$50,000;
- New York News, \$50,000;
- Robert Snell, \$100,000;



Chandler Owens, \$100,000; and \$50,000 respectively.

William Rickens, \$20,000 and

A. Phillips Randolph, \$50,000.

The suits against the New York Lines and the New York Call grew out of articles appearing in these publications in which Bagnell and Randolph were quoted. Garvey claimed that defamatory statements regarding his character were made and the allegations in the other suits are along similar lines.

On the same date, Garvey, as President of the Black Star Line was examined in supplementary proceedings by attorneys for the Pan-Union Co. which obtained a judgment of \$5,000 against the steamship company some time ago. The Pan Union Company shipped a carload of whiskey to Havana, Cuba on the Black Star Steamship Yarmouth before the ban on whiskey became effective, January 15th, 1920. The Pan Union Company charged the crew of the Yarmouth with imbibing so deeply of the whiskey that they disabled the boat and she had to put back to port where the rest of the whiskey was seized. They were sued and a judgment was awarded. Garvey maintains the steamship company has no moneys due it and of the three vessels it was organized to operate, he said, one is on the beach at Antilla, Cuba, another, an excursion vessel is a wreck somewhere in New York Harbor and the third, the Yarmouth was sold for \$1,800 to satisfy claims of almost \$100,000.

At the session of the Convention on the 22nd instant, Marcus Garvey and J. W. E. Mason, "Leader of American Negroes" hurled charges and counter-charges at each other and feeling ran high as delegates and spectators argued while a motion to adjourn the convention session was passed. A few minutes before adjournment, the convention was temporarily halted, when the gallery attempted to howl down Mason as he was attempting to file charges against Garvey.

The charges made by Mason against Garvey included incompetency, forming an alliance with a discreditable organization and creating an unfriendly feeling against American Negroes. Garvey said he welcomed a trial and the convention voted to accept the charge made by Mason. Garvey then asked that he be tried during an open session as he was anxious for the public to hear the testimony and the delegates granted his request.

Until Mason brought the charges, the entire day had been taken up in consideration of the alleged misconduct of Mason and after Garvey had produced typewritten statements reflecting on Mason, the majority of delegates thought it would be advisable to hear the case in secret session.

The first witness called to the stand in the forenoon session to substantiate the claims made by Garvey that Mason had been paid thousands of dollars as "Leader of the American Negroes," was Auditor-General Garcia. He testified that in the first year of

Eason's incumbency, payments had been made on the basis of \$10,000 per year. Owing to the condition of the treasury, the officials had consented to cut their respective salaries temporarily and under this arrangement Eason had been paid all except \$1,575.88. Garvey then charged Eason with having sold pictures and books belonging to the association without making a return and with having issued bad checks and borrowing money from members. Eason admitted giving checks which came back out said he had made good for them all except one in Philadelphia, and that the money in each instance was used to defray the expenses of employees. It was decided that the delegates go into secret session on the following day and take up the charges against Eason.

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At the session held on the 23rd inst. J. W. E. Eason was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and disloyalty by a jury made up of the delegates and his office was declared vacant. The verdict was rendered against Eason on default as after having participated in the preliminaries of the trial in the forenoon, Eason, through his attorney J. Austin Morris of Philadelphia, announced his intention of withdrawing on the ground that no right was given him under the constitution of the Association to appeal from the decision of the jury. Amongst those who testified against Eason were Madame Marie Barrier Houston and Dr. Leroy H. Bundy of Cleveland.

As a result of defending Eason in the impeachment proceedings

of the latter, J. Austin Morris was removed as one of the delegates who are to visit the League of Nations representing the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Garvey is now in full control of the convention as he has used the "steam roller" method against his opponents. At the session held on the 26th inst. the following new officers were elected in conformity with the newly amended constitution: Marcus Garvey, President General and Administrator; Dr. Leroy E. Dunay of Cleveland, First Asst. President General; William Sherrill, Columbus Ohio, Second Asst. President General, which position carries with it the title "Leader of American Negroes"; Rudolph Smith, Third Asst. President General, which position carries with it the title "Leader of the West Indies, South and Central America"; Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis, Fourth Asst. President General. The nomination of Marcus Garvey was made unanimous.

The by-laws and constitution were amended providing for the creation of a Privy Council to be composed of the President General, two elective members from the High Executive Council and one selective member the third to be chosen by the President General. The Privy Council is to be the supreme body of the Association and to hear all matters of appeal and dispute. A committee was appointed to confer with Negro ministers throughout the country with a view to centralizing the negroes' faith into one doctrine.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

At the session of the convention held on the 28th inst. a message from the King and Queen of Abyssinia was read to the delegates present by H. H. Topakyn, Persian Consul General, who represents Abyssinia in this country. Parts of the message delivered by the Persian Consul General read as follows:

"During a recent audience with these venerable and distinguished rulers of a great historic land, I spoke of this approaching convention. The exalted ruler caught, as we do, the significance of this gathering and with visible emotion he said:

"Kindly convey our greetings, congratulations and best wishes to the assembly. Here their race originated and here it can be lifted to its highest plane of usefulness and honor. Assure them of the cordiality with which I invite them back to the homeland, particularly those qualified to help solve our big problems and to develop our vast resources, teachers, artisans, mechanics, writers, musicians, professional men and women--all who are able to lend a hand in the constructive work which our country so deeply feels it greatly needs.

"Here we have abundant room and great opportunities and here destiny is working to lift and enthrone a race which has suffered slavery and poverty and persecution and martyrdom, but whose expanding soul and growing genius is now the hope of many millions of mankind."

"Thus the King of Abyssinia speaks and thus the thoughtful all around the world speak, for the blackman is showing his grit and

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"conquering genius today as never before in his history and future ages will witness his higher ascent in the realm of science, law, literature, religion, industry and economics, and his growing contributions to the world-wide structure of liberty and civilization."

The convention unanimously voted thanks and cabled congratulations to the King and Queen of Abyssinia.

Hervey Garvey was re-elected "Provisional President of Africa" and in his speech of acceptance said:

"This is the most troublesome office in the world, declaring for freedom of Africa, when at this time it is coveted for its gold and other mineral wealth. It is being elected to a powder house. Before many years roll by I hope we will have a real and active president of the 'Republic of Africa' whose affairs will be administered from New York, the United States of Africa, instead of New York, the United States of America."

Evidently unaware that Garvey has recently married Amy Jacques his former secretary, his first wife, who is at present in England, has started divorce proceedings in this country through the law firm of Marshall & Garrett. Garvey is said to have married Amy Jacques in Baltimore on July 27th last. Garvey is said to have been granted a decree of divorce in June last in Spencer County, Missouri.

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FRIENDS OF NEGRO AMERICA

The above organization had a meeting at Douglas Hall, 142nd St. and Lenox Avenue, on Sunday the 27th inst. at which the principal speaker was Chandler Owen, co-editor of "The Messenger."

This organization is very strongly anti-Carvey and in his speech Owen ridiculed the Carvey Movement and Carvey in particular and stated that the libel suits aggregating seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) which were recently filed by Carvey against several newspapers and individuals, among the latter being Owen himself, "were not worth the paper they were written on." Owen referred to Liberty Hall where Carvey's organization is holding its convention, as "slavery hall" and stated the libel suits were brought up by Carvey for the effect they might have on the delegates of the convention.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Salaries of high officials were reduced at the session of the convention held on September 1st. Only the salary of Marcus Garvey, the President-General, \$10,000 a year remained the same as last year.

Originally the Secretary-General received \$6,000 a year but the present incumbent will be given \$5,600. The First-Assistant Secretary-General, \$3,250 and the Second Assistant Secretary-General, \$2,500. Other salaries provided for were:

Second Assistant President-General, carrying title of "Leader of American Negroes," - \$4,500; Third Assistant President-General, carrying the title, "Leader of West Indies, Central and South America, 4,000; 4th Assistant President-General, \$4,000; Chancellor, \$4,000; Auditor-General, \$4,000; International Organizer, \$4,000; Assistant Counsel-General, \$3,500; Minister of Legion, \$3,500.

A Committee on lynching reported a resolution advising "Preparedness" by seeing enforcement of the law.

G. O. MARKS, the last of the delegates to sail for Europe in order to be present at the sessions of the League of Nations to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, left New York as a passenger aboard the S/S France on the 30th of August. A delegation from the U.N.I.A. saw him off.

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Among the officers elected are:

R. I. LOSFORD, Secretary-General;

THOMAS W. ANDERSON, Second Assistant Secretary-General.

J. B. YLIMOOD, First Assistant Secretary-General;

JOHN W. FOWLER of California was confirmed as Minister of Labor and Industry.

CLIFFORD BROWN will be the new High Chancellor and

E. I. GAINES of California will succeed himself as Minister of Region.

At the session on the 31st of August, the main business of the day was centered upon the affairs of the defunct Black Star Line and the best method of forming a new steamship company to be owned and operated by the U.N.I.A. The discussion was long and bitter and it was finally voted to prolong the convention two days instead of adjourning at the close of that day's session. The delegates refused to consider any other subject but the Black Star Line, declaring that it was necessary that they give their constituents some definite information on the subject. The committee appointed to investigate the insolvent line, recommended the organization of an auxiliary, to be known as "THE BLACK STAR REDEMPTION COMPANY" and that THE BLACK STAR NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY also be established. The delegates said they would not adjourn until some specific ways and means were provided to redeem the nearly \$1,000,000 worth of stock of the Black Star Line sold.

After remaining in session until nearly midnight, the methods of raising money to repay the stockholders were:

1st: By directing each division throughout the World to give an entertainment once a month, the receipts to be applied to the Liquidation Fund:

2nd: That the members of every division give 25c monthly toward the fund.

If the plans already decided upon do not miscarry, a new steamship company will be organized but will not be promoted on a stock-selling basis.

President-General Garvey told the delegates that while the Black Star Line had suffered a big material loss, it had been a success in the spiritual kinship it had created.

B. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

The above individual, who is Editor of "The Messenger" and an organizer of the Friends of Negro Freedom, which organization has been very much opposed to MARCUS GARVEY, received by mail on the 5th instant a package which upon examination, proved to contain a human hand, evidently cut from the arm of a Negro.

Accompanying the hand was a letter signed "M. I. A." which criticized Randolph and advised him to join the Negro Improvement Association. Randolph said that in his opinion, the reference made to "Your Negro Improvement Association," meant The Universal Negro Improvement Association, Marcus Garvey's organization, which Randolph has been active in opposing.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESFRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM

A meeting of the above organization was held at New Douglas Hall, Lenox Avenue and 142nd St., on the 10th inst. at which A. Philip Randolph, editor of "The Messenger," a negro radical monthly, was the principal speaker.

Randolph, in discussing the human hand which had been sent him through the mails, stated that the incident would not cause him to stop his agitation against Marcus Garvey and the Ku Klux Klan. He discussed the affairs of the Black Star Line and other ventures headed by Garvey and announced that meetings under the auspices of the Friends of Negro Freedom would be held in all parts of the United States.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO ALLIANCE

At the National Baptist Church, 126th St. and 5th Avenue, on the 10th inst. J. W. H. Mason, formerly "Leader of American Negroes" under Marcus Garvey, made a speech in which he gave his reasons for having severed his connection with Garvey's organization and formed the Universal Negro Alliance.

Mason said, he opposed Garvey's action in sending a delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva to ask for a mandate over parts of Africa. He also said, that the negroes of the United States had plenty of problems of their own and his organization aimed to stimulate

negroes to face their immediate pressing problems and not to go to other countries to take up problems there.

Another speaker, J. Austin Morris, an attorney of Philadelphia, made the statement, that Garvey's assertion that his organization contained four million members caused the British Government to refuse passports to African students intent on coming to this country and working their way through college.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

A meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall, 120 West 158th St., on the 10th inst. at which Marcus Garvey was the main speaker. After announcing the issue of the first number of "The Daily Negro Times" which will be used to "counteract the plots" directed against him, Garvey ridiculed the idea that members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association had anything to do with sending the "Mama" hand to Philip Randolph.

He also said, in behalf of the delegation which the Universal Negro Improvement Association sent to the League of Nations Assembly:

"The Delegation reports that it is making splendid headway and has met with great success through the reception accorded its members by the various national groups that form the League. The Delegation was successful in drawing the attention of the League Assembly to the atrocities perpetrated upon the natives of the late German Southwest Colonies, now under British mandate. The matter was brought before the League by

delegate Bellegarde. The Delegation now at Geneva is asking to have the late German colonies in Africa turned over to the Negro peoples of the world under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

A new magazine, which will be called "The Black Man," is soon to make its appearance and will be edited by Marcus Garvey, Sir William Harris, Sir John T. Bruce and others and will be published by the African Communities League for the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

The price of the magazine will be twenty-five cents per copy and the offices will be located at 58 West 155th St. which are also the offices of the other Garvey organizations.

It is reported from a confidential source that Duse Mohammed Ali has severed his connection with the Garvey movement, the reason not being known at this time.

The African Redemption Fund, according to the latest figures, is now \$19,919.60.

Notwithstanding the fact that Duse Mohammed Ali is said to have severed his connection with the Garvey movement, the following appears in the New York World of the 15th inst.:

GARVEY PUBLICATION BARRED FROM NIGERIA

Country Against Propaganda of Negro Improvement Association, Says writer.

"Marcus Garvey's weekly paper has been banned in Nigeria, West Africa, and precautions have been taken by the Government there to stop propoganda of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, according to a letter from Abdur-Rhman, received here by Duse Mohamed Ali, who is associated with the Garvey publications.

"Owing to Garveyites belonging principally to the Christian religion, the writer is skeptical of the association's efforts to redeem Africa. He writes, in part:

'I feel confident in saying that no propoganda of Mr. Garvey's how vigorous it may be, can have permanent hold in West Africa if divorced from Mohammedanism. Perhaps if a religious census of the natives of Africa were taken it would give about 75 per cent. for the faith of Islam, and I feel sure that with the next two or three decades this percentage will have increased immensely.

'Here in Northern Nigeria no propoganda can be successful unless carried on by one of the Islamic faith. Even then it would be difficult unless he settles down in this country.

'The Government has banned the Negro World from entering into Nigeria. For the past three months I have received or seen no copy of the paper in the hands of those whom I know are subscribers. This gives you an idea of the precautions that are being taken to stop the U. N. I. propoganda.'

"Abdur-Rhman writes from Chafe Sokoto Province."

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5. RECENT ACTIVITIESU. N. I. ...

Marcus Garvey, through the above organization, is claiming that the enemies of the organization have organized throughout the country to spread propaganda against him in his forthcoming trial in New York in this endeavor to discredit the U. N. I. A.

The organization held its usual meeting on the 1st inst. at which William M. Ferris, W. A. Boston, F. A. Foot, Henrietta Vinton and Marcus Garvey were the speakers. Garvey, as usual, was the principal speaker. His subject was "The Coming Conflict." He discussed the possibility of war between England and Turkey. In the course of his remarks he said: "Every white man is welcome to put me in jail if it is done in the cause of African freedom. I do not know whether that is or is not, but if Marcus Garvey dies, Marcus Garvey's son..."

"... revenge every drop of blood and every ounce of flesh and the
ill repute of Jervoy shall go on until eternity.

"I feel sure we are well prepared for the work that is ahead of
us. We will face the future as never before. We will watch developments
in Europe as never before. I do hope for war; I am not such a Christian
as not to desire war at this time. I am that Christian that believes
that for the shedding of blood there will be no remission of sins, and
I believe that the unspeakable war is going to be the agent through
which four hundred million negroes will see salvation, and if it comes
to-morrow, or the next day or a month from now, I am praying that it will
come because only through the coming of another great war in Europe will
we get the opportunity to strike the blow for our freedom."

In his early remarks, touching upon the probability of Eng-
land warring with Turkey, he said the answer to England's plea for col-
onial help this time will be far different from that which was given dur-
ing the world war and that after the coming war there will be no more
British Empire. He also added:

"They are calling upon colored folks to help them, too. I
am one, since my naturalization papers are not yet complete, I am still
a British subject and therefore, when David Lloyd George calls, he in-
cludes me."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

At a meeting held at Commonwealth Hall, 5th Ave. and 135th Street, under the auspices of the Socialist Party on the evening of the 8th instant, A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH, Editor of "The Messenger," and candidate for Secretary of State on the Socialist - Farmer-Labor Party tickets, made another attack on Marcus Garvey and his association. He said that Garveyism is only an attempt of keeping the Negroes from seeing the issues of today in a clear light.

From a confidential source it is reported that Marcus Garvey recently sent to Lincoln Johnson, who is a Republican State Committeeman, at present located in Washington, a check for a thousand dollars which money is to be used by Johnson in endeavoring to extricate Garvey from his present difficulties with the Government.

The same source is also responsible for the statement that one Belgrade, who was former Chief Bodyguard for Garvey and head of his so-called "Secret Service," left Garvey's employ about two weeks ago, after a disagreement with him. Belgrade is said to have made the statement that he knows a great deal about Garvey's financial condition and that the latter draws his salary weekly and is placing it where he will be able to get his hands on it in the event of needing it in a hurry. Efforts are being made to obtain information additional to the foregoing with regard to this matter.

Through the Negro World, Marcus Garvey is raising a fund for the defense, which is known as "The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund." Up to date the fund amounts to over \$500.00.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on the 8th instant and as usual, MARCUS GARVEY was the principal speaker, his subject being "The Consciousness of an Ideal." In opening his address, Garvey warned his enemies, whom he enumerated as BAGNELL, WILLIAM PICKENS, PHILLIP RANDOLPH and CHANDLER OWENS, to be careful of what they said about him or his organization. In the course of his remarks he said in part:

"I have come to ask you to follow me in the things physical for the emancipation of the 400,000,000. Therefore, in the fight for this emancipation, no one will expect us to read the Sunday School chapter in going forward, but we may read the chapter of something else much more in keeping with the physical side of man's emancipation, and those who place themselves in the way of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, let me tell you this - That you are attempting to place yourself in the physical on-rush of a mighty race that seeks its liberty, not so much by spiritual force as by physical force."

THOMAS W. ANDERSON, Second Assistant Secretary-

General, another speaker said in the course of his remarks:

"The Black man has endured hardships long enough. All we have had is hardships. We are tired of hardships now; we are tired of eating the hogs head. Now we are going to eat further down. And it is for you to say how far off that is. If the Negroes of this World will unite tonight, tomorrow we can march on singing the song of victory.....We are not opposed to fighting, but we are opposed to fighting for other men and getting nothing for it You are asked to go and fight the Germans who had done you no wrong. You were told to give the Germans hell, while they were giving you hell over here, and while you were giving the Germans hell, they were giving your mothers, sisters and sons hell in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and then the Negro asked "which was better, to make the World safe for democracy, or to make his home safe for his wife and children." That is what he asked then and what he is asking now."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday evening meeting under the auspices of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on the 15th inst., Marcus Garvey, as usual, being the principal speaker. He dwelt particularly on the trip to Scotland of Dr. Robert E. Moton as being instigated by the white race for propganda purposes against the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He also informed his audience that the white people who contributed to such institutions as Tuskegee only did so for their own selfish purposes and "they would spend a dollar today to earn a thousand dollars fifty years from now."

Another speaker was William H. Ferris who spoke along practical-ly the same lines as had Garvey and criticised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and stated that its opportunities for improving the condition of the colored race were limited to a very small sphere. Other speakers also addressed the audience and all eulo-gized Garvey and the U. N. I. A.

The Association has announced that from November 1st to 15th there will be held at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, the first educational and commercial exposition and fair of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

The African Redemption Fund, the purpose of which is for world-wide race adjustment and the freedom of Africa, has reached a total of ten thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$10,695.), the Marcus Garvey Defense Fund is now two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400.) and the convention fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for 1922 has now reached the sum of twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$20,336.25).

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above organization was held at Liberty Hall on the 22nd inst., but Marcus Garvey was not present, his place being taken by Henrietta Vinton Davis.

S. A. Haynes, J. Swift and F. A. Toot all made speeches calling upon the audience to support the U. N. I. A. movement and pointing out to them the many advantages to be gained therefrom. The speeches however, were mild and aroused very little enthusiasm. In speaking of the forthcoming trial of Garvey, Toot said, among other things, "Now that the President General's case will come up in a few weeks, the enemy is more vigorous than ever seeking information and trying to destroy the movement."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The trial of Marcus Garvey will probably take place about December 1st or shortly thereafter. Indicted with Garvey are Elie Garcia formerly Secretary of the Black Star Line; George Tobias, formerly Secretary, and Orlando H. Thompson, former Vice President and General Manager.

The indictment contains eight counts, seven being for violation of Section 215 of the U. S. Criminal Code--use of the mails in a scheme to defraud, and the eight for violation of Section 37--conspiracy.

It has also been learned that Garvey perjured himself and attempted to conceal assets in supplementary proceedings brought before the Supreme Court in Bronx County on August 19th last.

Meanwhile the Marcus Garvey Defense Fund is being raised and has reached the sum of three thousand dollars. In this connection it is noticed that practically no money toward this fund is being received from New York. Small contributions have been received from New Jersey and Massachusetts, but most of the money appears to have been sent from the Middle and Southwest as well as some parts of the South.

A fair and "Educational Commercial Exposition" is being held at Liberty Hall under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and will be run until November 15th, having been opened on the 1st.

The usual Sunday evening meeting was held at Liberty Hall on October 29th at which Marcus Garvey, W. H. Ferris, Henrietta Vinton Davis

and A. J. Fowler were the speakers. Garvey, in his speech, pointed out to the audience that the negro's greatest enemy was the negro himself and told them they should "create an environment of their own and follow in the civilization of the other fellow that he refuses to admit you to on equal terms."

The other speakers all eulogized Garvey and spoke of him as the greatest leader and one of the grandest men of any race.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The usual Sunday night meeting of the above body took place on the 12th inst. at Liberty Hall, the principal speaker being Marcus Garvey. Garvey announced that publication of "The Negro Times" would start again in the course of a week and that it was suspended only for the reason that the printing plant was being enlarged at great expense to accommodate the increased volume of business. He also announced that his case would come up in the Federal Court on November 27th and advised the membership of the organization to be present and watch the proceedings.

He thereafter made a speech along the usual lines, and pointed out particularly to his audience what he termed was the unfair treatment accorded a negro boxer named Siki, both in France and England, as well as the alleged discrimination which he claimed was practised against Jack Johnson, another negro pugilist.

In the course of his speech, speaking of the treatment accorded the negro, he said: "If I were white I would do just what he is doing--keep negroes down; keep everybody down. So I am not blaming him for doing it. I blame the fool who will allow himself to be kept down and since I am not one of those being kept down, the fellow who is keeping me down must be eternally vigilant. He must be always watching because as soon as he turns his back I am going to knock him down."

also told his hearers that if they were under the impression that the white race was going to be kind to them and help them to become a better and more prosperous race, they, the audience, were making a tremendous mistake. He also pointed out that so long as the negro would assist the white man in maintaining a position of supremacy and dominance, the negro will be regarded as the white man's friend. But should the negro attempt to draw the line in his own interest, he would be regarded as an enemy to society.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has now reached the total of four thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents (\$4,141.20).

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the usual Sunday evening meeting of the above organization held on November 19th at Liberty Hall, New York, Marcus Garvey made the statement that it was his intention to leave New York within a week for an extended tour in the Western States in the interests of the U. N. I. A. He stated that the Federal authorities had notified him that they were unready to proceed with the case against him at this time.

It is known that Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, who is to handle the case against Garvey will be ready to proceed on December 15th.

Garvey later made an address, the subject of which was: "The Burden of Leading the Negro." He told his audience that while the negroes were wrangling and fighting each other in the United States, the whole white world is centering on the exploitation and development of Africa for the white race.

He told his hearers that their one hope is to redeem the country of their fathers and that if they did not redeem Africa they and their posterity would be lost. Later on in his speech he said:

"God in the affairs of men is on the side of the strongest battalion; the fellow who has sense enough to protect himself--God is with that fellow. If we sit down here and expect God to come down here and fight our battles, we are waiting for a long time. If you take my advice you will buckle your armor on and go out physically, mentally,

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

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"politically, financially, educationally, and fight your own battles.

"This great white man who is our neighbor is a smart fellow, and I compliment him for it. Again I repeat that I honor the white man and respect the white man for his mastery of human force, but if you follow this white man he is going to lead you into the pit of Hell because that is where he wants you."

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

DEC. 2, 1932.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

U.N.I.A.

MARCUS GARVEY is at present making a tour of the country in the interests of the above organization. His trial is set for the 15th of the present month and from present indications will open upon that date. The examination of witnesses by the U.S. Attorney is scheduled to start on the 4th instant.

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

DEC. 9, 1922.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

According to the latest information, the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, head of the Black Star Steamship Line and Universal Negro Improvement Association, charged with a violation of Section 215 of the U.S.C.C. will take place sometime after the first of the coming year.

JOSEPH C. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

DEC. 16, 1922.

F. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

THE TRIAL OF MARCUS GARVEY

The trial of Marcus Garvey will probably take place shortly after Christmas.

In his organ, the Negro World, Garvey in his usual weekly letter, makes an attack on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The African Redemption Fund has reached a total of \$20,546.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has also reached the sum of \$6,182.31.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The trial of Marcus Garvey, President of the Black Star Line, and his associates, Elie Garcia, Orlando M. Thompson and George Tobias who were indicted some months ago on a charge of violating Section 215 of the Criminal Code, using the mails in a scheme to defraud, in connection with the investment in the stock of the Black Star Line, has been definitely set for December 26th. It is not known at this time what judge will hear the case.

* * * * *

At the meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Liberty Hall on Monday night, December 11th, Marcus Garvey, who had just returned from a trip through the middle West, was the principal speaker.

He stated that during his trip he had come in contact with thousands of members of the U.N.I.A., where he had seen an enthusiasm and devotion manifested he had never seen equalled. He also said he had noticed a determination "to see the programme through at whatever cost."

He stated that the cause of the U.N.I.A. has been properly weighed and the people are standing boldly behind it and are determined, come what may, to have it realized. He also stated that the Negro problem was a national issue and that unless steps were taken to change things in the next few years, the Negro in the North will be in the same condition as the Negro in the South in respect to his vote

accused the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People has offered to the spot on the big politicians of the United States to the danger of leaving the Negroes the balance of power in politics.

Garvey then criticized the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and said in part:

"In an enlightened race like this, can you see any reason for any people who desire freedom or who desire liberty, allowing another race to be their leaders? The situation is this: Three hundred years ago you and I were living by ourselves in Africa. We never disturbed anybody, but men came and got a hold of us and took us away thousands of miles and kept us as slaves for two hundred and fifty years, whipped us every day of our lives and brutalized us. If you got away from these men, would you go back into their clutches again? It is not reasonable to expect that. Could any Negro who has lived under the white man's slavery for two hundred and fifty years expect freedom and liberty from the same men who enslaved him for two hundred and fifty years? Could such a man be our leader? Could I expect any sincerity in such a movement? And that is why the U. N. I. A. is determined to make this fight."

"Look from whence we climbed. We have climbed from the depths of thirteen members in four and a half years to six millions."

At another meeting held on the 17th instant, Garvey was again the principal speaker. He told his audience that in order

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DEC. 23, 1922.

to lift themselves above present conditions, they should take on education and a culture of their own and to create a civilization of their own. He added:

"I repeat as I have said once before from the platform of Liberty Hall, that so long as the black race lives in the environment created by a white race, let it be the white race or any other race, the black race is bound to remain a slave to that race in those environments it lives. That means, in plain words, that so long as we live in America, so long as we live under the influence of the British Government or French Government, we will never reach the height of real men. We will never enjoy the privilege and advantages of real people."

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5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO REMOVAL ASSOCIATION

It has been learned that although the trial of MARCUS GARVEY has been set to take place in the Southern District of New York on January 2nd, it will probably be postponed for some time.

Defendant Weaver, however, has had attorneys to assist him while Thompson, the fourth defendant is without counsel, because of differences he has had with the other defendants and there seems to be a disinclination on the part of Judge Knox who was scheduled to try the case to appoint a lawyer for Thompson as the case will probably continue at least two weeks and the attorney so appointed would, of course, be forced to work gratis. The delay in going to trial has been in a large measure due to these facts.

From a confidential source it has been learned that some of Garvey's former backers are now turning against him and this does seem to be worrying Garvey.

In the meantime, the usual meetings have been held at Liberty Hall and Garvey and his immediate following have endeavored to bolster up the spirits of the rank and file of the organization.

Garvey's Defense Fund has now reached the sum of \$3,319.39 and it is particularly noticeable that practically no part of recent contributions to the fund have come from New York. The last list of contributions shows that they have come largely from the coal mining districts of Western Pennsylvania and also from Central America and the West Indies. The contributions run from \$5.00 as low as \$5, the latter having been sent from Prince Town, Trinidad, from which place also are recorded a number of contributions of practically the same amount.

At the meeting of the U.N.I.A. held at Liberty Hall, W. E. DUBOIS and MARCUS GARVEY were among the speakers.

William also in the course of his remarks said:

"There is absolutely no hope at all in the White man's government for the Negro. It is true we may obtain certain temporary benefits; we may obtain certain favors for the moment, but when it comes to that larger security of permanent political freedom, there is no hope for the Negro under the White man's government."

William also stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by their lack of tact had defeated the "Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill."

Garvey's speech was rather mild and mostly religious in nature. He gave the usual encouragement to the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

That the above individual seems quite confident of acquittal in his coming trial for violation of Section 215 of the U. S. Criminal Code is evidenced by a statement made in his paper the "Negro World," which states that he has decided, for the purpose of presenting the Universal Negro Improvement Association before the world in a proper light, to make a speaking tour of the world starting in February next and continuing for several months. The statement adds, that Garvey will speak for five months in all the principal cities of the United States to white and colored audiences, one month in the Dominion of Canada, two months in South and Central America, one month in the West Indies, two months in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Germany, one month in Africa, one month in Australia and one month in Japan.

According to his secretary Miss Enid Lamos, the various branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are being requested to immediately arrange for Garvey's appearance before the branches

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

On Sunday, December 31st, the above organization held its weekly meeting at Liberty Hall, among the speakers being R. I. Poston

and Marcus Garvey.

Garvey, in speaking of the accomplishments of the organization during 1922 dwelt at considerable length upon the work accomplished by the delegates to the League of Nations Conference which the Universal Negro Improvement Association had sent to Geneva.

Garvey criticised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the way in which they handled the presentation of the Dier Anti-Lynching Bill and stated that the defeat of the bill had set the Negro in the North back fifty more years as far as his political hopes go.

In speaking of the future plans of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Garvey stated that the Executive Council of the Association and he were contemplating holding the next convention of the organization in Liberia and for that purpose the Association will take under consideration the financial condition of that country.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has now reached the total of six thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-four cents.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

Another indictment has been returned in the Southern District of New York against Marcus Garvey and the other officers of the Black Star Line, containing three counts. This additional indictment was procured in order to bring the case up to date and permit the introduction of evidence based upon events which took place succeeding the date of the previous indictment.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the usual Sunday night meeting held at Liberty Hall on the 21st inst. Marcus Garvey discussed the recent action of Harvard University in excluding members of the negro race from the freshman dormitories. Garvey stated that when the universities of the North first admitted negroes they had not counted upon the ultimate consequences and that they had regarded it as somewhat of an experiment; and, further, had not calculated that the educated colored man would ultimately take his place in society. He said, that now the universities are realizing that the negro is preparing himself for a social position and they see the danger of Harvard and other universities in admitting negroes at this time.

Garvey pointed out to his hearers that they should stop

fighting and organize themselves into one solid body. He then added:

"The question of the negro is not with the other fellow, the question is with himself; and these agitators have done us more harm and are still doing us more harm than we can calculate, and all they say and do amounts to nothing; they have not even the manhood to stand up and wage a good fight; all of them are afraid of jail and they seem to believe that the leaders of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are afraid of jail. We are made up of different stuff. The leaders of this Association are not afraid of jail and if I know of anyone who is afraid of jail, out he goes to-morrow morning. The jail on the part of those who lead is the first opening for liberty and for African freedom, and if you cannot go to jail you cannot see a free and redeemed Africa."

J. G. WICKER

SPECIAL REPORT

FEB. 3, 1923.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey is at present in Buffalo but is expected to return toward the latter part of the week. He has also been in Boston where he has been trying to raise funds for the organization.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Commencing the 5th and running to the 20th, another drive is being held under the auspices of the above association and nightly meetings are proposed at which Garvey and other leading lights in the U.N.I.A. will attack Prof. Dubois, Pickens, Chandler Owens and others who disagree with the Garvey methods.

At the meeting of the U.N.I.A. held at Liberty Hall on Sunday, the 4th instant, Marcus Garvey was one of the chief speakers. He stated that the French mandatory government had abolished slavery in West Africa and in Togaland, all through the influence and representation of the representatives of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at the League of Nation Sessions held at Geneva. Garvey then made some observations on the attacks which he claims have been made against the U.N.I.A. and stated that from now on for six months continuously throughout the length and breadth of America, the U.N.I.A. will wage a campaign to clean house within the race and get men of stability and character to lead the race to victory they desire.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The above organization is advertising a mass meeting which is to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday night, February 13, at which the principal speaker will be Marcus Garvey.

William Ferris will preside and William Sherrill will be another speaker.

Garvey's subject will be "The future of the Black and White Races--The Building up of Africa."

At Liberty Hall, New York, on Sunday night, February 11th, Marcus Garvey again addressed members of the U. N. I. A.

In the course of his speech Garvey said:

"I understand that James Weldon Johnson spoke this afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. and he told the fifty or sixty people who listened to him that the race problem is to be solved through art and literature; that we must study music, study art and literature, and when that is done the white people will soften their hearts toward us and will accept us on social equality. Weldon Johnson says that we must develop our singing, because by the spiritual singing of the race we will sing ourselves into the souls of the white people. I would like to see that negro with the rope around his neck trying to sing himself into the souls of five hundred white men who are determined to have him dead. Every sober-minded

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

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FEBRUARY 17, 19.

"and sensible man knows that that man is playing with the question. There is only one thing that is going to settle the question of race and that is power.

"I do not care how much money you have, I do not care how much art you know, how you can sing or how much philosophy you can quote or explain; until you get your big guns and explosive gas, the world takes no notice of and pays no attention to you. It is for the want of those things that other races are persecuted. It is for want of power that the Jew is driven around the world and the black man kicked and spat upon and spurned by everybody. It was for the want of art and literature that the Japanese was not respected eighty years ago, but it was for the want of big Japanese guns that could fire a little further than the other fellow's and when the Japanese invented such guns and brought them into play in the Russo-Japanese war and the whole world saw it. Then they changed their minds about the yellow man and the East."

*****Garvey then went on to say that the culture and learning of James Weldon Johnson and Du Bois did them no good south of the Mason-Dixon line and added:

"Therefore, if any or all of us become like Du Bois and Weldon Johnson, we see plainly the situation would not be helped one bit; but, if Du Bois or Johnson or Marcus Garvey represented a Government with about two hundred modern battleships, with about two hundred modern cruisers, with about five hundred dangerous submarines and with about two thousand airplanes of the latest model, believe me, we would walk into the White House even at midnight."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker at the Sunday evening celebration of the organization held on February 18th. He said in part:

"We have reached the point of our organized existence when individuals, rival movements and even governments are feeling the pressure of our activities. That so much is said and so much is written about the Universal Negro Improvement Association at this time is proof positive of the impression the movement is making on the observant minds of the world.....

"The stretching forth of Ethiopia's hand is not going to be an emotional or sentimental act. It is going to be a political achievement. The stretching forth of Ethiopia's hand is not going to be a religious act; it is going to be a political act, fought with the same determination as others have fought in days gone by for the salvation of their race and the permanent establishment of their nation.....

"Universal is not sentimental. It is not emotional. It is a practical effort on the part of 400,000,000 colored men and women to strike a blow for unity; to bring together and to unite what physical force they have to free themselves from the determination of

all other races and other peoples...."

The trial of Marcus Garvey and co-defendants has been set for Monday, February 26th.

The New Orleans Defense Fund has reached the sum of \$745.49 while Marcus Garvey's Defense Fund now totals \$7,329.27.

* * * * *

A meeting of the U.N.I.A. was held Friday evening, February 23rd at Carnegie Hall, 154 West 57th Street, New York, at which Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker. Garvey warned of a "great race riot" unless Negroes go back to their own State in Africa and acquire a feeling of race. "The Negroes cannot get the equality they want in this country under present conditions," he said, referring to the efforts of the rival Negro organization, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He further stated that a complete Provisional African Government has been created and the aid of the League of Nations is being solicited to establish it.

"Sir" William Ferris acted as chairman of the meeting and "Sir" William Sherrill who recently attended the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland on behalf of the U.N.I.A. also spoke.

A full report on this meeting will be submitted later.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At Liberty Hall, New York, Sunday night, February 25th, the Universal Negro Improvement Association held its usual meeting at which Marcus Garvey and William Sherrill were the principal speakers. Garvey spoke on the subject, "The Doctrine of White Supremacy." In the course of his remarks he took occasion to criticize William Jennings Bryan for the latter's reported statement to the effect that he, Bryan, was in hearty support of white control. Garvey spoke of the contrast between the sentiments of Bryan today and those that he expressed some years ago while on a visit to Panama.


Garvey spoke of the Ku Klux Klan, but did not go into details as to the reason for nor the result of his meeting with them in Atlanta last year. He referred to the meeting in the following words:

"When I interviewed the Ku Klux Klan last July some people purposely tried to form a wrong opinion and got the wrong idea of my intentions. My statements on the Ku Klux Klan were wickedly and maliciously misrepresented and misquoted by those who did not desire to speak the truth and see the truth as it is. Those of you who have paid careful attention to what I have said, those of you who have followed me carefully and minutely in all my expressions and in all my writings will recall my saying that the Ku Klux Klan was not only an organization, but the Ku Klux Klan was the spirit and greater America. Some could not understand me in my expression, but this I hope will convince them that the Ku Klux Klan is not an organization; the Ku Klux Klan is a spirit that,

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"has its existence in the souls and in the hearts and the breasts of ninety-nine per cent of white Americans. William Jennings Bryan is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but we find him standing for the principles of the Ku Klux Klan. He could have been the Imperial Wizard in the Klan for that matter; he could have been the Imperial Giant or Cyclops or what-not in the Klan, because the Klan's program is not beyond the statement of Mr. Bryan who could have been thrice President of the United States of America. *****

"More and more we are coming to find in America that the colored man's position is insecure and when I talk about the Ku Klux Klan I do so not because I have any interest in the Ku Klux Klan, but because I admire the Ku Klux Klan for its honesty of intention in expressing to the people what it means; and I have more regard for the Ku Klux Klan and I have more regard for Mr. Bryan than all the other white people in America, because they feel the same way out are not honest enough to tell us what they mean."




In the course of Garvey's speech he said:

"We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are determined to unite the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World to give expression to their own feeling. We are determined to unite the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World for the purpose of building a civilization of their own, and in that we desire to bring together the 15,000,000 of the United States, the 180,000,000 in the West Indies, Central and South America, and the 200,000,000 in Africa. We are looking toward political freedom on the continent of Africa, the land of our fathers."

Speaking of liberty, Garvey later said:

"The U.N.I.A. has made enough noise. Let the whole world know that the Negro is only asking them the opportunity to show of what metal and stuff he is made. We proved of what stuff we are made in France and Flanders and we are going to prove it more on the battlefields of Africa one of these fine days.

"You may think me a radical; you may think me strange, but what do you think, what do you expect? Liberty is not won by begging; it is not won by praying for it. It is won by fighting and some times dying. That is how we differ again from the other organizations; they believe in petitions and mass meetings; we believe in solid organization when ever you is ready to take one step, long march."



5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the above organization held March 4th at Liberty Hall, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker of the evening, his subject being "The Handwriting on the Wall." He said in part:

"I hold in my hand a New York newspaper with a press report of something that has happened in another part of the country, just in keeping with the prophecy of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of five years ago; just in keeping with the propaganda of this organization to let Negroes know that their future in America is one of racial insecurity for the fifteen million Negroes and their offspring.

"The difference between the Universal Negro Improvement Association and other organizations is, that we are endeavoring to peer through the future; to look down the future and try thereby to regulate ourselves for the good and well being of the race. Others look at things just as they are -- only for the present. It is said somewhere, 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' The Universal Negro Improvement Association is endeavoring through its vision to bring to the people of this country and to this Western World a picture of

the future, just what conditions are going to be, and just how we will fare under those conditions. We have been criticized severely and brutally for endeavoring to hold up this vision before the people, but at times certain things happen that call not so much for our impressing upon the people this vision, but through which the people themselves are the thing that we are endeavoring to point them to."

Carvey then read an article dated Caruthersville, Mo. March 2nd, which stated that a carefully organized campaign of intimidation has driven more than 2,000 Negro workers from the cotton fields of Southeastern Missouri within the last thirty days, and continued:

"We are reaching the point in American life where the white man no longer holds himself up as the master as during the slave days, and was satisfied to be master and let the Negro do the menial work; we have reached the point where the white man is not satisfied to be the capitalist of the nation, to be the industrial head, to be foreman of the gang and foreman of the workshop, but we are reaching the point in American life where the white man is competing with the colored man for the lowest and most menial job in the nation. The position that you and I occupied for 250 years in slavery, and for 75 years in freedom is now coveted by the white man who was once our master. I trust you will see the change of attitude..."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

There was recently held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at which as usual, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker.

In speaking of government, Garvey said:

"Government is that system of control carried out for the good of a people. In America, we have the government of the White man. Where he rules he makes laws, he dominates everything we see in all institutions. In England we have the Government of the Englishman; he controls from the throne to cleaning the streets of London. All in America, between cleaning snow and sitting in the White House belong to the white man."

He further said that ^{if} the members of his organization believe that one day the Negro would be President of the United States, or had a chance to be, his organization would join up with the National Association for the advancement of the Colored People, but, he said:

"We believe that between now and eternity that day will never come." He then added that since this was the case, it is a waste of time and energy for the present day Negro to fight for any such cause, but that the U.N.I.A. were determined to build a govern-

JOHN G. HUNTER

SPECIAL REPORT

MARCH 17, 1936.

Marcus Garvey is scheduled to speak under the auspices of the U.N.I.I. at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday, March 27th. Garvey has spent the past week making speeches at nearby points in New Jersey and has been accompanied by William Sherrill. Sherrill is "titular leader of American Negroes," and was one of the men who attended the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, Switzerland.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

The above individual was arrested on the 27th instant in New York City, charged with having filed a fraudulent income tax return for the year 1921. Garvey's return for that year showed a net and gross income of \$4,000 from which he claimed a \$1,400 exemption. It was charged in the complaint against him, however, that the government can prove he received during that period over \$7,900 from one source alone, i.e., as salary from the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

His case has been set for hearing on April 27th. Garvey was released on \$500.00 bond and was ordered by the Commissioner, at the request of the U.S. Attorney, to remain within the jurisdiction of the Southern District.

On the night of March 27th, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the U.N.I.A. at Carnegie Hall. The principal speakers beside Garvey were "Sir" William Sherill and "Sir" Robert Poston.

Garvey spoke to practically an empty house, for while the seating capacity of Carnegie Hall is approximately 2800, there were not 500 people in the entire house and the largest part of these occupied the second balcony where seats could be obtained for 25¢.

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

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MARCH 31, 1923.

Garvey had advertised that he would speak to white and colored citizens but the white citizens failed to put in an appearance. His speech, it could be seen, was calculated to appeal to such white citizens as may have attended, for he was extremely apologetic and he took pains to explain that the U.N.I.A. held no hatred against the whites and that they intended no harm toward that race in their activities. The balance of his speech was the usual "Back to Africa Propaganda."

190-1781-6

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

APRIL 7, 1923.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

The trial of Marcus Garvey and others, which was on the calendar for the 2nd inst., was postponed until the 10th at which time it will be decided whether the case will go to trial on the 16th inst., the date depending on whether or not a judge will be available at that time.

Marcus Garvey was recently interviewed by the Associated Press and was told of a dispatch from London which stated that "Drum talk" was held largely responsible for ever increasing agitation among the Negroes of Africa. Garvey told the reporter that the tribesmen of Africa realized that they could not cope with scientific warfare and he, therefore, looked for no sudden uprisings. He added that agents of his association (U.N.I.A.) had gone to Africa, eager to impart to their fellow Negroes the education which they had received, but that propaganda work had been prevented and "then the agents turned back to 'drum talk', centuries old. By staccato notes of the drum, educational messages are conveyed rapidly and for great distances from tribe to tribe." Garvey said his agents had enlarged the "drum codes" to such an extent that sending of long messages was now possible.

Later in the course of a speech made at Liberty Hall at the Sunday night meeting of the U.N.I.A., in discussing the same matter, Garvey said:

"Our curious friends, as usual, when they get news of that sort, hurried to interview me to find out how much we have over them in this wireless business, as if I was so crazy to give them the information that they want, which they will never get. There are many things that are going to happen that will surprise them when one of these days."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey addressed the members of the above organization on Sunday night, April 15th and promised his followers that the next convention of the U.N.I.A. will be held on the Continent of Africa. He also advised those of a scientific or mechanical ability to go to Africa at this time. His speech in part follows:

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association has started to open the eyes of the native Africans, and although you have done this wonderful work without appreciating it, we have brought the Africans to the point where they are hiding many things from the exploiter that will be known to us later on. Thank God the Universal Negro Improvement Association has covered the entire continent, and we have reached the point where we can trust those natives to hold the fort until we arrive. And this I am appealing to the scientific intelligence of the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and especially to Liberty Hall. We want men of scientific and mechanical skill for service in Africa; and, starting from next month, I am going to advise every Negro of scientific and mechanical ability who can find a thousand dollars to take his flight to Africa. I have personally encouraged already nearly fifty men to go to

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SPECIAL REPORT

APRIL 21, 1923.

go to Africa within the last two months. Two days ago the last one sailed. I do not want anybody to go to Africa at the present time that has no money and has no scientific skill because we are not ready for you there yet; but we want men of scientific and mechanical skill - mining engineers, mechanical engineers, civil engineers and chemists - to go to Africa now because in another ten or twenty years you will be the John D. Rockefellers and Andrew Carnegies of Africa. So that we are going to advance a program in another sixty days which will cover the great African program, and, as we have said already, the next great convention - the convention of 1924 - will be held on the continent of Africa."

5. RADICAL ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

On Sunday night, April 23rd, at Liberty Hall, the above organization held its usual weekly meeting, the principal speaker of the evening being Marcus Garvey.

Garvey discussed the affairs of the organization and said that those who opposed it were people of little vision. He told his hearers that the Universal Negro Improvement Association was stronger than all governments because a spiritual force had been planted in the hearts of the people and that when the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World can summon enough courage, the whole world would fall before them. He stated that the organization is rapidly becoming more united and that Lord Robert Cecil's visit to this country while ostensibly to talk on the League of Nations, was in fact for the purpose of learning the strength of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He closed his speech by quoting the words of Patrick Henry, "Give us Liberty or Give us Death."

Garvey has been making a tour in the South and Expects to travel in the Middle West within the next few weeks.

The Marcus Garvey Defense Fund has reached a total of \$7,573.91.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

Marcus Garvey made a statement on the 9th inst. that the Fourth Annual Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association will be held next year in Liberia instead of this year in August in New York as originally planned.

Garvey's plans include leaving for Africa with a boat load of negroes from the United States and South America.

Garvey's trial is set for the 16 inst. before Judge Julian Mack.

At the meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association held on Sunday night, May 6th, Marcus Garvey was the principal speaker.

He told his audience that because of the economic situation, the Negro would have to go back to Africa in order to solve his own problem and added:

"We are at the present time between two fires; we are between hell and the powder house; we are between the devil and the deep sea. Whilst they do not want us in America - whilst they are laying their plans and traps to starve us out ultimately in the next fifty years, on the other hand, we have perfidious Britain, we have France, Italy, Belgium and Portugal, determined to hold every inch of Africa that they have robbed from our fathers - to hold Africa, the land that

you and I claim as our legal heritage."

Later on in his speech, in discussing the situation in the United States, he said:

"The white man in America has realized that the Negro problem in America can only be solved in an economic way and industrially. That is why no Negro industry can stand; that is why every big Negro movement cannot stand, because they realize that if you can support yourselves, the trouble will be eternal, but so long as we are depending upon someone else for our bread and butter they can starve you and you will die. The solution of the problem will be purely an economic one. The white man has already laid that down as the plan by which he is going to solve this America race problem and that is by starving the Negro. I mean by that, that in a short while when they lift this emigration ban - and they are going to do it because the great organizations that are looking for white supremacy are behind them - the industrial captains are behind them - and in a short while that they are going to open the flood gates of emigration again, which means that they are going to dump millions of cheap white European laborers in this country, and it means that the Negro's occupation will be gone; it will mean that you can not get a job and if you can not get money, you can not buy bread and if you can not buy bread you will starve and if you starve you will die and the problem will be solved."

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The usual Sunday evening meeting of the U.N.I.A. took place at Liberty Hall on the 20th instant, and Marcus Garvey was, as usual, the principal speaker. He indulged in a tirade against the negroes whom he called "the traitors of the race," and also discussed certain phases of the coming trial. In the course of his remarks he said:

"They may destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association in America; they may destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association in the West Indies. If Garvey should die or if Garvey should be imprisoned, let them know it will be only the beginning of the work in Africa. The Negro is in no mood to be pampered with now. The Negro who died on Flanders Field, the Negro

who died in Mesopotamia, is the same who is willing to do his part towards his race if it means dying in the attempt to put the program over." ----- What Garvey cannot do in person, we are going to do otherwise, and as I said, we are not counting so much on the Western World because the Negro in contact with the White man's civilization is practically useless and helpless; he has imbibed the poison of the white man's civilization and he is practically half dead. If my work had not gone beyond the border of the Western World, then I would have been disturbed, but, thank God, all Africa is awake.... East Africa, North Africa, South Africa, West Africa - thank God, they have all caught the principles and propaganda of the Universal Negro Improvement Association; therefore, our work of five years has not been in vain."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The Marcus Garvey trial, which has been in progress throughout the entire week in the Federal Court, was adjourned on Friday the 1st instant until Monday, June 4th:

The government closed its case on the 1st and when Garvey was asked by Judge Mack how many witnesses he expected to call he replied that he thought the number would be forty. Owing to the fact that Garvey, having dismissed his counsel, is conducting his own defense, the trial has taken up more time than was expected. Garvey has wasted so much time in endeavoring to cross-examine the government witnesses that Judge Mack has threatened to hold night sessions in order to expedite matters.

Garvey is using his publication the Negro world to spread his propaganda against "the enemy," which is the term he uses to designate all those Negroes who are not members of the U.N.I.A. He insists that the principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are on trial.

At Liberty Hall on Sunday night, May 28th, Garvey spoke at the weekly meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and told his audience that he did not wish anyone to get

into trouble on his account as he was able to take care of himself. This no doubt had reference to the arrest last week on a charge of contempt of court of one of Carvey's supporters who intimidated a government witness and was sentenced to two months imprisonment. In his speech he said in part:

"I was very pleased after reading a copy of an African paper some time last week to observe the new spirit - the new confidence of Africa. The same kind of propaganda that has been used here to demoralize you within the last nineteen months, to get you to turn against me and the Association, is the same kind of propaganda the British, French and Italians have used for the same period of time; - - - - The ancient enemy has played his game for three hundred years; he has played it so long until he has been completely found out and there is nothing he can now do to deceive Negroes that Negroes don't know about."

JOSEPH C. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

JUNE 9, 1923.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

The trial of Marcus Carvey has been making slow progress during the current period, owing to the fact that notwithstanding frequent suggestions from Judge Mack, Carvey insists on taking his time in the examination of witnesses and going over the same ground a number of times.

He is attempting to becloud the issue and appeal to race prejudice, and is attempting to create the impression that he is not receiving a fair trial when, as a matter of fact, and as he has been more than once reminded by Judge Mack, he has been allowed a great deal more latitude than would have been granted the average attorney. In the examination of one witness he made a slighting reference to the Zion movement, in which Judge Mack is one of the leading figures, and, by inference, said that if the Zion movement and not the Universal Negro Improvement Association had figured in this trial the result would probably be different. It is now thought that, notwithstanding Garvey's dilatory methods, the trial may go to the jury in the early part of next week providing Judge Mack does not in the meantime call for a postponement for a few days as he is expected to be in Chicago toward the latter end of the present week.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESMARCUS GARVEY

The current week up to Friday, the 15th instant was taken up by Marcus Garvey in examination of witnesses in his defense. Counsel for Garvey's co-defendants, completed their summation on the 14th instant.

Garvey took the stand in his own defense on the 14th inst. and in the course of examination by Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck, claimed he was the helpless victim of unscrupulous persons inside and outside the Black Star Line from the first time he undertook to establish Negro fleet. He also claimed that an attempt has been made on his life at the instance of Assistant County District Attorney Kilroe, who, Garvey claimed, sent a man named Tyler to shoot him.

The government withdrew three of the counts in the indictment against Garvey on the 14th instant as they were based on evidence of witnesses who either could not be found or could not be induced to testify.

In the course of his examination, by Mr. Mattuck, Garvey stated that he owned about 270 shares of Black Star Line stock, \$5,000 in bonds of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and had a balance in the bank of \$60.00.

On the 15th instant Garvey summed up for the defense and attempted in the course of his remarks to besmirch the character of practically every one of the government witnesses and all of his co-defendants with the exception of George Tobias, Treasurer of the Black Star Line, whom he said he thought was honest.

On the afternoon of the same day Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck summed up for the government after which Judge Mack ordered a recess taken until Monday morning, the 18th instant at which time he will charge the jury.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.

Cyril Briggs who now resides at 213 West 135th Str., is still active as head of the above organization and has made the statement that it is in better shape than it has ever been.

He stated that the Brotherhood intended to start a chain of stores which will be run under the co-operative plan and in order to raise money for the campaign, stock will be sold to members only at \$25.00 a share. The plan is to operate 25 stores in different cities throughout the country where there is a negro settlement. Briggs further stated that after the chain of stores were in operation, the organization intends to start a negro bank.

Among the aims and objects of the African Blood Brotherhood are the following:

- 1 - "To gain for Negro labor a higher rate of compensation and to prevent capitalist exploitation and the oppression of the workers of the race.
- 2 - "To establish a true rapprochement and fellowship within the darker races and with the truly class-conscious white workers."

The Brotherhood also has what it terms "The Crusader Service" for the dissemination to the Negro press of the facts and conditions of events in the sphere of organized labor; reports of labor changes and increasingly the enlightened attitude towards the colored worker, and sends out news of general race-interest interpreted from the working class point of view."

Briggs claims that this service is mailed twice each week and is used regularly by over one hundred Negro papers.

Otto Huiswood, who is known to be one of the Negro members of the Communist Party and who is said to have visited Soviet Russia some time ago, is a national organizer of the African Blood Brotherhood and a member of its Supreme Council. He recently returned to New York after an organizing trip on behalf of the organization to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago and several other cities.

Chandler Owen, who has long been known as an active Negro Socialist, having been the nominee of that party for office on several occasions, and who with A. Phillip Randolph has been editor of The Messenger Magazine, has left New York and located in Los Angeles, Calif.

From all accounts Owen appears to have renounced his Socialistic ideas as he is President of the California Development Company with offices at 1201-1/2 Central Avenue, Los Angeles. The company of which Owen is President, it is said will deal primarily with real estate and development projects. and is said to have already purchased a 12,000 acre piece of property. The company, it is understood, has announced that it will provide for the locating of homes for negroes from the South in Los Angeles.

190-1781-6

JOSEPH C. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

SEPT. 8, 1923.

Cyril Briggs is devoting all his attention to the affairs of the African Blood Brotherhood and "The Crusader Service". He is being assisted in the latter work by Otto Luiswood, another Negro Communist and they have been promised a mimeographing machine by Allison of the Workers' Party, which has moved its headquarters to Chicago.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril Briggs who is the prime mover in the above organization, issued during the current period the "Monthly Bulletin," which was sent to the membership of the Brotherhood. In the bulletin he stated that a sick and death benefit fund would be established in the near future and he also laid particular stress on the proposed establishment of a number of co-operative stores under the supervision of the African Blood Brotherhood.

It is understood from a confidential source that Post Kenelek of the Brotherhood which has its headquarters at 149 West 136th Street has a membership of 8722, included in which are about 2,000 women. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that practically all of these members are paid up to date in dues, the organization seems to be short of funds as the overhead expenses seem to be quite large.

Briggs has made the statement that the Brotherhood had "three thousand quick-action members whom he could call upon at any time and who would respond quickly." The next meeting of Post Kenelek is expected to take place within a few days when a campaign for increased membership will be instituted.

JOSEPH C. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT

SEPT. 22, 1956

AMERICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

April 1956 has made the statement that the next summer

JOSEPH W. SWANER

SPECIAL REPORT

SEPT. 22, 1941.

has seen a marked increase in membership of the African Blood Brotherhood and that children should become members and all posts should attend to the work of organizing bodies of Tiger Scouts whose ages should range from ten to eighteen and whose monthly dues in the organization are to be five cents.

Cyril Briggs is paying practically all of his attention to the formation of a sick benefit and death fund for the A. B. B., but does not seem to have made much progress up to the present.

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

The African Blood Brotherhood has not been active during the week as a scheduled meeting had to be called off because of the illness of Grace Campbell, one of the prime movers in the organization.

Cyril Briggs is still busy in an endeavor to put into operation his co-operative store scheme, but appears to lack sufficient money to start it. Briggs is still getting out the "Crusader Service" and the issue marked for release on September 24th states that Claude McKay, the negro poet and radical, is at present in Germany for the Crusader Service and that he will write his impressions and lecture on his return to this country.

In the issue above referred to, Briggs quotes a letter purporting to have been written by Leon Trotsky to McKay on the negro question. The letter in part reads as follows:

"The colored workers themselves must offer resistance against being so employed. Their eyes must be opened so that they realize when they help French imperialism to subjugate Europe they are helping to subjugate themselves, in that they are supporting the domination of French in the African and other colonies. *****

"In North America the matter is further complicated by the abominable obtuseness and caste resumption of the privileged upper strata of the working class itself, who refuse to recognize their fellow workers and fighting comrades in the negroes. Compers' policy is founded on the exploitation of such despicable prejudices and is at the present time the most effective guarantee for the successful subjugation of white and colored workers alike. The fight against this policy must be taken up from different sides, and conducted on various lines. One of the most important branches of this conflict consists in enlightening the proletarian consciousness by awakening the feeling of human dignity, and of revolutionary protest, amongst the black slaves of American capital. As stated above, this work can only be carried out by self-sacrificing and politically educated revolutionary negroes.

"What forms of organization are most suitable for the movement among the American negroes, it is difficult for me to say, as I am insufficiently informed regarding the concrete conditions and possibilities. But the forms of organization will be found, as soon as there is sufficient will to action.

"With communist greetings,

L. TROTSKY."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

On Sunday night, September 30th, Marcus Garvey at Liberty Hall made a farewell announcement to members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association on the eve of his departure on a four weeks' vacation trip during which he will travel to the Pacific coast. Upwards of three thousand people were present in the Hall and Garvey was greeted with much enthusiasm. During the course of the evening a contribution from each of those present was asked toward a "vacation fund" which was raised and presented to Garvey to defray the expenses of his trip.

Garvey was the principal speaker of the evening, his subject being "Blasting the Way." He said, that he had just returned from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland where he had visited the branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association which had helped largely in raising the money for his sail. He stated, that in Philadelphia when he spoke, the Association had to use a fighting club as that was the only place large enough to accommodate the crowds and that in Cleveland, four thousand people were turned away.

Among other things, Garvey said:

"I have three choices to make in life; the choices are heaven, hell and the jail. Now, anyone of these three that it takes to emancipate four hundred million negroes and redeem a lost country I am

JOSEPH G. TUCKER

SPECIAL REPORT.

Oct. 4, 1910.

"going to do and nobody will make any mistake about it. *****

"Well, among the four hundred million of us all of us are surely not cowards and surely some of us are made up of the stuff of the fellows who have had the courage to bare their breast in the cause of human liberty as was done in the Spanish-American War, as was done in the Revolutionary War and as was done in France and Flanders. These are the people and that is the sentiment that we are developing in the Universal Negro Improvement Association and we are serious about it. I know what I am talking about. You who sit down in Liberty Hall cannot imagine the strength of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. You cannot imagine what you have done. Believe me, you have done more in the 20th century in bringing men together with the consciousness of his determination for service than has been done by any other race for the last three hundred years. Why, you do not know what you have done. You have set the world on tiptoe, looking for what? Looking for the march of four hundred million negroes. There is no statesman in Europe who sleeps easily and quiescently at this time, because at any moment they are listening for the tramp of four hundred million black men. And one of these days they will not be disappointed. I just want you to think about that. We are gauging the negro as a human being and we are saying that we are not going to take anything in the world less than what other human beings are gathering from the world. That is really what we mean and if other people, white or yellow, think we mean anything else, then they have a big thought coming after that, because we mean

JOHN S. TOSKI

SPECIAL AGENT

OCT. 6, 1928.

"Nothing else than that. We mean that we are going to ask for, demand
an , if needs be, fight for the things that we believe are ours. And
there is no secret about it: there is nothing to hide about it. We are
fair and honest to the world.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

Marcus Garvey, according to the "Negro World" of the 20th inst., is at present in Los Angeles, California, from which place he probably wired a front page editorial to the "Negro World," dated from

Los Angeles, October 16th.

Garvey, notwithstanding his periodical protestations that he is not stirring up racial hatred, states in the editorial above referred to under the caption "Hunting for Trouble," that certain European nations have been abusing the negroes. Part of the editorial reads as follows:

"What right have France, England, Italy, Belgium, Spain and Portugal to be in Africa. These European robbers and plunderers are still on the path to war and rumors of wars. They are still hunting for trouble and, by God, they will get it!"

Later on in the same editorial, Garvey says:

"Again I say, Europe is crazy, if they think that four hundred million black men and five hundred million yellow and brown people are going to allow them another quarter century of headway to steal and plunder in the name of Christ. Lloyd George would do well to tell his people to stop fooling themselves about the 'guardianship of native peoples.' These native peoples know them to be a bunch of sharks, plunderers and gospel grinders and we have all lost confidence in you. You have sold Christ beyond the redemption of your own souls and we have purchased him with the hope of light, truth and justice."

Garvey's letter purports to have been based upon a despatch from Paris dated October 8th in which it is stated that three hundred native riflemen attacked a platoon of sixty French camel troops near Timbuctoo, annihilating the whole detachment after a seven hour battle.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The above organization held a special meeting at Liberty Hall on the evening of November 8th, on which date Marcus Garvey returned to New York from the west. There were about 3,000 people present and an admission fee of fifty cents was charged.

William L. Sherrill, acted as chairman of the meeting, and spoke briefly of what the organization is doing and what it stands for.

R. I. Poston also spoke briefly, stating that the U.N.I.A. is the greatest Negro organization today and that he had met a great many so-called leaders, but Marcus Garvey was the only one he had any confidence in.

Marcus Garvey, the principal speaker of the evening, spoke of his trip through the Middle and Far West, and criticized the manner in which the Negroes are being treated throughout the country. He stated that while in Washington, D.C. he had spoken to an audience of more than 2,000 people, not only Negroes but of white people, and among those in the audience were United States Senators and members of the House, who were desirous of learning something concerning the U.N.I.A.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESAFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril V. Briggs, the prime mover of the above organization and the sole head of the "Crusader Service," recently mailed 750 of the Service Bulletins throughout the country. He made the statement that he had received a letter from the General Secretary of the Miners' Union, in which he was informed that the secretary would mail him a list of the secretaries of the various units composing the union and it is known that Briggs intends to circularize these unions in order to further disseminate his anti-white propaganda.

2. INDIVIDUALSCHANDLER OWEN

It has been learned that the above individual is back in New York after having made a trip to Los Angeles on a speaking tour. It was previously reported that Owen had engaged in the real estate business in that city, but he denied it, saying that the report was spread as a result of Garvey propaganda.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESAFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril Briggs, the executive head of this organization, outside of sending out his Crusader Service, is also disseminating considerable literature on the Co-operative Movement, which he is strongly advocating amongst the members of the Brotherhood. He is also calling on labor unions in an endeavor to enlist their support for his organization.

EDDIE G. TOLSON

SPECIAL AGENT () DEC. 1, 1955.

In a circular letter recently sent out by Briggs, he claims that the present membership of the African Blood Brotherhood is over 50,000, but these figures are unquestionably very much larger than the actual membership. In this letter he refers his reader to page 390 of the World Almanac for 1925 in which the Brotherhood is credited with 50,000 members, but as these figures were no doubt supplied by Briggs himself, little dependence can be placed upon them.

On the reverse side of the letter referred to appears the following:

“TOWARD REALIZATION OF A UNITED NEGRO FRONT
Concordat Signed by Six Leading Civil Rights

Organizations.

“We, the undersigned representatives of the follow-

ing organizations:

The African Blood Brotherhood.

The Friends of Negro Freedom,

The National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People,

The National Equal Rights League,

The National Race Congress,

The International Uplift League,

assembled in conference in New York City, March 23-24, 1925.

Knowing the strength of the forces opposed to justice and fair play for Americans of African descent, realize that those forces must be met by the closest co-operation and the most harmonious relationship possible among all the agencies working for the civil and citizenship rights of Negro Americans.

In order to secure the most effective action and the greatest results, we must guard against the slightest loss of energy from frictions and antagonisms. While each organization should reserve to itself its full autonomy and the use of its own best judgment as to the manner of carrying forward its aims and work, we should not allow any differences, either of opinions or methods, to bind us to the fact that we are all striving for one great common goal.

We deplore as harmful and injurious to the best common interests any attitude which implies that loyalty to any one

of these organizations necessitates antagonism toward any of the others, or that membership in one in any way precludes membership and active interest in the others.

IT IS THEREFORE, the sense of this conference that we, the representatives of the above named organizations take active steps to bring about a closer relationship, both in action and in feeling; and

That in the undertakings of these various organizations the cordial support of all shall be given; and

That upon great fundamental principles for which we all stand there shall be the greatest possible correlation and concentration of all our forces, that we may present to the common enemy a united front and inspire in the whole race united action.

For the Conference:

(Signed)

W.A. Domingo;
THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.

George J. Schuyler,
THE FRIENDS OF NEGRO FREEDOM.

James Weldon Johnson,
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED
PEOPLE.

Wm. Monroe Trotter,
THE NATIONAL EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Kelly Miller,
THE NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS.

D. N. M. Campbell,
THE INTERNATIONAL UPLIGHT LEAGUE.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESAFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cyril Briggs, Executive Head of the African Blood Brotherhood has been active recently amongst the labor unions, whom he has been endeavoring to interest in the African Blood Brotherhood Movement. He claims that several of the unions, whose names he does not mention, have offered to give him all the assistance possible.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey delivered a lecture before an audience of 800 Negroes at Kismet Temple, Nostrand Avenue and Herkimer Str., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th instant. Garvey's remarks aroused the audience to great enthusiasm and he was continuously interrupted by applause. In the course of his speech Garvey said:

"The year of 1924 is going to be a big year for the black man. We have a lot of things up our sleeves and we are going to spring them in 1924. Next month one of the biggest steamers afloat is going to carry the first load of black men to Africa where

they will have a nation of their own. It has taken time for our movement to grow, but now the time is near. When the United States was formed the people had to wait a long time for such a man as George Washington. Now we have George Washingtons by the hundred. A great many men have withdrawn from our cause, because it did not move rapidly enough to suit them. They thought that a nation could be born overnight and that the whole thing could be done in a week.

Garvey then announced that an ambassador, representing the Negro race had recently been officially recognized by the Government of France and that an ambassador would soon be sent to England where he will receive the same cordial reception that was accorded the ambassador to France. He then added:

"We will get the support of the entire world, because what it takes to sway the heads of nations, the Negro of today has."

After stating that a Commission of Negroes would sail the following day for the purpose of interesting European Nations in the recognition of the new nation, and informing his audience that Africa, with all her wealth, rightfully belongs to the Negroes, Garvey said:

"If gold is good for the White men, it is good for the Black man. This also applies to diamond mines and oil lands, and if the White man does not want to give the black man what is rightfully his, the black man is strong enough to make the

White man drink the oil."

"The White man is not going to give us all these things. We are strong enough and we will take them. It is natural that he will not want to give them to us without a struggle. You, yourselves, would not want to give away the things you have. You would be a damned fool if you did. But we are going to take what is rightfully ours. The white man has got to keep his hands off. If he doesn't, there is going to be trouble and a hell of a lot of trouble at that."

After declaring that the separation of the White and Black Races was a social and economic necessity, Garvey stated:

"The law and the Constitution of any country does not affect or protect the minority faction. For this reason we must take ourselves away. If I were a White man, I would be certain that no Black man came into my house. But, since I am a Black man, I am going to be just as certain that no White man will enter my house. The Negroe of today has assumed culture, and after a man has taken on culture, you cannot send him back. He must be permitted to go ahead. Two intellectual Races, such as now exist in this country cannot continue to exist. Since we are so much in the minority, it is up to us go to the country that belongs to us. The Negro in his present mood is a dangerous man. We must organize and take that part of the world that belongs to us, redeem the land of our fathers. Leave America to the Americans and the Ku Kluxers.

lines, and the mercantile establishments have engaged a large number of workers during the last month.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Delegation of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to Africa and Europe, sailed from New York on Tuesday, Dec. 11th on the Fabre Line Steamship Britannia. The delegation consisted of "Sir" Robert L. Poston, Secretary-General of the U.N.I.A., chairman, "Lady" Henrietta Vinton Davis, 4th Assistant President-General of the U.N.I.A. and Milton Van Lowe, an attorney of Detroit, Mich., secretary.

On the 10th instant a farewell mass meeting was held at Liberty Hall at which Marcus Garvey presided.

The usual Sunday evening meeting was held on the 16th instant, the principal speaker again being Marcus Garvey. Garvey's subject was "The Gradual Evolution of the Masses," and after paying his respects to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he warned his hearers of a terrible economic and industrial reaction which would take place in the United States after the European situation had been settled. On this latter subject, he said:

"The European has been fighting for the last five or six years to settle down, and when Europe settles down, you may look for a terrible economic and industrial reaction in the United States of

America - a reaction that is going to throw out of employment millions of men. Bear that in mind. And when that time comes, the first group to suffer is the group that you and I represent.

"Before me I have a picture of horror - a terrible picture when it comes, to the Negro, as soon as this adjustment takes place.....I can see absolutely nothing but sorrow ahead of us except we make some desperate effort to prepare now as we have not prepared in the past. We have not prepared; we have not hearkened to the warning which came to us through the leadership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association five years ago.

"I have before me a picture of horror I cannot explain; but if you can contemplate a community of hungry men and women; if you can contemplate what hungry men will do, then you will have the picture before you. If you can contemplate what hungry communities like Chicago will mean among Negroes, what hungry communities like New York and Philadelphia will mean, where no man's life will be safe when that hungry man is at large - you understand what I mean - the fellow in the alleyway, the fellow breaking into your home at midnight, the fellow around the corner with a blackjack or a razor or some deadly instrument, lying in wait for somebody. If you can picture what hungry men will do under such circumstances, you will realize what I am talking about.

Garvey then advised his audience to save as much as they can and to hold on to their jobs as long as they can "because a terrible day is in store for us in this country." He then added:

"If Europe settles down tomorrow morning; that day begins. Watching the signs of the time, you will find that the statesmen of the world, including the statesmen of this country are making every effort to settle normally the affairs of the world and in the normal settlement of affairs, you and I will be pushed back into the gutter and kept there probably until we die, except we have a program of relief for ourselves. Don't think this white man is always going to provide for you. He has provided for you in the past because he could not do otherwise."

In closing, Garvey pointed out that the salvation of the colored race rested with the Universal Negro Improvement Association and that he wanted them to realize their responsibility.

"Sir" James O'Lealey, another speaker told the audience that when the claim was made that the Negroes are causing the government to change their policies against the subject race, it was no idle boast and that this could be prevented if a study were made of the utterances of the statesmen of the colonizing powers, chiefly Great Britain, France and Italy. O'Lealey then quoted from

a recent speech of Lord Birkenhead, a prominent British statesman as follows:

"The world continues to offer glittering opportunities to those who have stout arms and sharp swords, and it is therefore extremely improbable that the experience of future nations will differ in any material respect from that which has been since the twilight of the human race. It is for us, therefore, to prove in our history, to prove ourselves a military people, to abstain as has been our habit from provocations, but to maintain in our own hands adequate means for our own protection and so equipped to march with head erect and bright eyes along the road to our imperial destiny."

He then pointed out that in the face of such a dictum, it was foolhardy for the Negro to rely on prayer, Sunday schools and churches; that only one thing in the world would give the Negro what he needed and that was force; political force; financial force and military force. He said it was silly to sit supinely by and expect the white man to perfect a civilization for the Negro and that in the next fifty or sixty years the white man would be so busy solving his own economical problem that he would not be able to take any thought of the Negro. He said the Negro would be the first to feel the economic pinch and Marcus Garvey was pointing the Negro to a great and glorious country and bidding them to carve out their own destiny.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At the Sunday evening meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association held at Liberty Hall on the 6th instant, the principal speaker, as usual, was Marcus Garvey. Garvey took as his subject, "The Struggle for Power," and aside from his customary attack on DuBois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he sharply criticized Congressman Dyer, the father of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, whom he charged with bad faith in that he, Mr. Dyer, knew that his anti-Lynching Bill would never become a law and that he was merely playing politics in introducing it into Congress because a large percentage of his constituents in Missouri are Negroes.

Garvey followed his usual method in stirring up race hatred. In part of his speech he said:

"We don't hate the white men. We regard and respect the white men as we respect and regard all humanity, but we have reached the point where we are not going to allow any white men or yellow men or red men, to fool us, as they had done for hundreds of years and making us their footstools. We have reached that conclusion because we have discovered ourselves in a soulless, heartless, material

world.

"I understand that Congressman Dyer was around this neighborhood in New York today, talking about his Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I want to say this frankly and openly, that any measure that would render assistance and protection to the Negro is heartily endorsed by the sacred world-wide membership of the U.N.I. A. We are for every measure that seeks to bestow benefit or advantage upon this race of ours, but we are against hypocrisy whether it comes from the public or any liar moving around trying to deceive the Negro race. Mr. Dyer knows that he does not mean anything about the Dyer anti-Lynching Bill. He does not mean it any more than the devil means to make it comfortable for a sinner when they come to their region. Mr. Dyer knows that he is but playing the trick his race has played for centuries - trying to introduce the same camouflage, the same hypocrisy, the same subterfuge as Livingston conveyed to Africa - as the missionaries took to Africa, India and to Asia.....

"In the very congressional district that he comes from - and that is not the heart of the South now, that is just St. Louis, a Negro cannot drink a soda in a white drug store, a Negro cannot eat a meal in a white restaurant. Mr. Dyer has come all the way to New York to tell us about the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and to prove how much he loves the colored folks. Brother, love

commences at home. Charity begins at home. If he had no love for the Negroes of St. Louis, by God, he could have no love for the Negroes in Mississippi."

Garvey then went on to say that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were using the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill as a pretext for collecting additional funds. Later on in his speech, Garvey said:

"I repeat what I said a while ago. There is no justice but strength; there is no justice but power. Negroes, if you have sense and want justice, get power, get it quick, get it anyhow. When you shall have gotten power on your side, there will be no more need for Dyer to come to Harlem or go anywhere else and talk about a Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Your aeroplanes hovering over cities will talk for you. Your submarines sailing under the seas will tell your messages. When you get to think in terms of modern thought, which is based upon racial consciousness, racial self-preservation and racial self-protection, then you will be on the right track to redeeming yourselves, redeeming your race and redeeming your country."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

At a mass meeting held at Liberty Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, January 20th, Dr. Richard Hilton Tobitt was appointed by Marcus Garvey as "Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London." Tobitt was previously "knighted" as "Sir Richard," and admitted as "Knight-Commander of the Sublime Order of the Nile." This makes the second ambassador sent abroad by the association, the first being Gene Joseph Adam who is the ambassador to France and lives in Paris.

After pointing out to the audience that because of the Labor Government in Great Britain at present, the time seemed propitious for sending an ambassador, Garvey said:

"Our Ambassador will be charged to carry out certain instructions, Among them will be the seeing to the presentation before the British Parliament of a petition similar to the petition that we are now signing in the United States of America to be presented to the Congress and to the President asking for friendly co-operation in carrying out our nationalist program for Africa. As we are signing in the United States of America a petition with six million names to be presented to the Congress, asking the American Government to treat with favor the plan of this association during 1924, so all the

Negroes within the British Empire are to sign a petition that will be presented to the British Parliament asking for similar co-operation.

At another meeting held on the evening of the same day, Garvey again spoke and in the course of his remarks stated that a certain white man had said in discussing the possibilities open for the Negro in the United States:

"Yes, the Negro may find an existence alongside of the white man in America for another generation or two, providing he keeps his place."

Garvey then added that so long as the Negro would confine himself to menial or trade positions, he might get along for another generation or two, "but if he attempts to put on airs and to desire a place in government, it is going to end in a bloody conflict to his detriment."

Further on in his speech Garvey said:

"Do you know what the white man has done? The white man has killed the Indian so as to get this country. Negroes, do you think he loves you better than he loves the Indian? If he killed the Indian, what will he do to us? He will send us to Hell, and further than Hell, if we come in competition with him for his country, which he has shed his blood for, and which he has sacrificed and died for."

NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIAL REPORT

FEB. 2, 1934.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Carvey sent the following cablegrams to Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier and Phillip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, complimenting them on their elevation to their new positions. He also sent a cablegram to Russia upon the death of Lenin which reads as follows:

"Hon. Ramsay MacDonald,

British Premier, 10 Downing Street, London:

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, representing the four hundred million Negroes of the world sends you greetings on the triumph of labor in Great Britain and on your elevation to the Premiership of the nation. As Negroes fighting for our independence and a nation of our own in our motherland Africa, we shall look to your meritorious party for help and consideration. May you live long to administer the affairs of your country."

MARCUS CARVEY,

President-General, Universal Negro Improvement Association and Provisional President of Africa."

NEW YORK, N.Y.

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January 24th, 1924.

"Phillip Snowden,

Chancellor of the Exchequer,

10 Downing Street, London.

"Please accept the congratulations of the four hundred million Negroes of the world for the triumph of labor in England and your elevation to the Exchequer's Chancellor. The Universal Negro Improvement Association looks to you and your party as friends of the Negro race in their fight for national independence in Africa. Long live the new chancellor.

Marcus Garvey."

January 25th, 1924.

"All Soviet Congress,

Moscow:

"Please accept the deep sorrow and condolence of the four hundred million Negroes of the world over the death of Nikolai Lenin, and the irreparable loss of the Russian people. To us Lenin was one of the world's greatest benefactors. Long life to the Soviet Government of Russia.

Marcus Garvey."

At the Sunday night meeting held at Liberty Hall on the 27th ult., Marcus Garvey was the leading speaker, taking as his subject, "The Passing of Russia's Great Man." He said in part:

"Somewhere in Moscow today was lowered into a grave the body, the mortal remains of one of Russia's greatest men, one of the world's greatest characters and probably the greatest man in the world between 1917 and the hour of 1924 when he breathed his last and took his flight from this world. Some people, the privileged class and their representatives, speak of Lenin in terms not very complimentary. They call him names not calculated to enhance his standing among the unthinking peoples of the world. But they say these things of him as they said them of Christ who came nearly two thousand years ago to spiritually reform the world. It was Lenin who in disguise about five years ago marched up to a certain building in Russia, even though they were looking for him and searching for him - this man whom they regarded as a traitor, as a disrupter of the peace and a revolutionist, marched into a gathering of his compatriots and in a few words declared for the freedom of the New Russia. And at that hour the revolution that we read of took out of the hands of the privileged class the destiny of Russia's government, the destiny of Russia's people. For over five years Lenin and Trotsky were able to hold the Russian peasantry together and estab-

lish for the first time in modern days a social democratic government, a government wherein the people ruled:.....

".....We mourn with Russia over the death of this great man. We mourn with the proletariat of the world for the demise of the world's greatest leader. And, as it is customary with us, we did not fail at the hour to pay our tribute to the All-Soviet Congress when the news was flashed to the world of the death of Lenin. Immediately we cabled the All-Soviet Congress expressing the sorrow and condolence of the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world. Unfortunately, we have not yet sent an ambassador to Russia, but I feel sure that our message is conveyed and I feel sure that our message is received with as much respect and as much honor as the message of any other peoples or governments in the world."

In speaking of Trotsky, Garvey said:

"I also regard Trotsky with great respect, with great reverence. I believe him to be a great leader and a great patriot, and I hope, as I understand that it is most likely, that the death of Lenin will bring about a reconciliation between the factions and the parties of the Soviets so that unitedly they can go on perpetuating the social democracy for which they fought and for which they bled and for which Lenin has died."

In closing, Garvey said:

"Lenin to us has pointed the way where the majority of the people will rule, and Lenin has pointed the way for a better

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system of government through which humanity will, I hope, have peace
and perfect peace."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Robert Lincoln Boston, Henrietta Winton Davis and Milton Van Lowe, the three delegates who were sent to Africa by the Universal Negro Improvement Association are expected to return to this country on the 14th of the present month and to be the chief figures at the mass meeting which is to be held on the afternoon and evening of March 18th at Madison Square Garden.

At the usual Sunday night meeting of the Association held at Liberty Hall on February 24th, Marcus Garvey was the chief speaker. His subject was "The Battle of Wits," and he told his audience that the only way for the Negro to eventually win a place for himself was to organize and fool the rest of the World. In one part of his speech he said:

"I go before the world with a plain and blunt expression of truth. I am interested only in the development of 400,000,000 Negroes; the rest of the world can go to hell. That is what the rest of the world means toward me and those who look like me, but they cover it up with the prayer book and the bible. The Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us that we are all brothers related to one common father and when the brother pleads for help they kick you out in the open snow. That sort of farce can hold the world no longer; that

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that kind of lie cannot take any longer, and that is why the Universal Negro Improvement Association is making this positive declaration. The hour has come for Negroes to get together and stick together and live together, and if we must die, to die together." The rest of Garvey's speech was along practically the same lines, and he lost no opportunity to stir up race feeling.

In another part of his speech he said:

"Whilst our own America is telling us about peace, they are endeavoring to sell the Philippines, to sell Porto Rico, to sell Haiti, to sell Cuba, to sell everything they can put their hands on."

MARCH 8, 1934.

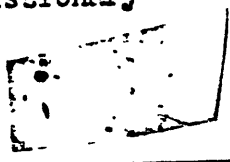
5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus W.vey was again the principal speaker at the Sunday night meeting of the above organization held at Liberty Hall on March 1st, his speech being "The Signs of the Times."

He spoke of the alleged injustice practiced upon a number of Negro waitresses who had been discharged from Harvard University and then launched into an anti-white tirade. In part of his speech he said:

"I believe that the problem of the Negro in America in another fifty years is going to be solved through economics and through the starvation of this race of ours through the white man, if the Negro does not look out and re-organize himself to become industrially and economically independent. It is because of that that the Universal Negro Improvement Association is endeavoring to build up a great government of our own in Africa so that politically and industrially we can be strong enough to take care of our people all over the world. If you can build up an economic Africa, if you can build up an industrial Africa, then you will be able to protect Negroes all over the World."

In his usual weekly letter to the members of his Race, which appears on the front page of the Negro World on the 8th instant, he attacks General Smuts of South Africa, stating that Livingston, the explorer was only a trickster, and pointing out the alleged deception of the white missionary societies. He closes this letter by saying:



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"No body is crazy who thinks that the Black man is going to fold his hands and die. Now, the Black man's back is to the wall, he is going to show the teeth of the tiger and will tear to shreds and to pieces anything that gets in his way to deprive him of life. Africa is the only solution of the Negro problem. Africa is the only hope of the Black man and 400,000,000 Negroes are determined that Africa shall be saved, notwithstanding the high talk of Snuts and his crew."



JOHN G. TURNER

UNIVERSAL NEGRO

MARCH 15, 1911.

5. ITEMS OF INTEREST

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

As has previously been reported, the Universal Negro Improvement Association plans to hold two massive demonstrations at Madison Square Garden on Sunday, March 12th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Marcus Garvey will, of course, be the principal speaker, while John P. O'Brien, Surrogate of New York County will be another speaker. There will also be speeches by Robt. Lincoln Boston, Henrietta Vinton Davis and Milton Van Lowe, the last three mentioned being delegates who were sent to Africa by the Universal Negro Improvement Association and are expected to return in time to address the evening meeting.

On Sunday night, March 9th, the usual meeting was held by the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Liberty Hall, the principal speakers being J. O'Malley, H. B. Anderson and Marcus Garvey.

Garvey chose as his subject, "The Battle to Win," and laid particular stress on the Negroes' duty to Negro women, claiming that the white man had robbed the Negro of his women and said in part:

"And if we don't look out, in another fifty years the white man is going to bring the Black man to disgrace. In the space of

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SPECIAL AGENT

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fifty years he has given us over 5,000,000 bastard children, simply because we were too damnable lazy to look after our women, and if you don't look out, in another fifty years he will wipe out your race and present to you a race of mongrels.

MARCH 22, 1924.

Negro world to the entire membership of the association. All are requested to observe these orders."

A mass meeting of the association was held at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, March 16th, at which between 6,000 and 7,000 people were present, the capacity of the hall being about 12,000.

Speeches were made by Judge John T. O'Brien of the Surrogates Court, New York County, and Marcus Garvey.

Judge O'Brien spoke of the work that the Universal Negro Improvement Association had accomplished in such a short time and congratulated Garvey on the demonstration.

Garvey made what was to him a very temperate speech in which at times he eulogized the generosity of the White Race. He asked that the Negro be given fair play and justice, and in speaking of the organization said:

"And to you Negroes, we are making a direct racial appeal. The hour has come for the Universal Negro Improvement Association to organize and bring into one solid whole the 400,000,000 Negroes of the World. We started out to organize the sentiment of the Negro Race throughout the World and all of you who have been identified with the organization, know its history. Five years ago we started in New York with thirteen men and thirteen women, who formed the first New York organization. Today we have 1,200 branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association organized throughout the United States of America, throughout Canada, throughout South America, throughout Central America, throughout the West Indies, throughout Asia, throughout Europe and throughout Africa.

"Today this organization represents an active membership of 6,000,000 Negroes. What are we fighting for? We are fighting for the creation of a Nation - of a Government of our own. We believe it was right for the great White man to rule himself. It is great for the rising Yellow man of Asia to rule himself, it is also right for the Black man to rule himself."

At the conclusion of the meeting Carvey announced that Robert Lincoln Boston, who with Henrietta Vinton Davis and Milton Van Lowe was a delegate to Africa had died on board the S/S President Roosevelt at 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

At the meeting printed requests for donations to help the association were distributed throughout the audience as well as an eight-page pamphlet entitled "In appeal to the Soul of the White America." Part of the appeal reads as follows:

"Let White and Black stop deceiving themselves. Let the White Race stop thinking that all Black men are dogs and not to be considered as human beings. Let foolish Negro agitators and so-called reformers, encouraged by deceptive and unthinking White associates, stop preaching and advocating the doctrine of social equality, meaning thereby the social intermingling of both races, intermarriages and general social co-relationship. The two extremes will get us nowhere, other than breeding hate and encouraging discord which will eventually end disastrously to the weaker race."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

A mass meeting of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was held at Carnegie Hall on the 10th instant at which the principal speaker was Marcus Garvey, the subject being: "Why the Homeland for Negroes." Other speakers were: W. L. Sherrill, Second Assistant President-General of the Association, Henrietta Vinton Davis and Dr. Louise Montague, a white woman, who is President of the International Humanity League.

In opening his speech, Garvey told his audience that all the different nationalities wanted homes of their own and said in part:

"The Frenchman wants a home and is fighting to retain it; the Englishman wants a home and is holding it with all the power he can summon to his command. The White American is about to throw everybody out of his home that doesn't belong to his class and who cannot be a member of the Ku Klux Klan. We, therefore, want a home also."

Later in his speech, Garvey said:

"The Black man in the Western world, in the last three hundred years has been taught that everything that is black is bad and bad luck. Our education has made the devil black and God as a handsome prepossessing white man with a long well-kept beard. All the imps of Hell are little black children, and all the angels of heaven are beautiful, pretty, prepossessing white

women and children -- little peaches from Georgia. That kind of education has to be destroyed.....

"Do you know what we are going to do in August at the Convention? We are going to deify a Black Jesus Christ. The artist has already completed the painting... the painting of a black man of sorrows and we are going to deify him as the symbol of our Christ, and we are going to canonize in August, not a white Madonna, but a Black Madonna, with a black child in her arms. We have to destroy that old stuff before we can do anything with you..... The Hymns you sing, do they not tell you about angels with white wings? Where do you think you will get singing and praising about angels with white wings? Cut out that stuff and put in angels with black wings."

On the 13th instant the Association had its usual Sunday night meeting at Liberty Hall at which Garvey was again the principal speaker. He said that the Universal Negro Improvement Association had started with 13 members and now had six million and that in ten years time they would have 400,000,000, including every man, woman and child of the Negro Race. He spoke of the plans for purchasing another ship and in this connection said:

"When our first ship sails away, if you make it possible, on September 1st, you or I will not have to do so much talking but the thing will

organize itself. When we put our second ship, our third ship, our fourth ship, and our tenth ship, and our twentieth ship and our fiftieth ship on the ocean, we will have swept the world."

Garvey is at present on a tour of the middle west. After leaving Philadelphia, where he made his first appearance, he will visit Pittsburg, Cleveland (April 27th to May 2nd), Detroit, May 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th; Gary, Ind., May 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th; Cincinnati, May 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd; Boston, Mass., May 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th and will return to New York on June 1st.

It is understood that Garvey has opened up a large office in Jersey City for the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company, where there are said to be a considerable number of clerks already engaged.

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N.

Marcus Garvey, in his weekly letter to the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, states in part:

"Liberia is a black republic governed by black men, offering to the black peoples of the world the greatest opportunity for their development.

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association wants everyone, especially its members, to take advantage of the opportunity in becoming a part of the citizenry of this rising nation. Abyssinia also offers a welcome to the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to help in her development, though we are not ready yet for the promotion of our colonization plans of Abyssinia, but right now we want all well-thinking negroes to start making preparations for going to Liberia.

"The Association intends to spend millions of dollars during 1924 and 1925 on the colonization plans for developing Liberia, and it is felt that with the co-operation and help of the members throughout the world, so much will be done as to render us able to show the world in a short while the capability of the negro in helping and developing himself when honestly left alone. The opportunity to assist in building one's own country where peace and happiness are guaranteed is to us negroes unique. We have assisted in building up the nations of others

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who be kicked about and abused and then in other cases, murdered; but here the four hundred millions of us have a chance of uniting our educational, industrial, cultural and financial forces in building a country that we can call home."

5. NEGRO ORGANIZATIONSUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

The Universal Negro Improvement Association which is attempting to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 for building its first colony in Liberia has so far received \$3,402.62

The Convention and General Fund of the Association for the 1924 Convention now totals \$831.49.

Marcus Garvey has made the announcement that Captain E. L. Gaines, Minister of Legion of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, having violated the Constitution of said organization, has been suspended from the organization and his office declared vacant. Garvey's statement says further:

"No division or members shall receive him. He shall not be allowed to visit or take part in any of the meetings of the organization and any division, chapter or member who entertains him against this order shall be considered in rebellion against the Constitution and authority of the organization and shall be expelled permanently.

Marcus Garvey was as usual the principal speaker at a meeting of the Association held at Liberty Hall on June 15th. The subject of his address was "We are on our way." Garvey dwelt upon the aims and objects of the organization and touched upon the international situation. In speaking of the

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situation in Japan he said:

"If I understand the papers correctly, Japan is all up in the air now and Japan is talking loud, so loud that they have to be organizing a proper system of suppression, suppressing the newspapers because they are talking too much. You know what Japan has said within the last fortnight. Japan has said openly in the press of Tokio that the time has come for Japan to line up Asia and call it all Africa Marcus Garvey did not say that, but Marcus Garvey foresaw this years ago and that is why he brought into line the Universal Negro Improvement AssociationSomething is going to happen. You are not going to start it, but you are going to finish it. We are not troubling anyone. We are too helpless and too weak and too poor to interfere with anybody or start anything, but we know the World is getting ready to start something that only 400,000,000 Negroes can finish. Look out. France has gone into the hands of the Socialists, England has gone into the hands of the working man. Germany has already gone into the hands of the Socialists. You know what that is going to lead to? It will lead to a world upheaval, a world upheaval for capital and labor. Between Socialism on the one hand and plutocracy on the other hand when all these rogues start to fight, you look out and get your share, that is all."

The Universal Negro Improvement Association Convention and General Fund has reached the sum of \$1,101.85.

Marcus Garvey in a speech at Liberty Hall on the 21st instant, made a vicious attack on what he termed "Fool Negroes," who he claimed were interfering with the affairs of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He said in part:

"Certain groups of Negroes have started to play the fool. We are going to give them hell. The Negroes who think they can play the fool with the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1924 as they played with the Black Star Line in 1921, let me tell you you are playing the fool with hell. Now I am saying advisedly with every bit of my manhood behind it, and I say this to the group of Negroes in this country that have started to play the fool, you are going to get the hell that no man or any group of people ever got before

"The Negro who thinks he is going to play the damned fool and get away with it this time, makes a tremendous mistake. You talk about the Ku Klux Klan, you will have a Black Ku Klux Klan that will be worse than hell if you play the fool. Marcus Garvey says that to all the Negroes who are playing the fool around New York. To all the Negroes who are playing the fool around the country. If you start to play the fool with the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1924, in this serious attempt it is making

to put over the program for the salvation of the Race, not even hell will be good enough for you when we are through.....

"Now I have said that advisedly and you Negroes around who think you can play smart, take the advice of a foolish Negro. If you want your skin and it is any use to you, keep off the Universal Negro Improvement Association during 1924. I say that to the young Negro and to the old Negro and to every Negro who plays the damned fool with the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association during this year. Now that is my subject for tonight. I want it to be so emphatic and to be so clearly understood that I will not add to it or take from it. That will remain my one speech for tonight and I would advise all fool Negroes to read it because Marcus Garvey means every word of it in protection of the millions of dollars we have at stake and the destiny of the Race."

UNIVERSAL NEGRO BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Marcus Garvey made an address at the Sunday night meeting of the Association held at Liberty Hall on the 6th instant, in which he discussed the meaning of the new Immigration Law and how it affects the Negro. He said in part:

"The new Immigration Law lays down certain restrictions as touching a number of people of a certain type, of a certain nationality, of a certain race, that can come to this country. The underlying motive is nothing more and nothing less than the principle that has been advanced and advocated by that great American organization known as the Ku Klux Klan."

In speaking of the recent Democratic Convention held in this City, Garvey said:

"The Ku Klux spirit is so dominant, this Ku Klux spirit of white supremacy and intolerance and the supremacy of the Nordic-Anglo-Saxon type, is so rooted in the country that they cannot even nominate a President of the United States without satisfying its desire."

"Do you know what is going to happen if the Negro peoples play the fool around here for another fifty years? He goes back into slavery as sure as God Almighty made Moses. And if you fool around here with this white man, who knows what he is about, you go back into the cotton fields of Virginia. You go back into the plantations and the corn fields, I say, as sure as God Almighty made Moses."

5. NEGRO ACTIVITIESUNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Marcus Garvey seems to have been very much disturbed by an article which appeared recently in the "Pittsburgh Courier," which stated that Earnest Lyons, Liberian Consul General in this country, had stated that no arrangement had been made with the Liberian Government for the reception of members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who proposed to colonize in that country. Touching upon the matter, Garvey, in the "Negro World," issue of July 26th, says in part:

" SCATTERING 'DOCTORED' NEWS

"The latest effort of these spineless, cringing, dog-like, characterless, soulless, unscrupulous and raceless curs is to be circulating through the usual agency of corrupt and policyless 'nigger newspapers' (that can be bought for 50 cents, and if you refuse to make an offer to be blackmailed with malicious articles published therein from week to week) the 'cooked up', 'paid for', 'arranged', 'timed' and 'doctored' statement made by Ernest Lyons, Liberian Consul-General of Baltimore (where the Afro-American newspaper of Murphy Brothers is published, against which the Universal Negro Improvement Association instituted a libel suit three weeks ago to the extent of one-half million dollars for their falsely publishing that the organization was to invade Liberia with force of arms and for the purpose of prejudicing the Liberian Government against the organization) not to vise the passports of Garveyites or members of the

"Garvey movement. The wretches know well that there is no Garvey movement or Garveyites, but for the purpose of confusing the minds of people, and at the same time to escape libel damages, they mention the Garvey movement when they really mean the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The idiots do not seem to realize that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has more to lose than to gain in spending its money in helping to develop Liberia, which, no doubt, some of these scoundrels would like to exploit and rob."

"AN OFFER NOT REFUSED.

"Liberia has not refused the offer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association as yet to help in her industrial, cultural and commercial development. On the contrary, the Universal Negro Improvement Association is chartered in the Republic of Liberia with a capital of one million dollars, and when the Liberian people state their opposition to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, then it will be time enough for us to pay any attention to the ravings of a few wicked, purchasable Negroes who would sell their race into hell for a few dollars. If the time should ever come when Liberia does not need the help of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, then we can find many more outlets for our energy and money to help our race, and the outlets are many and pressing."

At Liberty Hall on the afternoon of the 20th instant, a meeting was held by the Patriotic League of Haiti, at which a Dr. A. P. Holly, of Haiti,

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was the principal speaker. The audience consisted almost entirely of members of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and MARCUS GARVEY, who introduced the speaker of the day, also made a speech. DR. HOLLY'S remarks had to do solely with conditions in his country. Garvey, however, introduced the usual anti-white propaganda. He said that sometimes he believed that the American occupation of Haiti was for the purpose of helping the people and then added:

"BUT, on the other hand, I am strongly of the opinion that it is only again to further cement their (the white people's) control over the black race and exploit alien peoples because, when I come to consider this violation of a people's rights, I realize it is all a farce and a lie. There is an animal, I believe it is the goat, of which it is said if its mouth once touches a blade of grass, it never grows again. That is like the white man. Once they enter into a place, if there is anything there, you cannot move them except with a crowbar or a gun."

Later on, in the same speech, in speaking of a recent uprising in Brazil, Garvey said:

" We see in an article in the newspapers that America will send her Battleships there to protect American interests. Soon England will do the same and you may see the British and American flags hoisted in Brazil. It is a capitalistic action. The capitalists send their agents. The first agent is the missionary. He is the advance guard. The preacher, the so-called minister of the Gospel, who is a part of the modern material organization, who is the advance guard of commercialism, graft and plunder and rum and murder. He was the advance guard in Africa and that is why

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"there is nothing in Africa but robbery and plunder, east and west, north and south. The same they are doing in South America, robbing, exploiting and civilizing the heathen. This is the modern trend of Christianity as handed out by the white man."

MARCUS GARVEY in the course of a speech made at a session of the Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, touched upon his trial and had the following to say:

"I am here tonight not to blame the white man for what happened to me or the Universal Negro Improvement Association. It was the white man's duty to put Marcus Garvey in jail. It was the white man's duty to get rid of Marcus Garvey. It was the white man's duty to send Marcus Garvey to hell as quickly as they could get him there because it was a fight for existence between peoples. But the individual I cannot forget, the individual I can not forgive, the individual I can not understand - the Negro himself who constitutes himself a stumbling block in his own progress. It is natural that the white man would want to send Marcus Garvey to jail for five years to prevent Marcus Garvey leading 400,000,000 Negroes to a free and redeemed Africa, because white men have their eyes on the gold-fields, on the diamond fields, on the radium deposits, the iron deposits of Africa. A white jury and a white judge and a white prosecutor would not only send Marcus Garvey to Leavenworth, but to hell, and I don't blame them for doing it. I am reasonable to say that and feel it.

"If I were a white man, I would send everything to hell that did not look like me that stood in the path of my progress,

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and since I am not Chinese, since I am not Japanese, since I am not Turk, I am going to send everything to hell that stands in the way of 400,000,000 Negroes. (Applause).

"I was in jail last August. I am ready to go back to jail or hell for the principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. (Applause). Some men make a big noise about jail. Every time they write about the Universal Negro Improvement Association they say Marcus Garvey was sentenced to jail, and so on. Now, Mr. Newspaperman, let jail go to hell. Now you tell the whole world that Marcus Garvey does not care a damn about jail. Marcus Garvey does not give a damn about jail, when it comes to the emancipation of 400,000,000 Negroes."

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#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

The "Negro World", the official organ of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, in its issue dated September 6, 1924, gives considerable space to Garvey's attack on the Liberian Government, due to their granting certain concessions to the Firestone Rubber Company.

Garvey, as usual, charges that men of his own race are "double crossing" him in his efforts to treat with the Liberian Government.

The Fourth International Convention of the U. N. I. A. closed on Sunday, August 31st, with a meeting at Carnegie Hall, which was filled with followers of Garvey, who, incidentally, was voted the sum of Five Thousand Dollars per year.

Garvey has made a general denial that his organization endorses or sympathizes with the Ku Klux Klan, and claims that his purpose in meeting with "Wizard" Simmons, in Atlanta, was in order to secure the latter's viewpoint, and again to show that he, Garvey, has no physical fear of the "Wizard" or of the organization he represented.

JOHN L. HAAS

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DECEMBER 31st, 1924.

#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY

Marcus Garvey, self styled "President General of the African Republic", convicted a year ago on charges of using the mails to defraud, in connection with the sale of stock in his Black Star Line, has retained George Gordon Battle to argue his appeal before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He has prepaid a printed brief for his appeal consisting of about 3000 pages, the cost of which was defrayed by subscription from Negroes from all over the United States.

NEGRO ACTIVITIES

Marcus Garvey from his cell at Atlanta Penitentiary is still inciting race hatred among the negroes. In the October 24 issue of the "Negro World" a message from Garvey reads in part as follows;

"There is no safety for the negro in the white world any way. We are lynched, burned, segregated, oppressed and humiliated everywhere. Circumstances has forced us to take a stand and we are fighting with our backs to the wall. Prejudice will be the downfall of civilization. No portion of humanity, nor group of humanity has an abiding right, an everlasting right to oppose others or sections or portions of humanity. Some nations believe themselves to be above the law of God. Their very arrogance will prove to be their destruction. Some races and nations have arrogated to themselves the right to oppose, the right to circumscribe, the right to keep down other races. But the hour is coming when the opposed will arise in their might, in their majesty and throw off the yoke of ages.
***** The older negro is buried. The day is bound to come when the races of the world will marshal themselves in great conflict. Then only the fittest will survive. Men and women of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, I am asking you to prepare yourselves and to prepare your race the world over. The conflict is coming, not because you will it, not because you desire it, but because you will be forced into it.***** I am hoping that the white world will change its attitude toward the weaker race of the world, for we shall not be everlastingly weak. As nations have fallen in the past so will they fall in the present, so will they fall in the ages to come, as a result of their unrighteousness. ***** *God Almighty made the black man and placed him in the world. This world owes us a place and we are determined to occupy that place. We have a right to a large part in the political horizon and I say to you that we are preparing to occupy it."

JOHN L. HAAS

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FEBRUARY 28TH 1925

#5. NEGRO ACTIVITIES

MARCUS GARVEY, self styled "PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC" for whom a bench warrant had been issued following his failure to surrender himself to the U. S. Marshal, was arrested on an incoming New York Central train on February 6th, 1925 and arraigned before Federal Judge A. W. Hand, where he applied for a three day stay in which his Attorneys planned to seek a writ from the Supreme Court for a review of his case.

This application was refused and Garvey will be taken to Atlanta Penitentiary where he will begin a sentence of five years for using the mails in a fraudulent stock promotion in connection with the financing of his defunct ship line.

Crowds of Negroes filled the corridor of the Court House and the railway station on his departure.

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