

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, L.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/15/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/9 to 14/23	REPORT MADE BY: H.D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al: USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD; POSSIBLE CONSPIRACY INTIMIDATE AND KILL GOVERNMENT WITNESS.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: Attention Mr. Hoover-2

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Reference is made to all former reports on the above subject, and particularly to the investigation and apprehension of ESAU RAMUS at DETROIT, in connection with the murder of DR. EASON at NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Following telegram was received from the Director:-

"GOVERNOR PARKER HERE SAYS ONE OF THE LAST ACTS BEFORE HE LEFT STATE WAS TO SIGN EXTRADITION PAPERS FOR RETURN OF ESAU RAMUS AND THAT REQUEST CONTAINED NAMES OF OFFICERS PICKED TO ACCOMPANY HIM ALSO THAT NO QUESTION OF EXPENSE WILL INTERFERE STOP ADVISE ME STOP TWO."

Consulted at length with State's District Attorney, R.E. MARR, who stated in explanation of no funds with which to remove ESAU RAMUS from Detroit to New Orleans, that the Police Department of the City of New Orleans had police jurisdiction for both the State and City Courts; that the Parish of Orleans was without funds to extradite a criminal except through the police appropriation, which was at the present time, according to the Statement of Superintendent Koloney, very low; that the sheriff or parish officials had never been designated while he had been in office to transport a criminal

from another state; that there were absolutely no funds appropriated to the Parish officials for this purpose.

He suggested that in view of the fact that RAMUS, in his statement to an agent of this Department, stated that he was present at the church where DR. EASON had lectured on the night that he was killed, that this might be brought to the attention of Superintendent Moloney, for the purpose of showing him that the cost of transfer might be minimized. He stated that GOVERNOR PARKER was probably not informed with reference to the funds held for this purpose by the Parish and City officials, and that he could suggest no way other than to have the Superintendent of Police remove RAMUS to the jurisdiction of his court.

SUPERINTENDENT MOLONEY, when interviewed, stated that there was no way in which he could remove RAMUS to New Orleans from Detroit for the reason that outside of a small petty cash account, there were no funds with which to pay the transportation and cost which would be incurred, and suggested that GOV. PARKER was not fully advised as to the financial condition of the funds set aside for this purpose; that he did not believe there would be any possible chance for the removal of RAMUS to the jurisdiction of this court at the present time.

The following telegram was sent to the Bureau office:

"STOP TWO TELEGRAM RECEIVED RE ESAU RAMUS
STOP STATES ATTORNEY HARR AND SUPT POLICE
MOLONEY STATE POSITIVELY NO FUNDS EITHER
IN SHERIFFS OFFICE OR POLICE DEPARTMENT
WITH WHICH TO EXTRADITE SUBJECT THEREFORE
IMPOSSIBLE TO EFFECT HIS TRANSFER."

3/15/23

Referring particularly to report of Agent Mortimer J. Davis of the New York office, dated March 9, 1923, in which it is requested that this office forward to the New York office the originals or copies of evidence seized by the local police during raids on the local branch of the U.N.I.A. headquarters, for the purpose of determining whether or not any would be usable for trial in the Mail Fraud case pending in that city, also to forward names and addresses of persons located during the RALUS investigation at New Orleans, who would probably make good witnesses for the Government, after a perusal of all evidence and statements of the different persons interviewed, it is believed that MAMIE REASON, 900 - 7th Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, former local Secretary of the U.N.I.A., who attended two conventions to New York, would probably be the best witness in this District (see report of this agent dated January 24, 1923)

When again interviewed MAMIE REASON stated that in 1921 ADRIAN JOHNSON, Field Agent for the U.N.I.A., came to New Orleans, and entered into a campaign for the sale of shares in the "BLACK STAR STEAMSHIP LINE", also for the sale of "LIBERIAN REDEMPTION BONDS"; that she purchased five shares direct through JOHNSON for which she paid \$25.00, or \$5.00 a share; that he probably sold seven or eight thousand dollars worth of bonds and shares in New Orleans, and that he made speeches every night during his stay here, boosting the "BLACK STAR LINE" and other auxiliaries of the GARVEY ORGANIZATION; that she had never heard GARCIA, TROLESCHI, or TOBIAS make any promises with reference to subscriptions of stock or donations to this movement, but that she had on two or

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three occasions heard GARVEY make speeches, in which he elaborated on the financial income which would be derived from the sale of dividends the shares of stock in the "BLACK STAR LINE", etc; that on July 1922 she received, through the mails, a letter addressed to her as a stock holder, requesting that she send her proxy to the New York office for the purpose of being represented at a meeting of the stock holders to be held, and that she had sent this letter to the Department of Justice office at New York; that she also received letters from him requesting her to solicit subscriptions of stock for the "BLACK STAR LINE", "THE LIBERIAN REDEMPTION FUND", and other funds raised by this organization.

It is also suggested that WILLIAM PHILIPS, who has recently been discharged as the local secretary of the GARVEY ORGANIZATION might be used as a Government witness.

Documentary evidence which will probably be of value to the New York office will be sent under separate cover.

CONTINUED.

EDG:CL.

Case originated at N.Y. Journal to be made at originating office ONLY.
(by direction Agent in Charge Geo. R. Stanton)

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/16/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/12-13/23	REPORT MADE BY: GEORGE R. SHANTON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY et al: USING LAIES TO DEFRAUD; POSS. CONSPIRACY INTIMIDATE AND KILL GOVT. WITNESS.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Reference is made to former reports on this matter, and particularly to report of Agent E.D. Gulley of this office dated 3/15/1923.

The following telegram was received from Director Burns dated March 12, 1923:-

"TELEGRAM RECEIVED COMMUNICATE PERSONALLY WITH GOVERNOR PARKER REFERRING HIS PERSONAL CONVERSATION SEVERAL DAYS AGO INDICATING NO QUESTION OF EXPENSE WOULD INTERFERE RETURN RAMUS STOP ADVISE ME BY WIRE STOP TWO."

On the 13th instant, this agent called GOVERNOR PARKER of BATON ROUGE, LA., over long distance telephone, and discussed fully the case of extradition of ESAU RAMUS from DETROIT to New Orleans, and Gov. Parker stated that he had a letter on his desk, which he read over the telephone, from the Chief of Police, Mr. Guy Moloney, of this city, to the effect that no funds were available, and therefore impossible to extradite RAMUS, and to consider the case closed.

After personal conversation with Superintendent of Police Moloney,

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

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

March 21, 1923.

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
Re: U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey,
Viol. Sec. 215 U. S. C. C.,
Using Mails to Defraud.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 16th inst. initialed WJG:AS, which makes reference to the meetings held at Liberty Hall in which advocacy of the use of arms by the negro has been made, you are informed that the Police department has been notified of the foregoing and has promised to take cognizance of the matter.

Yours very truly,

Frank X O'Donnell

FRANK X. O'DONNELL,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

JTG:JXX

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 23, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 20, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again interviewed J. B. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., who informed me that he attended a meeting called by MR. GARVEY to settle his (YEARWOOD'S) case, regarding his discharge. GARVEY agreed to pay YEARWOOD the \$2,000. back salary due him, in installments, \$50.00 on the first and fifteenth of each month. GARVEY gave YEARWOOD a check for \$50.00, yesterday, which he took to the Chelsea Bank, but was informed that there no funds to the credit of the U.N.I.A. at the bank.

YEARWOOD further stated that he agreed to do the following for MR. GARVEY and the U.N.I.A.--He will not tell anything to harm GARVEY or the U.N.I.A. unless he is asked directly, then he will tell just what he knows. If he is asked if GARVEY and WILLIAMS advised that the minutes of January 19th, 1922, be destroyed, he will tell the truth. If he is asked whether or not MR. GARVEY called a meeting at which he informed all of the officers that if they didn't go to court and say there were no minutes for January 19th, he would discharge them, YEARWOOD will say "Yes.

If he is asked whether or not

PETTIFORD came to see GARVEY from

Detroit, Mich., after he wrote a

letter to GARVEY regarding ESAU.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 20th, 1923, Andrew M. Battle.

RALPHUS, he will say "Yes." If asked whether or not GARVEY knows anything about the killing of DR. EASON, YEARWOOD will say, "According to the letters I received from the New Orleans Division." He said he would not tell anything regarding GARVEY and the U.N.I.A. unless he is asked directly.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, the speakers for the evening being WILLIAM SHERRILL, R. L. POSTUM and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM, in his speech, said that the negro teachers of New York were hampered in their instruction in the Public Schools because the books were written by white people, which put white man's ideas into the colored children's heads, and it was hard to take out of a child what he had been taught for many years, and this evil will exist until the negro gets his own books and ideas in the public schools.

WILLIAM SHERRILL stated that the U.N.I.A. was losing ground because the members were losing interest in the organization and had stopped boosting it, but that the U.N.I.A. was in a better shape now than it had ever been, and every member should take new courage.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address, he said he did not have any confidence in any member of the U.N.I.A.--he did not believe any of them could be trusted. He said, "Every one of you is dishonest in one way or the other. I want you all to make a good showing at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night, at which time I will speak and a good many white friends will be there."

There were 125 present at this meeting.
Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 23, 1923.	Mar. 21, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

This morning the writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA, and he said that he had come to the conclusion that the best thing for him to do is to divulge everything he knows regarding GARVEY in the Government case, to save himself. He said, "I can tell things that will put GARVEY in for the rest of his life, for instance the way I fixed the books so the construction loan of more than \$26,000. was loaned to the U.N.I.A., and no one can tell anything about it." GARCIA further stated that CLIFFORD S. BAUM, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. is the one who fixed the check on which GARCIA was convicted last week.

The writer again interviewed SIDNEY DeBOURG, who said that BAUM was a traitor to testify against GARCIA at his trial, after he, (BAUM) and GARCIA divided the \$40.00 in cash they took from the package of money given to BAUM, for BAUM and GARCIA fixed the check together.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall at 8:00 P. M. The speakers for the evening were WILLIAM SHERRILL and MR. JOSEPH ADAMS.

IN SHERRILL'S speech he stated that the U.N.I.A. had trained their members and soldiers to such

March 21, 1923. Andrew N. Battle.

as extent that even the negro soldiers in Africa had learned not to shoot into a negro riot in Africa. He said there was a riot in the mining part of South Africa a few months ago, and when the Captain gave orders to charge, the soldiers raised their hands to attention, and then it was that the white man was able to see that negroes would not shoot negroes. That is the way the U.N.I.A. is using its influence and this week is the time for every man to show his colors, as this is the critical moment for the U.N.I.A.

ADAMS said he would tell regarding the trouble the delegates to the League of Nations had. He said, "We had a detective right at our heels, watching us every move we made, they even tried to get us over the border line so we couldn't get back to our own country. We received letters from some one over there with no named signed to same, and we had to separate on our way back home, so we could not be located. Then to see how you members at headquarters are divided is a very sad thing. If you have something against GARVEY, do not take it out on the U.N.I.A., but rather face MR. GARVEY. If we don't stand by MR. GARVEY now, the whole thing is over."

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 26, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 23 & 24, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer had a talk with CLIFFORD S. BAUM, and JOHN W. WRIGHT (#122 W. 135th Street) and learned that the prime object GARVEY has in view for the big meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 27th is to influence the white people in some manner so they will be lenient with him at his trial.

In a conversation with BAUM, regarding GARCIA'S conviction, BAUM said, "I did not say anything against GARCIA that would convict him. I cleared GARCIA by saying I left two other men in my office while the money was on the desk, and I said I did not count the money, so you see, GARCIA'S lawyer convicted him by having GARCIA show his handwriting, for up to that time the State had nothing on GARCIA. I know GARCIA should not have been convicted, for GARCIA is not the only guilty one in that check case. If I am called to the witness stand in MR. GARVEY'S case I will tell the truth regarding GARVEY. I have told some things confidentially to the men downtown, and when the time comes I will tell what I have said in the open. The District Attorney came to MR. GARVEY and told him we were beaten, and GARVEY is very angry."

BAUM showed the writer his bank book, (Chelsea Exchange

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March 26th, 1923. Andrew W. Battle.

Bank, 135th Street & 7th Ave.) BAUM said that MARCUS GARVEY would not be at Liberty Hall to speak on Sunday night. The attendance to the meetings has fallen off very much since the conviction of ELI GARCIA and the discharge of J. B. YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A.

Continued. .

Case originated before Journal Instructions.

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

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 24, 1923.	Mar. 22, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle,
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Colored) (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer again talked with ELI GARCIA, who said he expected to be sentenced on Friday. He also said that GARVEY'S case will be called on Monday, March 26th, and that he will not testify in GARVEY'S favor.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, at which there were 75 present. The speakers were JAMES O'LEALY, JOSEPH ADAMS and R.L. POSTUM. The meeting was very dull, and nothing of importance to this case was said. The collection was \$7.00.

The writer was instructed to ascertain where one GEORGE W. JOHNSON is at the present time and learned he is working at the BREAKERS HOTEL, Palm Beach, Fla. For the information of the Tampa office, to which office a copy of this report is being sent, it may be stated that JOHNSON, a negro, was formerly employed by the BLACK STAR LINE S.S.CO., the officials of which are now under indictment in this District. It may be necessary, when the case comes to trial, to locate and subpoena JOHNSON, and with this in mind, it is suggested that the Tampa office verify JOHNSON'S employment at the BREAKERS HOTEL

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 26th, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

so that if needed, he may be easily located. It is not deemed advisable to interview JOHNSON directly at this time.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/27/23	FILED 3/26/23 3/27/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. and Violation Internal Revenue Laws			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Some time ago while Expert Bank Accountant Merrilles and the writer were going over the facts in this case, it appeared that a violation of the Internal Revenue Laws had been committed by both the Black Star Line and Marcus Garvey personally, the former by submitting a fraudulent return for the year 1921 and the latter by falsifying his income for the same period.

Agents at that time took the matter up unofficially with representatives of Hugh McQuillan, Special Agent in Charge, Intelligence Unit, Federal Building, New York, who advised that ever since the arrest and indictment of Garvey, et al, they had been considering taking up the matter of the income tax returns of both the corporation and the individual officers but had been deferring same until the accountants of this department could release the books. Upon being advised that our accountants were practically through with their examination, Agents Seib and Schwartz of the Intelligence Unit took the matter up.

On the 26th instant Agent was called to the office of Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck and was there informed that a complaint had been filed against Marcus Garvey by the Internal Revenue Department on

NEW YORK, N.Y.

3/27/23

3/26/23
3/27/23

U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY M.J.DAVIS

Garvey's attorneys admitted that an incorrect return had been filed and stated they were willing to have their client, Garvey, settle the matter by paying his tax or making some other sort of compromise financially for what is due the government, which of course, was declined by Mr. Mattuck.

Garvey was placed under \$500.00 bond and hearing was set for April 27th. at 2:00 P.M.

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

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 27, 1923.	Mar. 27, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

At New York, N.Y.

Agent is attaching hereto, copy of a statement taken this day from JOHN S. HERON, #241 West 143rd Street, New York City. This statement is self-explanatory.

Continued.

STATEMENT

of

JOHN S. HERON

At the office of U. S. Attorney
Federal Building, New York City.

In the presence of:

F. E. SHEA, P. O. Inspector,
JAMES E. AMOS, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation,
MORTIMER J. DAVIS " " " " "

New York, N. Y.,
March 27th, 1923.

I reside at #241 West 143rd Street, New York City. I am married and have two children. At the present time I am employed as a longshoreman.

I am a stock holder in the Black Star Line, having purchased approximately \$150. worth of stock, in the name of myself and my children. I am also the owner of a \$50. Parent Body Construction bond. I joined the Universal Negro Improvement Association in about 1919, and paid dues for a considerable period, but at the present time I am not a member. I purchased the stock of the Black Star Line when the company was first organized, in about 1919, and was induced to purchase, after having heard speeches made by Marcus Garvey, Orlando M. Thompson and other officials. These speeches were made mostly at Liberty Hall, New York City, and in effect stated that the Black Star Line would be a gigantic and prosperous organization and that those who invested would make money and become rich. I was at that time a regular attendant at Liberty Hall, and in addition, was a constant reader of the "Negro World," of which Marcus Garvey is the Editor. This paper I purchased weekly at various news stands in New York. I read in this newspaper about the Black Star Line, particularly those statements which appeared over the signature of Marcus Garvey, and also the reports of his speeches wherein it was promised that those investing in the Black Star Line would reap a financial return. I also read in that paper that they were going to send a ship of the Black Star Line to Liberia, West Africa.

At Liberty Hall I heard Garvey speak about Africa and about the wonderful prospects for the negro race. In fact, his speeches were so impressive that after talking the matter over with my wife, we decided to go to Liberia on a ship of the Black Star Line. I then went to the

who held some official position. I also at that time talked to Mr. Thompson, and advised them about my contemplated trip. I asked them regarding the price of the passage and when they expected to have a ship. Mr. Thompson advised me that they would have a ship sailing for Liberia in about three weeks or a month at the outside. That conversation took place during March, 1921. Just previous to this I had heard Mr. Garvey, in various speeches at Liberty Hall, tell the people that the Black Star Line was going to sail a ship to Africa called the "Phyllis Wheatley."

I am positive that I heard him make these statements at least a week or two before he left for the West Indies in 1921. I was also present at his farewell meeting in Liberty Hall, I think, on Washington's Birthday, 1921, in which he reiterated such statements. After Garvey left the United States I received copies of circulars from the Black Star Line containing a picture of a ship with the name "Phyllis Wheatley" on it, and this, as well as the other facts I have mentioned, induced me to decide to go to Africa.

I then gave to Mr. Mason, whom I have already mentioned, a draft on the Citizens Savings & Loan Association, #227 West 135th Street, for \$500., this being all the money I had in the bank at that time. This money was to pay for passage for myself and family to Liberia on a Black Star Line ship. Mr. Mason gave me a receipt, (which I now show you) acknowledging the \$500., and stated that it was for passage for myself and family to Liberia, Africa.

After waiting for some time, no ship of the Black Star Line for Africa left the United States and I went back to the office of the Black Star Line, #56 West 135th Street, to make inquiries. Mr. Garvey had already returned to the United States and I took the matter up with him. He put me off from time to time with vague excuses. In fact, I made about ten visits to his office and also wrote him several letters, one of which was registered, and none of which he has ever answered. The last time I called on him was during October, 1922, and after waiting several hours to see him, he stated that while he knew my money had been accepted for passage, he was very sorry to tell me that the Black Star Line had no funds out of which they could refund my money.

I then went to the State District Attorney and interviewed Mr. Kane, who brought the case before Magistrate Rittenberg in the 108th Street Court, New York City. This was about three weeks ago. Mr. Williams and Mr. McDougal appeared for the Black Star Line and stated to the Magistrate that the Black Star Line is unable to pay me my money because the United States Government, through the Shipping Board, is withholding \$22,500. of their funds. The Magistrate ordered Mr. Kane to investigate this and report back to him.

During my various visits to the office of the Black Star Line, attempting to get my money back, I have also spoken to other officials, such as Eli Garcia, etc., but all have referred me to Mr. Garvey as the only man who could possibly help me.

I have seen the following circulars: #5, 9, 8 and 11. (These numbers identify circulars as marked for exhibit in this case.) Circular #5 is one which had a great deal to do with influencing me to put up the \$500. for passage money to Africa.

I am willing to testify in this case whenever called to do so by the United States Attorney.

MVE.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 29, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 27, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed H. VINTON PLUMMER, Director of Bureau of Publicity, U.N.I.A., at his office, #52 West 135th Street. Among other things PLUMMER said that the management of the business part of the U.N.I.A. was bad, because one man handled the whole thing, and business management is not MR. GARVEY'S profession.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Carnegie Hall, the speakers for the evening being R. L. POSTUM, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

WILLIAM SHERRILL, in his speech, said that the negroes were being taught to use gas, powder and other things as other nations do, and if the negroes will follow their leader, MARCUS GARVEY, he will lead them to a government of their own.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address he said he was arrested today for not completing the payment of his income tax. He said it taught him a lesson and in Africa, England, France, etc., all have to pay income tax, and they, the negroes, will be the collectors of the income tax in Africa. He further said, "We come tonight to explain the aims and objects of the U.N.I.A. Some people think

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Irving H. Battle.

New York. FERRIS further said, "You see, Mr. Battle, that EASON murder has harmed the U.N.I.A. very much--then MR. GARVEY went to Detroit, Mich., just before they arrested RAMUS and gave him some money. Then after RAMUS was arrested Lawyer PETTIFORD, counsellor for the Detroit division of the U.N.I.A. wrote MR. GARVEY a letter regarding RAMUS, but was afraid to say all he wanted to say, so he came to New York to have a talk with MR. GARVEY. You see, they are trying to keep them from sending RAMUS back to New York. MR. GARVEY failed in his effort to have his trial this month. GARVEY was in with the judge who is leaving the bench this week. Now GARVEY will have to make new plans to get to the next Judge. Up to just a few months ago MR. GARVEY was fixed with the men who were to prosecute him. They had agreed not to do anything with him, and they meant to let GARVEY go on this point--that they could not prove that GARVEY used the mail with the intent to defraud. You see, Mr. Battle, a year ago, when I offered to resign from of in the U.N.I.A. MR. GARVEY asked me if, after I left the U.N.I.A. I would say anything against it. I told him I would not, and was asked direct--if I was asked anything direct, I would tell the truth, and if I was called downtown and asked anything, I would tell just what I know."

FERRIS said that MRS. E. DAVIS was not with GARVEY. would tell the truth if asked. The writer asked FERRIS whether or not GARVEY sent him (FERRIS) away from District Court on March 14th so he would not be called in the case of GARVEY, in order that the U.N.I.A. could

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GARCIA out of his hard earned money, whether or not he would tell the truth. FERRIS said, "I would say yes if I was called on to tell what I know about the management of the U.M.I.A. while I was in office. I would not perjure myself, like GARVEY did with his income tax."

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 29, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 27, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew N. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the Mails to Defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer interviewed H. VINTON PLUMMER, Director of Bureau of Publicity, U.N.I.A., at his office, #52 West 135th Street. Among other things PLUMMER said that the management of the business part of the U.N.I.A. was bad, because one man handled the whole thing, and business management is not MR. GARVEY'S profession.

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Carnegie Hall, the speakers for the evening being R. L. POSTUM, WILLIAM SHERRILL and MARCUS GARVEY.

WILLIAM SHERRILL, in his speech, said that the negroes were being taught to use gas, powder and other things as other nations do, and if the negroes will follow their leader, MARCUS GARVEY, he will lead them to a government of their own.

In MARCUS GARVEY'S address he said he was arrested today for not completing the payment of his income tax. He said it taught him a lesson and in Africa, England, France, etc., all have to pay income tax, and they, the negroes, will be the collectors of the income tax in Africa. He further said, "We come tonight to explain the aims and objects of the U.N.I.A. Some people think

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 27th, 1923. Andrew N. Battle.

the U.N.I.A. is seeking to break the peace and violate the law. That is not the object of the U.N.I.A. We only want the right to enjoy the things of this life as other nations, and inasmuch as the negro knows there is no law and justice for the negro, then he will have to get a Government of his own. And the negro is not safe in this country, for this country is handled by the majority, not the law, the majority, and the white man is the majority, and we know the white man only keeps the negro here for convenience. In a few more years the white man will have no more use for the negro, for the white man has learned to do the most menial labor, even to picking cotton in the South, and in a few years the white man will not have any more negroes in this country than what he wants for himself. Nothing will stop me from carrying out the U.N.I.A. program. I am not discouraged. I want every loyal member of the U.N.I.A., of which there are 6,000,000 all over this country, to be loyal to the U.N.I.A. Let me tell the white man I will not come out in the open and say I hate the white man. I thank him for what he has done for me, and who can tell but what the negro will turn out to be the white man's best friend. The negro now is in the minority--the white man in the majority, and the majority rules. You can well see that there is no room in this country for the negro and the negro is not safe in this country."

There were 900 at this meeting, 300 occupying \$1.10 seats and 600 in the 55¢ seats. The hall cost \$650. There were 7 white people in the audience. (GARCIA won the suit against the U.N.I.A. for money loaned and salary, which was tried on Mar. 14th.)

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 29, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 27, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above matter, Agent, accompanied by Agent Davis of this office, went to the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, MARCUS GARVEY having been requested by Mr. Mattuck through his (GARVEY'S) attorney, to appear at Mr. Mattuck's office in regard to the falsifying of his income tax report for the year 1921. GARVEY made a return on \$4,000., and inasmuch as Mr. Mattuck has in his possession GARVEY'S salary checks amounting to approximately \$7,000., GARVEY was taken before U. S. Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock for hearing. He was held on \$500. bail which he was unable to furnish today, and was therefore released in the custody of his attorney until Wednesday, March 28th, 1923.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 2, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 29th & 30, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M. The speakers for the evening were JOHN O. MARKS, a delegate to the League of Nations, & J. H. ADAMS.

Among other things ADAMS said that the members of the New York local of the U.N.I.A. must stick together. He also said that great good was accomplished by the delegates sent abroad last September to the League of Nations, and that a delegation should be sent this year by the U.N.I.A.

MRS. H. V. DAVIS made a short address, in which she stated that every member of the U.N.I.A. should be loyal to this great cause.

There were 100 people at this meeting and everyone seemed discouraged.

On March 30th the writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA, once Auditor of the BLACK STAR LINE. Among other things he said he had turned over his claim of \$1,500. against the U.N.I.A. to the Marshal for collection, and he also said, "Mr. Battle, if MR. GARVEY comes across with my money today, I will be MR. GARVEY'S best friend, but if he doesn't come across with it, I will be his worst

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 2, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

enemy. I went to see the officers of the Department of Justice yesterday and I told them a few things, so now I have nothing to fear. If MR. GARVEY keeps the U.N.I.A. from furnishing me with a lawyer, I will be all right anyway. I will leap clear of every trick MR. GARVEY may try to pull."

The writer learned that one E. W.J. KOBEN, of #66 West 131st Street, carries a gun every night to Liberty Hall. He started to shoot a man on Lenox Avenue last Monday because the man said, "There goes one of those Black Star Line members."

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Mar. 31, 1923.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA and ARNOLD J. FORD (Director of the U.N.I.A. Band.) Among other things GARCIA said that he had the city Marshal attach all of the office furniture of the U.N.I.A. at #56 West 135th Street this morning, 4,000 chairs at Liberty Hall and the saw mill at #252 Greenwich Street. (This saw mill was bought by the U.N.I.A. two years ago to send to Liberia, and since it has been stored at #252 Greenwich St. it has cost for storage \$1900. The U.N.I.A. owes for storage up to date \$125.45. When purchased, the saw mill cost \$4,000.) GARCIA said the whole bill would be settled on Monday (April 2nd) at 1:30 P. M.

Both GARCIA and FORD said that it was true that all of the officers of the U.N.I.A. have been in conferences with GARVEY and know what was transacted at the different meetings--also that GARVEY has bribed the officers in charge of his Government case, and that the officers of the U.N.I.A. were afraid to go too far in telling what they knew. The writer then asked these two men if it was a fact that the officers of the U.N.I.A. are afraid to talk too much to the men down town against GARVEY until they know that GARVEY will be tried,

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 2, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

because they know the men they talk to are in with GARVEY. These two men said, "Yes, it will be of no use to talk too much, we know what GARVEY has done with those men down town. The writer then said that GARVEY had made a mistake to let all of the officers know about the bribing, and GARCIA replied, "Well, we know it any way, and I know more than that."

SIDNEY DeBOURG called on the writer and stated that U.S. POSTUM'S suit against the U.N.I.A. for the \$350. which he loaned the Association, comes up on Tuesday, April 3rd, in the 7th District Court. He also said that there was not very much use in depending on the Government to convict GARVEY, although he (DeBOURG) knows that Asst. U.S. Atty. Mattuck has all the information necessary for GARVEY'S conviction, as he (DeBOURG) stated that he had given same to Mr. Mattuck and also other men at the Department of Justice.

Continued.

JJC-13

April 12, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241, City Hall,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I notice that report of Special Agent Andrew H. Battle, dated April 2, 1923, covering the Marcus Garvey matter contains the following paragraphs:

"SIDNEY DeBOURG called on the writer and stated that U. S. POSTUM'S suit against the U.N.I.A. for the \$350. which he loaned the Association, comes up on Tuesday, April 3rd, in the 7th District Court. He also said that there was not very much use in depending on the Government to convict GARVEY, although he (DeBOURG) knows that Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck has all the information necessary for GARVEY'S conviction, as he (DeBOURG) stated that he had given same to Mr. Mattuck and also other men at the Department of Justice."

It would appear that it would be quite necessary that Assistant Attorney Mattuck be advised of the information contained therein and the Bureau is at a loss to know whether or not this information has been conveyed. There is no notice on the bottom of the report to the effect that Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck had received any report.

Very truly yours,

M. J. J.
Director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-4-25	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-31 & 4-2	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY. Violation Internal Revenue Laws. (Alleged Fraudulent Income Tax Return).			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to the writer's report for March 27th in which are given the details of the arrest on March 26th, of the subject, under charge of having filed a false Income Tax Return for the year 1921.

The following information which has come to my attention will probably be of assistance to Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck, who is handling this matter:

On March 31st, Agent James A. Amos of this office had a conference with G. E. Stewart, 226 West 135th Street, who was former Chaplain General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Stewart states that on July 18, 1921 he presented Marcus Garvey with a bag containing \$500 in gold, this being a present or sort of bonus to Garvey from the Association. This presentation was made by Stewart at a public meeting in Liberty Hall, and a report of his speech and a record of the incident is contained in the "Negro World", for the week covering July 18, 1921. This \$500 present was not reported by Garvey in his 1921 Tax Return.

In Garvey's return for 1921 he makes deductions for the support of his wife, and also for the support of his sister.

I desire to call attention

Mortimer J. Davis for March 31 and April 21, 1923. Garvey.

to the fact that during the first part of July, 1921, when Garvey returned to the United States from the West Indies, through the Port of New Orleans, he was given a thorough cross examination at the latter point. An Agent of this Department was present and reports that under oath during that examination, Garvey stated he was separated from his wife and that she was suing him for divorce. In addition to this sworn statement by Garvey, it is public information that his wife, upon his return from the West Indies in 1921, served him with papers in her suit for separation. One of the charges made by her against Garvey was that he had failed to support her during that year, despite the fact that previously a New York Court had ordered him to pay her \$12 a week. Her suit was filed in the New York Supreme Court, and after a preliminary hearing before Justice Finch, a Referee in the person of I. Morris Wormser, was appointed. Mrs. Garvey's attorneys were Marshall, Garrett & Wheaton, 135th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

I am also informed regarding Garvey's sister that she is a woman about 35 years of age, and has been married for a number of years, and is still living with her husband, her marriage name being Pierce. Both of them, I am informed, were employed during the year 1921, her husband at that time being Manager of a restaurant run by the U. N. I. A. at 56 West 135th Street.

I am further informed that a Mrs. Parris, 117-119 East 142d Street, knows Garvey's home affairs very thoroughly, and can

testify that during the year 1921 his sister was not an invalid, nor

Mortimer J. Davis for March 31st and April 2d, 1923. Garvey

was she being supported by Garvey.

On April 2d I had a talk with J. P. Yearwood, until recently Assistant General Secretary of the U. N. I. A. He informs me that during January or February, 1923, Garvey filed his Income Tax Return for the year 1922; that this return showed a net income for Garvey of \$2,000, whereas the books of the U. N. I. A. alone will show that he drew during that year more than double that amount.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 4, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 1st & 2nd, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N. Y.

The writer attended two meetings of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall on April 1st. The speakers were MARCUS GARVEY and R. L. POSTUM. There were 2000 people present at these meetings. The collection for the morning was \$220.58, and for the evening, \$300.10.

The subject was "Why seek ye the living amongst the dead." POSTUM said among other things, that one way to do things is to seek power among the living in order to get what you want, and this race (negro race) will have to resort to that before they get their rights.

MARCUS GARVEY said, among other things, that to be an honest man you must accept the Risen Christ.

On April 2nd, G. E. STEWART called to see the writer, and said that he did not see how MR. GARVEY could say that he thought the money he received for service rendered in 1921 while he was out of this country, did not have to be counted in the Income Tax Report, as he (STEWART) banked every cent of MR. GARVEY'S salary in the Chelsea Bank, 135th Street & 7th Avenue, every month while GARVEY was away, and when GARVEY came back STEWART handed him his bank book with every cent deposited up to date.

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RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY et al:

April 4th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

The writer talked to SIDNEY DeBOURG, who said that everything is yet doubtful regarding GARVEY going to trial.

There will be meetings all this week at Liberty Hall.

Continued.

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

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Apr. 5, 1923.	Apr. 3, 1923.	Andrew W. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed E. W. J. KOWBAN, #66 West 131st Street, N. Y. City, who stated that GARVEY expects to have the U.N.I.A. headquarters in Liberia next fall, and further stated that then the U.N.I.A. will join with Japan against the United States. He also said, "Japan has a large number of secret soldiers all ready, and as soon as GARVEY can put his feet in Liberia, he will give the alarm to the U.N.I.A., then Japan will call her soldiers to join the U.N.I.A."

The writer had a talk with ELI GARCIA, who advised that the U.N.I.A. had paid him \$700. on the account of \$1500. he had against them, and that they will make a payment of \$450. on the 12th and \$450. on the 23rd of this month. GARCIA said that it was a mistake for GARVEY to brag about being in with the Judge in his case in an open speech, and this has harmed GARVEY more than anything else. GARCIA said he knew it was true, but GARVEY should have kept it to himself.

GARVEY today settled the case with U. S. POSTUM. GARCIA said that GARVEY had received \$500. since Saturday from one of the Divisions and smaller amounts from other Divisions.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 5th, 1923. Andrew H. Battle.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall this evening. The speakers for the evening were R. L. POSTUM, JOHN JOSEPH ADAMS and WILLIAM SHERRILL.

In POSTUM'S discourse he said, among other things, that "The negro is a new creature since the war, and because of this fact, MARCUS GARVEY has found the negro's need, and that is to get a country of his own."

SHERRILL stated that the negro can no longer be fooled by the white man. He said, "The negro has learned that the same gun that will kill a negro will kill a white man."

ADAMS, in his speech said that the negro may as well get ready and go along with the U.N.I.A., for if the U.N.I.A. ever goes into Africa, they will make is very hot for the negroes who did not go with the U.N.I.A.

MRS. H. V. DAVIS made a short speech, in which she said that this was the time for every member of the U.N.I.A. to stand by MARCUS GARVEY. She said that GARVEY is undergoing such a strain that his strength has failed and he could not come out tonight. (There were 175 at this meeting, all West Indians.)

The writer had a talk with VIRGIL WILLIAMS, Counsellor for the U.N.I.A., who informed me that GARVEY had settled U.S. POSTUM'S claim of \$350, POSTUM having brought suit against GARVEY for same. The writer was informed by GARCIA that supplementary proceedings were started against the U.N.I.A. today by the BLACK STAR LINE BAND, and the U.N.I.A. cannot deposit any more money in the Chelsea Bank until these proceedings have been settled.

CONTINUED.

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

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Mar. 20, 1923.	Mar. 17 & 18th.	Andrew W. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed BENI GARCIA, who stated the reason he did not have YEARWOOD, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A. testify in his case on Wednesday, March 14th, was that YEARWOOD was trying to get back his position as Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., from which GARVEY had discharged YEARWOOD because he told the truth about the minutes regarding the membership loan. GARCIA said, "Now, I have nothing to give YEARWOOD in return for his kindness to me, and besides, he is out of a job, and the only way I can get even with GARVEY is to put him in prison if I can. I saw my lawyer yesterday (Friday, March 16th) and he said he did not know if it would pay me to appeal my case. However, I will let you know what I do."

On March 18th the writer attended a meeting held at Liberty Hall, at 8:00 P. M., the speakers for the U.N.I.A. being R.L. POSTUM, WILLIAM FERRIS and MARCUS GARVEY.

POSTUM stated in his speech, among other things, that the white man is dishonest, as he steals all the good things allotted to the negro.

MARCUS GARVEY stated in his address that WILLIAM J. BRYAN is just as much a KU KLUX KLANSMAN

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

March 20th, 1923.

Andrew H. Battle.

in spirit as the KLANSMEN themselves, and this Government is only bluffing when they say they are going to put an end to the KLAN. He further said that he was not fighting the KLAN. GARVEY further said, "The white man will never fool MARCUS GARVEY--I know them and I know that the negro will never be safe until the negro gets a country of his own--a Government of his own; for the negro is not safe in this country. In another ten years the white man will have driven the negro out of this country. I spoke in Washington last Sunday night and there were six Congressmen at the meeting. They said they approved of the methods of the U.N.I.A. and would indorse the plan very soon. I will speak at this Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, then I will leave the city for a few days. When I return to New York there will be a great meeting at Carnegie Hall."

There were 800 present at the meeting tonight, and it is the writer's opinion that half of the men present carried guns or knives.

Continued.

JBC-MB

April 4, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
Post Office Box 241, City Hall,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call your attention to the report of Andrew K. Battle, dated March 20th, in re: U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey, violation Section 215 U. S. C. C., with special reference to the last paragraph wherein he states "there were 800 present at the meeting to-night, and it is the writer's opinion that half of the men present carried guns or knives."

You will undoubtedly agree with me that if such a state or condition existed to the knowledge of Battle why did he not report the matter so that the local police could handle the situation in accordance with the Sullivan Law.

I realize Battle's imaginary aptitude and know that he should be curbed in including such stuff in his reports.

Very truly yours,


Director.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 5, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 3rd & 4, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:
At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis, this morning attended the U. S. District Court in Admiralty, where J. P. NOLAN, appearing for MARCUS GARVEY, and MESSRS. ASH and WM. D. BOSLER, appeared for CAPT. COCKBURN, in a suit in which CAPT. COCKBURN is suing MARCUS GARVEY for \$1500. salary. (This case was put over from yesterday.)

NOLAN presented a motion, requesting JUDGE WARD to hear both cases, that is to say, the suit of COCKBURN against GARVEY and GARVEY'S countersuit against COCKBURN. The arguments as offered developed the fact that COCKBURN was suing GARVEY for \$1500. which he claimed was back pay and GARVEY was suing COCKBURN for \$6,000., which he claimed was for the loss of an anchor. After hearing the arguments from both sides, the Judge ruled that there was no connection between the cases and that each case would require a separate hearing.

The writer attended the hearings and NOLAN conceded everything to COCKBURN except one point, which was that he did not think that COCKBURN had the right to attach the S.S. "YARMOUTH" for the \$1500. due him by GARVEY. COCKBURN produced an English Admiralty lawyer

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

April 5th, 1923. James E. Amos.

who proved that COCKBURN was sailing under a British registry at that time and also under the British flag, therefore he did have the right to attach the ship owned and controlled by GARVEY. A judgment of \$1600. was given to COCKBURN.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-5-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4-5	REPORT MADE BY: Wortinger J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. M. BLACK STAR LINE, INCORPORATED- violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.-Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

It will be noted in reports recently submitted by Andrew Battle, who is working under cover in this city among the Negroes, that he has reported rumors of various kinds throughout the Colored section, to the effect that certain Government officials have been "reached" and "bribed" in order to prevent the prosecution of the present case against Garvey and others.

When Battle first reported these rumors to the writer and also to Agent Amos, he was instructed to follow them closely and if possible trace them to their source.

The writer has also previously called this situation to the attention of Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck, and while at first no attention was paid to same by either agents working on this case or Mr. Mattuck, the reports and rumors became so persistent that after a conference with Mr. Mattuck on April 2d, it was decided to subpoena to his office such persons as we believed were in possession of information regarding the alleged bribery, etc.

Today the following persons came to Mr. Mattuck's office under subpoena: Sidney De Bourg, J. B. Yearwood, Arnold J. Ford and Dr. Dwyall. These are persons named by Agent Battle who are alleged

Hortimer J. Davis for April 5, 1923. Black Star Line.

regarding the alleged bribery, or who have information regarding it. Duvall particularly was mentioned by Agent Battle as having stated after an interview with Agent Amos and Davis, that he believed they had been bribed not to prosecute Garvey."

All of the witnesses examined today by Mr. Mattuck, in the writer's presence, admitted that for quite some time there have been rumors current in the colored section that Garvey would never be tried. None, however, could state where the rumors had originated or what they were based on. De Bourg, for instance, stated that a grocery dealer in Harlem told him sometime ago that a friend of a friend of his said that he knew the District Attorney and that the District Attorney had stated to some one else that he did not intend to prosecute Garvey; Dr. Duvall on the other hand stated he had heard somewhere in Harlem that because Garvey was a British subject the United States Government was afraid to prosecute him; Ford had a different conception and stated that the general word passed around was that the various delays and postponements of the case indicated the fact that the Government did not have a case, and anyway Garvey was too powerful for them to prosecute. Dr. Duvall of course, denied any assertions charged to him by Agent Battle, particularly a statement of his in which he is alleged to have charged that the writer and Agent Amos received \$1,000 each.

Another witness subpoenaed, William Ferris, editor of the "Negro World", did not put in an appearance. Ferris, according to our information, has been spreading rumors such as outlined above.

Mortimer J. Davis for April 5, 1923. Black Star Line

which are believed to have emanated direct from Garvey.

There is no question in Agent's mind but that there are rumors among the colored population regarding alleged laxity on the part of the Government in this case, but as the Bureau is fully acquainted with, none of these have any basis in fact.

This phase of the case is considered closed.

Originated at New York. N. Y. File

Journal to be made at originating office only.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
TAMPA, FLA.	4/5/23	3/29/23	G. H. GRIFFITHS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			VIOLATION SECTION #215 U.S. C. C. (USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD).
RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL (Colored)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent ANDREW M. BATTLE, dated March 24th, 1923, of the New York Bureau Office.

Agent interviewed acting postmistress, LOTA HIRSCHBERGER, who informed agent that GEORGE W. JOHNSON (Negro) was employed as a waiter at the BREAKERS HOTEL. The BREAKERS closed on the morning of April 2nd, 1923. Agent was unable to find out JOHNSON'S address when he left this hotel.

Unless otherwise instructed agent will consider this investigation closed.

INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 28, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 25 & 26, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew L. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

On March 25th the writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall. The speakers were R. L. POSTUM, MRS. H. V. DAVIS, 4th Asst. President of the U.N.I.A., G. GAINES and WILLIAM SHERRILL. There were 1000 present at this meeting, two thirds men and one third women and children, nearly all West Indians.

In POSTUM'S speech he said that the negro was making a mistake when he tried to change his hair and skin like the white man-- that the negro race was the most desirable race on the earth and that MARCUS GARVEY was the picked man of God, sent to lead this down trodden race to the land of the free.

MRS. DAVIS, among other things said that the negro must not divide at this critical time, for after all, MARCUS GARVEY was a God sent leader of the negro race, and it is now time for every man to show what side he is on.

G. GAINES, in his speech stated that the hypocrites who had turned back with the enemies of the U.N.I.A. will soon be gotten out of the way. He said, "If we can't get them out of the way in any other manner, we will cut them out of the way and anyone who thinks any one person will stop the U.N.I.A. is sadly mistaken, for if every officer of the

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:

March 28th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

U.N.I.A. died, the U.E.I.A. would go right on. I have been in this country all of my life--65 years--and I know I am not safe in this country. The Judge is white, the lawyer is white, the cop is white, the President is white--now what chance has the negro in this country? The U.E.I.A. will soon fix it so that those negroes who want to stay in this country will not be able to stay. We know how to pull the strings with the Congressmen, aldermen, Judge and jurymen. Unless you can pull strings with these men you are no good, and that is what this great man MARCUS GARVEY can do, with the U.N.I.A. behind him."

The writer had a talk with MRS. H. V. DAVIS, who stated that it was very sad that MR. GARVEY had lost his usefulness in the New York Local of the U.N.I.A., and it was only the out of town branches of the U.N.I.A. that kept things going. The writer told MRS. DAVIS it was too bad that GARVEY made the mistake of using the mails to carry on propoganda regarding a steamship before he actually had a ship. Mrs. DAVIS said, "Yes, and I was one who sold stock after MR. GARVEY was arrested for fraud through the mails, but I didn't think it would be so serious. There are many things MR. GARVEY has done wrong, but nobody can tell GARVEY anything. GARVEY should not have advertised the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" saying that the BLACK STAR LINE had bought and owned the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", and he should not have organized a committee to collect money to buy linen and other things for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY."

Continued.

WFG-EM

April 9, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Bronnan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have noted in the reports recently submitted in the Garvey case references to Esau Ramos.

I am curious to see what action finally is taken on Ramos and wish you would keep in mind in the preparation of the reports that it probably will be desirable later to take this matter up with the Department of Labor with a view to deportation.

Very truly yours,


Director.

190-1781-6

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 11, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 10, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in a conference today with F. A. TOOTE, former Secretary General of the U.N.I.A. informed Agent that he had resigned from the U.N.I.A. on Thursday, April 5th, 1923, also that the U.N.I.A. owed him \$5,000. back salary and up until the past few weeks the "NEGRO WORLD" had been publishing an advertisement to the effect that their tailor shop was in a position to make suits up to any quantity and that GARVEY was receiving money for making suits, also dolls, etc.

These statements, on investigation, have been proven to be absolutely false, as GARVEY has neither the facilities nor the materials for filling orders offered. It is probable that there is a violation of the postal laws, inasmuch as it has been ascertained that GARVEY has been dealing directly through the mails. The approximate amount of money received by GARVEY each month is between \$100. and \$500.

Agent has been informed by TOOTE that if he would interview CAPT. GAINES of the U.N.I.A., GAINES would be willing to give valuable information relative to the transactions quoted above, and Agent has therefore made the necessary arrangements for an interview with CAPT. GAINES, which will take place within the next day or two.

RE: U. S. vs. MA. S GARVEY, et al:

April 11th, 1923. James E. Amos.

It is also reported by informants to the writer that there is a possibility of a riot taking place at the meeting of the U.N.I.A. which is scheduled to take place tonight at LIBERTY HALL (April 10th). The writer has communicated with LIEUT. GEGAN of Police Headquarters and necessary arrangements will be made to cover this meeting to prevent any serious consequences. This meeting is being held as an indignation meeting against the alleged taxing of the members of the U.N.I.A. of a tax of \$2.00, presumably to be used for the purpose of paying off a mortgage due on LIBERTY HALL, the amount to be raised, \$5,000. It appears from information received that GARVEY has, in the past, received \$50,000. through subscription, for the purpose of paying for said hall, and it is now believed by the members that GARVEY is endeavoring to collect a like sum (presumably for the purpose of paying the mortgage) whereas it is actually intended for the coffers of GARVEY and his close associates.

Continued.

Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-11-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4-10	REPORT MADE BY: Nortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. BLACK STAR LINE, INC. - Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails in a Scheme to Defraud - alleged conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Referring to the Director's letter mentioned below, in which information is requested as to the final action in the matter of ESU RAMUS, who was arrested in Detroit, and which letter also contained the suggestion that it might be desirable later to take Ramus' case up with the Department of Labor, with a view of deportation I wish to advise that when the New Orleans authorities refused to extradite Ramus to Louisiana, the matter was taken up with the New York Police. Ramus fought extradition to New York, where he is wanted for Assault in the First Degree, Attempted Larceny and Possession of a Gun. He was finally extradited, however, and arrived in New York on or about April 6th, in custody of New York Police Officers. He is at the present time lodged in the Tombs, awaiting trial.

It is likely that Ramus will receive a very long sentence.

With regard to the possibility of deporting Ramus, it will be noted that in a statement which he gave to the writer in Detroit sometime ago, he stated he came to the United States as a seaman, in 1910, from St. Kitts,

British West Indies, which would make it appear that his residence in the US had exceeded the time limit for

100-1781-6

Mortimer J. Davis for April 10, 1923. Black Star Line

deportation. Nevertheless, Agent will keep the Bureau fully informed as to the final disposition of the charges pending against him.

Continued.

(By Direct Agent in Charge Geo. R. Shafer)

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New Orleans, La.	4/10/23	3/22 and 4/2/23	H.D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
MARCUS GARVEY, et al; USING MAILS TO DEFAUD, INTIMIDATING AND KILLING OF GOVT. WITNESSES. etc.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former reports of this agent on the above captioned matter.

On March 22nd, 1923, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE and CORNELIUS F. DWYER were found guilty of MANSLAUGHTER by JURY in the CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT for the KILLING of DR. J.W.H. EASON on January 1st, 1923. The Jury was out for 12 hours, and the verdict was undoubtedly a compromise one.

On April 2, 1923, JUDGE FRANK T. ECHEZABAL sentenced both of these negroes to the STATE PENITENTIARY for a term of 18 to 20 years.

The matter of the prosecution of ESAU RALUS in the CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT for the murder of DR. EASON was again taken up with the District Attorney LARR, but he still maintains that the State and City are without funds to remove RALUS to the jurisdiction of this court.

There have been no further developments with reference to the local branch of the U.N.I.A., and unless otherwise instructed this investigation will be considered closed.

CONCEALED
H.D.G.

104

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 13th, 1923.

Attention - MR. CUNNINGHAM.

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

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al.,

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 12th, initialed JBC:MB, 61-50, calling attention to the report of Special Employee Battle for April 2nd, covering the Marcus Garvey case, in which you request advice as to whether or not the information reported by Mr. Battle has been furnished to Assistant U. S. Attorney Mattuck, and in which letter you further suggest that a notation be made at the bottom of Mr. Battle's reports to show whether such data as is of interest to the U. S. Attorney, is sent to his office.

I desire to advise you that any and all information which Mr. Battle has reported from time to time of interest to the case now pending against Marcus Garvey, et al., has been submitted to Mr. Mattuck by Special Employee Battle. This information is sent in copies of Mr. Battle's reports to the U. S. Attorney for two reasons, first--Mr. Battle reports a great deal of information, which, while of interest to this Department in a general way, is not directly concerned with the violation in the case pending against Garvey, et al., and it has not been deemed advisable to burden the U. S. Attorney with such extraneous matter; secondly--Mr. Battle is considered an under-cover employee of this office and it has not been our practice to furnish copies of original reports of under-cover operatives direct to any outside individuals.

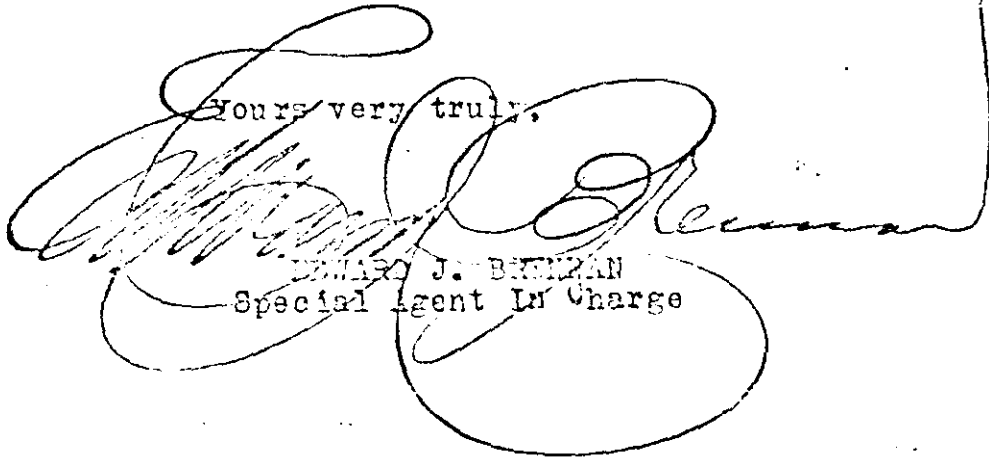
(Att. Mr. Cunningham.)

Director.....2.

With particular reference to the extract from Mr. Battle's report of April 2nd quoted in your letter, I desire to call attention to the report of Agent Mortimer J. Davis for April 5th, 1933. It will be noted from the latter report that, acting on the information furnished by Mr. Battle, Mr. Sidney Je-Bourg and other witnesses were immediately summoned to Mr. Mattuck's office to be questioned at length, based on Battle's information.

I desire to again assure you that Mr. Battle's work is being closely followed by this office and that all leads which he furnishes are followed to their logical conclusion by Agents Amos and Davis, and in every instance, when found to be of probable use to the U. S. Attorney, are called to his attention either verbally or in writing.

Yours very truly,


WILLIAM J. BRENNAN
Special Agent in Charge

JEAN:MM

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 16, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 6th to 13th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent was engaged during the above period locating and interviewing witnesses in this case, also keeping in constant communication with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck. Mr. Mattuck informed Agent that he had permitted MARCUS GARVEY to leave the city for a period of twelve days. (April 16th to 28th.)

Continued.

Instructions received from Agent in Charge W. P. Johnson.

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/21/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/18/23	REPORT MADE BY: A. L. Brent.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: Marcus Garvey			Mass Meeting.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D. C.

A Mass Meeting under the auspices of the Washington Chapter No. 133, National Negro Improvement Association was held at the Lincoln Temple Church, 11th & R Streets, N. W., Wednesday evening, April 18, 1923, at which Marcus Garvey, President General of the U. N. I. A. and first Provisional President of Africa was the principal speaker.

The meeting which was scheduled to begin at 8.00 o'clock p. m. opened at 6:45 p. m., and was preceded by a lengthy Literary Program. The meeting was called to order by Joseph Stewart, President of the Washington Chapter #133, who acted as Chairman for the occasion. Mr. Stewart outlined the policies and aims of the U. N. I. A., and endeavored to make it clear to the Negro that if he ever hoped to enjoy fully - Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, his only hope lay in following Marcus Garvey and the U. N. I. A., He then reviewed the outrages suffered by the Negro in America, such as lynchings, burning at the stake, disfranchisement, jimcrowism, and abuses and persecution by the Ku Klux Klan., declaring that Africa is the only place offering refuge from these, and other ills. He then introduced the Vice President of the local chapter, Mr. A. P. Prioleau, Mr. Prioleau is evidently from

the French West Indies, and has a strong French accent, but in spite of this handicap he proved to be an interesting speaker; launching into his subject with astonishing vigor - he was wildly applauded, especially by the part of the audience composed of West Indians. He stressed the utter failure of the Government to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the U. S., in so far as Negroes are concerned, and expressed the belief that no relief can be expected until the Negro has a Government of his own; so rapid was the flow of speech of this speaker that it was very difficult to follow him, but when his speech was clear it was always strongly for the enterprise of Mr. Garvey and the U. N. I. A., his remarks while fiery, were not prolonged, and the Chairman introduced the Vice-President of the local Chapter, Mr. Fabius Howell. Mr. Howell was by far the most conservative speaker of the evening, and while supporting the cause of the U. N. I. A., and deprecating the treatment of the Negroes in this country, displayed none of the radical tendencies of the other speakers; his language was good and he proved an interesting speaker. Mr. Howell caused considerable amusement during his address when paying a compliment to the President General, he forgot Mr. Garvey's name and turning to that person said out loud - your name is Marcus Garvey isn't it?

Mr. Garvey was then introduced as the President General of the U. N. I. A., and the First Provisional President of Africa. Mr. Garvey proved to be a very well read man, showing a clear knowledge of current events of note as well as being versed in ancient, medieval, and modern history.

Mr. Garvey at once took up the question of the redeeming of

Africa for the Negroes of the world, declaring this is the only way whereby Negroes will ever enjoy freedom in its real sense, as the restrictions placed upon them in this country not only prevent them reaching the highest point of endeavor, but crush his spirit to such an extent that future generations will suffer from the obstacles placed in the way of the Negro of today.

Mr. Garvey then took up the matter of the European nations now holding vast concessions in Africa, and claims that all of these nations are now trying to increase their power and territory on the dark continent. He was particularly bitter against Belgium, and referred to the alleged atrocities committed on the Congo during the reign of King Leopold, the father of the present ruler of Belgium, he said that enough negroes could be recruited right here in Washington to throw the Belgians out of Africa, and that the four hundred millions of negroes represented by the U. N. I. A., could free Africa entirely of the white race; the method employed being of secondary consideration. Whether Finance, Brain, Brawn or blood be required the four hundred millions of Negroes of the world must be ready to make the sacrifice, and would be ready to make the sacrifice at the proper time.

Mr. Garvey referring to the progress made by the Japanese in the last quarter century remarked that if Government is good for the White man, and the brown man, it is also good for the black man.

Mr. Garvey does not advocate an exodus of Negroes from this continent to Africa, as generally supposed - in fact he claims that he would oppose such an idea, he is simply working to bring the Negro

people of the world together; cohesion and cooperation is the watchword for the present. He said he would be glad to see professional men and women going to Africa as they could be training the natives while the work of cooperation is being carried on thruout the world. He also said that he hoped to be able to get the financial support of all Negroes at this time as the work to be carried on can not be done without capital.

Mr. Garvey said he does not blame the white man for his treatment of the Negro - he blames the Negro for submitting to the treatment. He said that if he were a white man he would probably do just as the white man does. The speaker said that the U. N. I. A., is as much dreaded by some nations as the Kaiser was in 1914. It is his idea to build up in Africa an Army and Navy that will be able to protect the national rights of the New Republic when his dream becomes a reality.

It is quite noticeable that Mr. Garvey's doctrine appeals more strongly to the West Indians than to the American negroes who seem to be slow, generally, to accept the burden of the new idea.

There were between two-hundred and fifty and three hundred present nearly half of whom were West Indians, there were also a few white persons.

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

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Apr. 21, 1923.	Apr. 13th to 20th, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			

Agent was engaged during the above period in keeping in touch with Government witnesses, etc.

Agent also had a conference with Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck, who informed Agent that after GARVEY returns from the trip which he made this week, Mr. Mattuck will not permit GARVEY to go away again until his trial is over, as Agent has informed Mr. Mattuck that GARVEY is still collecting money from poor, ignorant negroes throughout the country and is using it for his own, personal benefit.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/27/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/26/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE INC. Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent today was in conversation with Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck regarding this case. Mr. Mattuck believes that it may be possible to go on with it before Judge Grubb on May 7th, the date on which it comes up on the calendar here.

Eli Garcia, one of the defendants in this case, who was recently convicted of larceny in the state court upon charges preferred by Garvey, was today called for sentence, but upon request of the U.S. Attorney this was postponed until July 30th. Agent appeared and asked this postponement of the court upon the request of Mr. Mattuck.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 4/27/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/26/27-23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE Violation Sec. 215, U.S.C.C. Alleged Attempt to Intimidate Government Witnesses.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to past reports on ESAU RAMUS alias JOHN JENNRIES, who was apprehended at Detroit, Mich. recently on a warrant of the New Orleans authorities charging murder.

After the New Orleans authorities refused to stand the expense of returning Ramus to New Orleans arrangements were made to bring him to New York City to stand trial for assault on an old charge. Yesterday, in Part I, special sessions, New York, Ramus pleaded guilty to attempted assault in the first degree and was remanded for sentence. He was represented by Vernal J. Williams, who is also attorney for the U.N.I.A.

During the afternoon of the 27th, Agent, accompanied by Detectives Kelly and Solomon of Police Headquarters, had a talk with Ramus for over an hour in the Tombs. He is now very much inclined to talk, and states he is through with Garvey and the U.N.I.A. for good, alleging that he has been double-crossed by them. Ramus states that he was urged to plead guilty by his attorney Williams, who told him that he had no chance of acquittal because the Judge, witnesses and prosecuting attorney were white people and were "against Negroes." Williams then took \$40 from him for

NEW YORK, N.Y. 4/27/23 4/26-27/23 BLACK STAR LINE M. J. DAVIS

his services and has left him to languish in jail. Ramus is also particularly bitter in his denunciation of Garvey. While he would furnish no facts today, he asked us to return to the jail on Saturday next, so that he could have time to think the matter over. He states that if the judge or other responsible authority will assure him of a light sentence he will consent to "tell everything" about Garvey and others connected with the U.N.I.A.

I am informed by Detective Kelly that the Philadelphia police have forwarded copy of their warrant for Ramus to the New York Police, to be lodged against him at the Jail after he is sentenced.

I am attaching copies of two letters found by the detectives mentioned on Ramus' person upon his return here from Detroit. It is noted that these letters concern the purchase of firearms and maxim silencers, and that Ramus was obtaining prices upon same. Questioned about these letters today, Ramus refused to state for whom or what purpose he was endeavoring to make such purchases.

CONTINUED.

VON LENCERKE & DETMOLD, INC.
F. H. Schaeffler, Pres.
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES
Guns, Fishing Tackle and Camping Goods

414 Madison Avenue
New York

April 5th, 1921.

Mr. J. Jeffries,
154 East 98th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are glad to advise you that
the two Savage magazines you ordered have
arrived and are ready for delivery.

Kindly call at your convenience
and very much oblige,

Very truly yours,

VON LENCERKE & DETMOLD, INC.

GHK/BD

(Sgd) G. Henry King.

The above is a copy of a letter enclosed in an envelope from the
above concern, postmarked Grand Central Station, April 5, 1921,
6 - P.M.

Directors:
Edwin C. Harrington, President
George F. Brooks -----
John W. Harrington, Treasurer.

Established 1871.
Incorporated 1888.

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS COMPANY

Fire Arms Manufacturers

Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

April 12, 1921.

Mr. John Jefferies

154 E. 98th St.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

In compliance with your request of the 9th instant, we are pleased to send catalog showing our complete line of revolvers and shotguns. We are not making a revolver of larger caliber than 38 at the present time. The leading dealers in hardware and sporting goods are in position to supply our line, and we prefer the purchases be made if possible thru local dealers.

The Maxim Silencer is manufactured by the Maxim Silent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., to whom we would refer you. According to their statement, Silencers cannot be used to advantage on revolvers or automatic pistols.

Thanking you for the inquiry, and hoping that our catalog will prove of interest, we are,

Yours truly,

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS COMPANY

BOH-MF

(Sgd) Edwin C. Harrington, Pres.

The above is a copy of a letter enclosed in an envelope from the above concern, postmarked Worcester, Mass, April 12, 1921 - O.P.S.

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

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE Apr. 27th, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Apr. 20th to 27th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The writer interviewed DR. C. H. DUVALLE, #12 W. 130th St., New York City, who said that he expected to go down to Mr. Mattuck's office in a few days and make a demand on them to bring MARCUS GARVEY to trial, because, through his (GARVEY'S) crooked tricks, he had put DUVALLE back five years.

In a conversation with DR. G. E. STEWART, #226 West 135th Street, New York City, (former High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A.), he said that he received a statement this morning through the mail showing the amount of money paid to GARVEY from 1920 to 1922, which would do GARVEY great harm if same should get to this Department.

Attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, at which there were 300 persons. Had a talk with THOMAS ANDERSON, 2nd Asst. Secretary of the U.N.I.A., who was sent from New York to New Orleans by GARVEY to manage the EASON matter. ANDERSON said to the writer, "MR. GARVEY picked me to go to New Orleans to manage the critical affairs regarding DR. EASON, and we got him. I know that GARVEY gave ESAU RAMOS (or JOHN JEFFREYS) \$100. with a letter to the New Orleans Division of the U.N.I.A. before the death of DR. EASON, and after the crime was committed, RAMOS came back

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

April 27th, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

to New York and GARVEY gave him \$60. and sent him to Detroit, Mich., telling him to keep out of the way. " The writer asked ANDERSON if RAMOS was the man who did the killing, and ANDERSON said, "Yes, but let them talk, they cannot find out anything."

On April 21st, the writer had a talk with MRS. MILDRED MILLER of #57 West 139th Street, who stated that she has more than \$1000. worth of shares in the BLACK STAR LINE and that she also gave money to purchase linen for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY."

Attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, speakers, VERGIL WILLIAMS and MARCUS GARVEY. WILLIAMS said that this Government had tried to overthrow the aims and objects of the U.N.I.A. MARCUS GARVEY said that the U.N.I.A. has meant everything it has said and done--that the U.N.I.A. is a government itself and nothing can stop it. He said, "We have finished half of our work in Africa and in ten more years will complete it." There were 1400 at this meeting, nearly all West Indians.

In a conversation with PERCIVAL L. BURROW, Commissioner of the U.N.I.A. from Trinidad, West Indies, he said, "I have well organized the U.N.I.A. in Trinidad. MR. GARVEY knows what he is about. We will have to keep the white folks fooled until we can rise up and demand a place. All of the other powers are at swords' points--the U.S. is keeping out of the fight as long as it can. When the U. S. starts in, they will settle the fight in a year, but the U. S. will not be able to fight again for a long time--and we will rise up and demand our place with the other powers. You see, we will be on the safe side joining the other

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

April 27th, 1923. Andrew M. Battle.

powers, because they are the darker races. The U.N.I.A. is very glad that the U. S. is keeping out of the fight until the last moment. We will not have to do very much fighting as individuals-- Japan and the other powers will be at our backs, and we have got to keep this country fooled until that time comes."

The writer interviewed MRS. DOROTHY LAWSON, #2092 Madison Avenue, who said, "I was one of the first ones to give money to help buy oil for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY"--\$750.00 was raised for oil for that ship and given to MR. THOMPSON. I gave money for linen to be purchased for the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" and MR. GARVEY made many promises to the members, saying that the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" would be ready to sail for Liberia, and he sold many tickets to the West Indies. He also advertised a good many times that the BLACK STAR LINE had bought a ship by the name of "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", but no ship has ever been seen."

In a conversation with MRS. T. PARRIS, #117 West 142nd Street, New York City, she said that she was one of the first to buy stock in the BLACK STAR LINE. She also gave \$45. to help raise enough money to buy the "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY", and also gave money to buy the oil and linen for this ship, and had packed up all her furniture to go to Africa. She said she would willingly tell everything she knew about GARVEY.. MRS. PARRIS said she was one of the committee who signed the petition last year to the effect that they had no fault to find with MARCUS GARVEY, as at that time she did not believe that he was crooked, but she said that she

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

April 27th, 1923.

Andrew M. Battle.

is now convinced of it. She said that nearly every one who signed that petition last year is against GARVEY now.

Continued.

prior to issuance or order re Journal Memo.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT:

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Cleveland, O.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/2/'23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 4/30/'23	REPORT MADE BY: R. C. NOVARIO
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY Alleged Negro Propagandist and Agitator.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Cleveland File No.

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO:

On April 27th this Bureau was advised by Chief of Police Graull that an application had been filed by THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION for a permit to hold a parade on April 30, in honor of MARCUS GARVEY, and said permit was refused by City authorities.

Acting under instructions from Agent in Charge J.V. Ryan, this Agent attended the meeting at 2226 East 55th St., Eagles Hall, and about 800 negro men and women were present.

Subject entered the hall about 8:30 PM escorted by a uniformed body of about 25 men, headed by an American Flag and a Red, Black and Green Flag, followed by about 20 women dressed as nurses with green cross on white caps and about 20 women, in white, composing a choir singing a church hymn.

Meeting started with a musical program, consisting mostly of church hymns and prayer.

In the address delivered by D. M. NICHOLAS, Vice President of the U. N. I. A. Cleveland Division, No. 59, he stated before introducing subject in part as follows: That the object of the U. N. I. A. was ONE GOD, ONE AIM, ONE DESTINY, ONE PLAN, the Red Black and Green;

5/2/23

#2

In re: MARCUS GARVEY - Alleged Negro
Propagandist and Agitator. -----

that it took the Irish 700 years to get their freedom, and that the negroes as a race controlled no branch of industry, as the Italians control the produce market in America; the Jews control the clothing industry, the Greeks control the restaurant business, and the negro must fight for freedom, and get control of their mother country of Africa; that the theatres, hotels, restaurants, colleges and scientific schools were all barred against the negroes and the only place that was not barred and open to the negroes was the jails and penitentiaries, and by following the preachings of MARCUS GARVEY, the negroes could get their freedom, and reclaim the country of their forefathers.

Subject was next introduced as Provisional President of Africa and wildly cheered and stated in part as follows: That he came to Cleveland to speak to the negroes as it effects the U. N. I. A. and also to inform the opposition who libeled subject with all kinds of misrepresentation, and that it was his purpose to organize all the negroes in the world and reclaim Africa as their country, and the U. N. I. A. was not organized for race riots, instead the U. N. I. A. was organized for peace, and the negroes are about ready to turn and demand Africa as their own, where England owns the KIMBERLY DIAMOND mines and Belgium controls the rubber trees in Congo, and to build an Empire for the negroes in Africa, and that the U. N. I. A. teaches to love everybody who loves us, and to hate everybody who hates us, and that the white man assumed control of the world by using his head and the negroes used their hands and feet- that is why they are down, and it was time that the negro used his head and organized to get control of Africa which is 100 times richer in resources than America- Africa was rich in oils, ores, rubber, and diamonds and do you think the white man is going to give you all these things if

Agent R. C. Novario

5/2/'23

#3

In re: MARCUS GARVEY - Alleged Negro
Propagandist and Agitator. - - - -

nothing- you must fight to redeem the diamond fields of Kimberly, and some people think we can't do what we are trying to do, but nobody but God Almighty can stop us.

Subject then paid his compliments to the colored ministers, whom he was led to believe opposed a parade of the U. N. I. A. and stated in part as follows: If we follow these preachers with their old time philosophy it won't be very long before we will all be in hell- all they preach is- Prepare to die and to go to heaven. How can a negro be a good Christian and go to heaven if he is half starved- it is only a Rockefeller who can be a good Christian, and if we sit down here and wait for the angels to give us our freedom, we will have to wait a long time, and God is not hiring any angels to come down to this earth and did not blame the yellow man or the white man for using his brains to better himself, and blamed the negroes for not using their brains; that 60 years ago a black man thought that all he had to do was to obey the white man, but now the negro represents a new school of thought, and history tells us in the early ages the black man ruled the world, for in Egypt, Ethiopia and Timbuctoo, the black man was master of arts and science and the white man lived as cannibals in caves, and that is when the black man had white slaves, and today the white man is on top and has the black slaves, and only a few months ago a tomb was resurrected in Egypt that has been buried for 3000 years and when they found King Tutankamen's body- what did they find?- that King Tut's head looked like MARCUS GARVEY; that King Tut's nose looked like MARCUS GARVEY, and King Tut's lips looked like MARCUS GARVEY, which proves that the black man ruled Africa 3000 years ago.

Subject then made an appeal for voluntary donations of 50¢, \$1.00 and \$2.00 to carry on the work for freedom as the six million members of the U. N. I. A. stands for peace, brotherhood and justice to all, and that this world will never be at

Agent R. C. Navario

5/2/'23

#4

In re: MARCUS GARVEY - Alleged Negro
Propagandist and Agitator _ _ _

peace until the 400 million negroes are in their own country in Africa. Subject did not say anything that would be construed as radical, or which would tend to promote race riots, and subject's remarks were well taken by the audience who cheered and laughed at his funny remarks. As the audience were leaving the hall Agent heard some remarks that subject was a Black Billy Sunday and out to get the money.

Instructions from R.E. Spencer, Special Agent in Charge.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: May 5, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 3, 1923	REPORT MADE BY: F.M.AES.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, Speaker at the Gospel Tabernacle, Erin St., Pittsburgh.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office File No.

Information was received at this office to the effect that one, MARCUS GARVEY, a negro radical, who is the leading figure in the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, was going to make a speech at the Gospel Tabernacle, Erin Street, Pittsburgh, on the night of May 3rd, 1923.

I proceeded to the place in question for the purpose of attending the meeting, and upon my arrival I ascertained the following information:-

1 - Preceding the lecture there was a parade consisting of negroes who are affiliated with the U.N.I.A.

2 - The meeting convened at 8:30 P.M., opened by Chairman G.A.WESTON, of Pittsburgh. First on the program was a prayer. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of illustrating to the negroes the object of the U.N.I.A.

3 - The welcome address was given by REV. M.S. HUNTER, of Pittsburgh, who is connected with the Abyssinia Baptist Church, Pittsburgh.

4 - Next on the program was an address by DR.S.F.WILLIMAN, of Pittsburgh, followed by a song by the Johns family consisting of four negroes.

5 - G.A.WESTON, who is considered by the U.N.I.A. a Lieutenant in the organization, addressed the audience and was later followed by DR.S.F.WILLIMAN, who introduced MARCUS GARVEY.

The speech of MARCUS GARVEY is in substance as follows:

Members of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, ladies and gentlemen, and citizens of the United States, it gives me great pleasure to stand here before an intelligent audience and my purpose is to explain to you the fundamentals and principles of the U.N.I.A. Applause by the audience.

The UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION and myself have been criticized by critics, which consist of the public and the newspaper, but the critics may come and go but the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION will go on forever. Applause by the audience.

It used to be once upon a time when the negroes started at the top of the ladder and went down, but now they are starting at the bottom and going up. What we want is a Government of our own, the yellow race, the white race and the different nationalities throughout the world have their own Government and we want the same.

Africa belongs to the negro and you cannot get anything by resting on your knees, stand up and take care of your physical condition, as God gave it to you and when you do, an injustice to your physical condition you do your injustice to God, eat good food and take good care of yourself.

Some of the worthless negroes that we have in this country have made statements that "what do we want Africa for", this is the reason my citizens, gold mines are in Africa, coal is in Africa, steel is in Africa, the wealth of the world is in Africa and it belongs to the negro. Why should we be a dog as we are looked upon by the white man. Applause by the audience.

The price of admission to this meeting was fifty cents and there were about 1,600 negroes present. Harry G. Mauk, who is Superintendent of the Jones & Laughlin Police Department and a personal friend of mine, and myself were the only white men present.

There were photographs of MARCUS GARVEY sold at the rate of twenty-five cents each. In addition to this there were envelopes passed among the audience by the Black Cross Nurses, requesting a donation to help the worthy cause.

The above referred to envelope and a program of the meeting are attached to the Washington copies of this report.

When MARCUS GARVEY entered the hall, which was about 8:40 P.M., he was escorted to the platform by two negroes wearing soldier

uniforms and carrying guns. Throughout the entire meeting there were two negroes patrolling the Tabernacle, carrying rifles.

The officers of the organization were distinguished by the uniforms they were wearing. From my observation they appeared to be Captains.

Special mention is made of G.A.WESTON, who was the organizer of the Pittsburgh District of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. He was the Chairman of the meeting and is a Lieutenant.

The meeting was still in session at 11:15 P.M. MARCUS GARVEY spoke from about 8:40 P.M. until about 11:15 P.M. While I was present he did not say anything about the United States Government, but confined his talk to the social equality rights of the negro and the purpose of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION. His speech was delivered with force and aroused the negroes very much.

CLOSED.

DONATION, TO WORK OF
Universal Negro Improvement Association

50 West 135th Street, New York City

NAME

ADDRESS

AMOUNT

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56 West 135th Street, New York.

I, M _____

ADDRESS _____

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**PLEASE PLACE THIS SLIP FILLED OUT WITH YOUR DONATION IN
THE ENVELOPE AND HAND TO USHER WHEN ASKED FOR.**

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purpose of securing HOMES
for each individual. See us at
our office for further investi-
gation.

JAMES GRANT, President
BELL PHONE: GRANT 193-R

Steel City Industrial and Commercial Association

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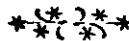
How can you say you love the Race,
When you are not a member of the
U. N. I. A.

Join Here and at Liberty Hall
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EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON & NIGHT.

Every day in the week.

PROGRAM



1. Opening Ode and the Organization Prayer.....
2. Object of Meeting G. A. W.
3. Welcome Address Rev. M. S. Hunter
4. Response Dr. S. F. Williman
5. The Johns Family "It Is So Anyhow"
6. Phillip's Kindergarten Folks
7. Song Edw. M. Price
8. Special
9. Reading Mrs. Viola Mae Parker
10. Introduction of Mr. Garvey
11. Membership Drive
12. U. N. I. A. Anthem.....

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thy neighbor better.

Do you know that you are the
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Yes you are. Then why not
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THE SUN

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66 FULLERTON STREET

Case originated at V. Journal to be made at F only
Instructions: ~~Edwa. J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge~~

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5-10-23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5-3-7 incl	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. Alleged Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses & Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to Agent's previous report of April 27, 1923, in which it was stated that ESAU RAMUS, alias JAMES JEFFRIES, had pleaded guilty to First Degree Assault. It will be noted therein also that he was apparently very anxious to talk, and a Writ of Habeas Corpus was therefore issued for him in the Southern District of New York.

He subsequently appeared in the office of Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck on this writ, and in the presence of Mr. Mattuck, Agent Amos and the writer, made a detailed statement. Jeffries is willing and anxious to testify against GARVEY but wants a promise of a suspended sentence. Mr. Mattuck advised him that while he can promise nothing he will be glad to make representations to Judge Talley in Part 1, General Sessions, where Jeffries is to be sentenced, to the effect that he has assisted the Government. Jeffries thereupon agreed to have his sentence postponed until the Black Star Line Case comes up in the United States Courts. Agent, on the 3d instant, appeared before Judge Talley, upon request of Mr. Mattuck, and obtained postponement of the case.

In addition to the interview with Jeffries at Mr. Mattuck's office, Agent and Agent Amos again interviewed him at the Tombs Prison on

Mortimer J. Davis for May 3-7 incl. Garvey

the 7th instant.

In effect, Jeffries states that while in Philadelphia last year he received a letter from Garvey stating that EASON was to speak there and that "his meeting must be broken up or he must not return to New York alive", (meaning Eason). Jeffries states he and members of the African Legion succeeded in breaking up the meeting, which was held at one of the Philadelphia churches, but Eason was left unharmed. Subsequently Jeffries was informed that the New York Police were looking for him, so he came to New York and saw Garvey, who advised him to proceed to New Orleans and change his name. Garvey gave him \$100 from the treasury of the U. N. I. A. for the trip. In New Orleans, states Jeffries, he was informed by a letter over Garvey's personal signature, that Eason was to speak there on a certain date and instructing Jeffries that "Eason had turned state's evidence against him, (Garvey) and must not be allowed to return to New York alive." This letter Jeffries states he showed to SHAKESPEARE and DWYER, the two men now convicted for Eason's death. It was also shown to other members of the African Legion, but, states Jeffries, these two men were to do the killing. Questioned further on May 7th by Agent Amos and the writer, Jeffries states that Dwyer is the man who did the shooting that Shakespeare was with him and while he did not shoot Eason, assisted in every other way possible in the act.

Jeffries states that he has destroyed the letter from Garvey, as suggested by Garvey in the letter itself. However, he states that if he can now locate MARY PRINCE, (formerly of 1807 Third Avenue,

Hertimer J. Davis for May 3-7 incl. Garvey

New York, but who has now disappeared), he will be able to prove everything. This leads to the belief that the letter and other papers are still in existence, probably in the possession of Mary Prince, who we are at present trying to locate.

Jeffries further states that if he gains his freedom he will willingly accompany Government Agents to various large cities and point out to them where large quantities of guns and ammunition have been stored by the branches of the African Legion. He mentions particularly New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C. He himself, he states, made many of the purchases and states that in New York he was accompanied on these trips by VERNAL J. WILLIAMS, Garvey's attorney, and VINTON PLUMMER, Publicity Agent for the U.N.I.A. With these men he states he went to an Army Supply Store on 42d Street, New York, between 7th and 8th Avenue, uptown side, where ammunition was purchased. He also made purchases of ammunition at a sporting goods store at Madison Avenue and 48th Street; also from a concern at 5th Avenue and 40th Street, (over Woolworth's Store), New York City. In Philadelphia he states that he was negotiating for the purchase of bombs from an ammunition concern at 5th and Market Streets, but that prices were too high. These negotiations were made either in the name of RAMUS or JEFFRIES. At this same place he also purchased quantities of ammunition. The plan, in general, was to make small purchases in various places and send them to the U.N.I.A. Headquarters. They were then split up and divided among trusted members of the Legion, who, after taking a solemn oath of fidelity, removed the ammunition to his

Mortimer J. Davis for May 3-7 incl. Garvey

home. If at any time circumstances made the removal of these goods, other members were entrusted with them. The purpose of these purchases, states Jeffries, was to have a supply of guns and ammunition on hand in case of race riots. Garvey, he states, personally supervised many of these transactions and was always kept informed of same. In fact, much of the money for the purchases came direct from his office. In Philadelphia, states Jeffries, DR. FRANCIS and MAZIE KING have full information of such work. In New York a fellow named PHILLIP (last name) is in charge and Jeffries states he has seen large quantities of ammunition in his home; in Detroit a man named LORD is the one in charge.

Jeffries refused to sign any statements, in fact will not talk when notes are made of his remarks. He states, however, that he will take the witness stand against Garvey if there is any assurance of his receiving a light sentence in the State Courts. Also, he is worried over the fact that many of his admissions may lead to his arrest in various cities.

The officers of the U.M.I.A. in New York have learned of Jeffries' appearance in the United States Attorney's office here, and our undercover man has reported a move on foot to bribe him into silence. Jeffries has stated to us, however, that he will refuse such advances. He showed me upon my last visit, a letter from DR. FRANCIS of Philadelphia, urging him not to testify against Garvey and promising him aid after he goes to prison.

Upon suggestion of Mr. Mattuck this office wired New Orleans asking whether there was any possibility of D.YER or SHAKESPEARE talking at this time, but was in turn advised that their

Mortimer J. Davis for May 3-7th incl. Garvey

appeal will be heard on the 16th instant and that it was inadvisable to interview them until after the result is known.

N.B. Since writing this report Agent Amos has received from Jeffries, the following letter:

May 9/23

Hon. J. E. Amos,
Dept. of Justice.

Dear Sir:

This is to notify you of the locations where the goods was purchased which is as follows

Winchester, Sporting Goods Co.	40th St. & 5th Ave.
Army & Navy Store	42d St. bet. 7 & 8 Ave.
Amberchombie & Fitch	46th St. and Madison Ave.
Sporting Goods Store	48th St. & Madison Av.
Sporting Goods Supplies	5 & Market St. Phila, Pa.
" " "	Bet. 5&6 St. On Market. Phila.
" " "	Bet 10 & 11 on Chestnut Phila.
Pawn Shop	22 St. & South Phila, Pa.
" "	12th& Bainbridge St. Phila.
" "	9 & South St. Phila.
Hardware Shop	12 & 13 on South Phila. Pa.

We removed some ammunition from premises, 604 So. 17th St. Phila. about half hour before the Police came to New York by Dr. Francis and man named Simpson. In case you don't locate these remember I can. Awaiting your reply,

(Sgd) John Jefferies."

These are some of the addresses at which ammunition for the U.N.I.A. is supposed to have been purchased by Jeffries.

Continued.

WFG-27

May 19, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

I am attaching a very interesting report on the Marcus Garvey case, and call particular attention to the paragraph relating to arms and ammunition procured from several stores and being held by negro organizations for use in race riots.

I think this matter should be followed up at once either by our offices or, preferably, through a simultaneous raid by the local police, if it is possible to arrange it.

1781-6-21

WFO-17

May 22, 1923.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 261, City Hall Station,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Agent Davis, dated May 10, 1923, in the case of U. S. vs. Marcus Garvey, and to the statement of Esau Ramus, alias James Jeffries, as to the storing of arms and ammunition in several cities.

We had in Washington Saturday night two affairs in which bodies of negroes were armed. A number of shots were fired and it is understood that there have been several deaths as a result.

I want you to follow out this matter closely and procure the addresses where these supplies are stored and if possible the names of the custodians, in order that we may take up the matter with the local authorities in the various cities and have simultaneous action effective.

Very truly yours,



Director.

MARCUS GARVEY ON TRIAL.

**"President of Africa" Charged
With Using Mails to Defraud.**

Marcus Garvey, self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," and Eli Garcia, George Tobias and Orlando M. Thompson, went to trial in United States District Court yesterday on indictments charging them with using the mails to defraud negro investors out of \$1,000,000 by inducing them to buy stock in the Black Star Steamship Line.

Garvey through negro organizations of which he is the promoter attracted gullible people to invest in the steamship line. Marshall S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, told the jury in opening the case for the government. The case will be continued Monday.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation,

Washington.

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

JEH*H

January 16, 1932.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns;

The confidential informant who has been engaged upon the case against Marcus Garvey called by telephone at 3:30 Monday afternoon, January 16, 1932, and advised that a man by the name of Burke, formerly private secretary to Lincoln Johnson, the candidate for colored recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, had been in touch with him in New York.

It appears that Burke has been working for Garvey in a confidential capacity for the last ten (10) days, and told our informant that Lincoln Johnson had been retained as Garvey's attorney in the present difficulty between Garvey and the Federal authorities; that for \$20,000 the case against Garvey would be dropped.

It was stated that Postmaster General Hays, in order to repay a political debt, would intercede for Garvey; that Hays, of course, was not to receive any of the money, but the money was to be provided in Washington for use in the case. \$3,000 of the fund had to be raised by six o'clock Monday afternoon, January 16, 1932.

Burke is at present in New York in close touch with our informant, who will advise us when he leaves New York for Washington with the money.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover

JFH*H

January 19, 1942.

Memorandum for Mr. Quinn:

Referring to the Margus Garvey case, I have been informed by our confidential informant that one Burke, private secretary to Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro who was nominated for the position of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, has recently entered the employ of Garvey. Burke and our informant have become quite intimate, and Burke stated that Johnson had been retained as a representative for Garvey in his difficulties with the federal government. Burke represented to Garvey that he would have to have \$20,000 in order to have the case dropped in Washington. Garvey was to supply \$5,000 immediately.

Our informant stated that Burke told him that the Postmaster General would intercede in Garvey's behalf in order to pay a political debt.

Our informant is giving this matter very careful attention, particularly this angle of it, and I shall, of course, advise you at once of any further developments.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation,

Washington.

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

JEH:H

January 19, 1922.

Memorandum for Mr. Crim:

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Our informant stated that Burke told him that the Postmaster General would intercede in Garvey's behalf in order to pay a political debt.

Our informant is giving this matter very careful attention, particularly this angle of it, and I shall, of course, advise you at once of any further developments.

Very truly yours,


Director.

190 - 1781 - 6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JEH*H



January 23, 1923.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns:

Personal and confidential:

Referring to my memorandum concerning the efforts of certain persons interested with Marcus Garvey in raising \$20,000 in order to have the case against him dropped in Washington, I have been advised by the confidential informant that one

will assist Lincoln Johnston in having the case against Garvey dismissed.

This information is, of course, very confidential.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. E. H.", written in a cursive style.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Baltimore, MD. -**

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA.-	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/23/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/15th;16th & 21st 1923-	REPORT MADE BY: J. G. SHUEY -
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY : ET AL			: Alleged Conspiracy to intimidate Government Witness in Violation Section 215 US C.C.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to previous reports of Agent entitled as above. We are in receipt of a communication from Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, New York City, dated May 11th entitled "U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL-Viola. Sect. 215 U.S.C.C., (Using the Mails to Defraud) N.Y. File R-218-E," which reads as follows:-

"Dear Sir:-

During the course of the prosecution of Marcus Garvey, Et Al, this office has obtained confidential information regarding the workings of other enterprises sponsored by the defendant, such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, The African Legions, etc. In general, we are informed that the divisions of the so called African Legions in various cities have been laying in large quantities of arms and ammunition to be used, it is stated, in case of riots.

We are reliably informed that in your city such materials have been purchased at the following places -

Sporting Goods Store-5th Ave. & Market
" " "-between 5th &
6th on Market.
" " "-10th & 11th
on Chestnut St
Pawn Shop-22nd & South -ts.,
" " -12th & Bainbridge
" " -9th & South Sts.,
Hardware Shop, between 12th&13th
St. on South St.

Should you decide to make any investigation at the addresses mentioned, you will undoubtedly be able to locate the purchasers under the name of John Jefferies or Esau Ramos, the man who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the African Legions.

We are further informed that some time ago a quantity of ammunition was stored at #504 South 17th Street, Phila., headquarters of the U.N.I.A., but that word was received that a raid would take place, following which the police entered and conducted a search without finding the material sought. This ammunition, we are informed, was removed from the 17th Street address by DR. FRANCIS and a man named SIMPSON. The present whereabouts of this material is unknown.

It would be of interest to the case in New York to obtain information or evidence which would tend to show that monies coming into the treasury of the U.N.I.A. have been used for the purchase of arms and ammunition and I will appreciate anything you may be able to develop along this line.

Yours very truly
EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge."

.....

Agent today visited the following Pawn Shops and Sporting Goods houses in Philadelphia endeavoring to learn if ESAU RAMOS alias JOHN JEFFERIES had purchased any small arms or ammunition -

DAVID SNIDER, 809 South St.; H. MALICOFF, 828 South St.,
B.B. BLOCK, Cor. 10th & South Sts; W. WEISMAN, 1215 South
St.; FIRST BROS., 1203 South St; S. BURKE, 1231 South St;
M. LEVY, 829 So. 12th St., - E. J. TYSON & CO., 912 Chestnut
St; M. GARBER, Sporting Goods-between 5th and 6th Sts.,
on Market; E. WANGER, 5th & Market Sts.; F.H.FRIEDMAN -
507 Market St., ; MILITARY EQUIPMENT CO., 509 Market Street;
BROADWAY CYCLE CO., 527 Market St., - L.H. HARTMAN & CO.,
522 Market Sts; EVERYBODYS ARMY & NAVY STORES COMPANY -
520 Market St., MASOWITZ & HERBACH - 512 Market Street -

None of the above places visited had any record of ever having

sold small arms or ammunition to any negroes in the past two years in quantities.

Agent visited the store of J. RIEDER of 2200 South St., He has a record of selling two revolvers to a tall black, West India Negro on December 13th 1921. This negro asked for prices on small arms in quantities stating that he desired to ship them to a foreign country. He was advised by MR. RIEDER that he did not handle small arms or ammunition in quantities, - consequently none were sold to him.

Agent visited the store of HARRY GOLDBERG - 631 Market St., Philadelphia. He stated that on May 14th 1923 a negro who spoke with a foreign accent and was likely a native of the West Indies, came to his Army and Navy Store and stated that he was in the market for machine guns and Luger automatic pistols in large quantities and asked if same could be boxed or crated so they would pass the U.S. Customs without be detected, that he wanted to ship same to South America. This firm recently bought a number of machine guns which were salvaged by the U.S. Army and a price was quoted at \$15.00 a piece. The negro stated that the price was satisfactory and that he would return later that afternoon or the next day and place his order. He was described as being 5'8" tall; 165 lbs; mulatto; blue suit; straw hat; spoke with a foreign accent; had a piece of sticking plaster on the side of his nose.

Agent made repeated calls at this address and made arrangements with MR. GOLDBERG to call this office should subject return to place this order and to date he has not returned to this address. MR. GOLDBERG states that should he return at a later date, he will advise this office before the sale is made to him.

CONTINUED:

New York, N. Y.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New Orleans, La.	5/23/23.	5/18/23.	H. D. Gulley.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL- Alleged Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses & Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
N. O. File			

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to all previous reports and file on above subject and particularly to the report of Mortimer J. Davis, New York City, dated May 10th, 1923.

On May 16th appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the attorneys of William Shakespeare and Cornelius Dwyer on bill of exceptions to the finding of the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans and the hearing on this appeal set for June 16th, 1923.

Agent interviewed Cornelius F. Dwyer for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he desired ~~to~~ or could be prevailed upon to make a statement to corroborate the statement of James Jefferies, alias Esau Ramus. Dwyer stated to Agent that when Esau Ramus first came to his (Dwyer's) house, and on one or two other occasions made the statement that he had come to New Orleans "to get Eason". He denied, however, that he had ever seen any communication from Garvey or the Garvey Organization at New York with reference to the visit of Eason to New Orleans for the purpose of making lectures here and also denied that he had ever seen any communications that Ramus might have received from any source. Dwyer made a general denial of any knowledge of the murder of Eason, p. 14

ing that he had not learned of same until the next morning and did not know of any direct connection that Jefferies, alias Ramus, might have had with this murder.

William Shakespeare would not give any further information and denied that Ramus had ever made any statement that he was sent to New Orleans to get rid of Dr. Eason, nor would he change his former statement to this Agent in any particular.

Judge Robert H. Marr, State's District Attorney, was also interviewed in regard to having Esau Ramus returned to the jurisdiction of this court at a later time, or after Ramus will have served his sentence at New York. Mr. Marr stated that he did not know what might develop at a later period.

After June 16th, or the final hearing by the Supreme Court of the State Dwyer and Shakespeare will again be interviewed.

CONTINUED.

HDG:AsJ.

HDG

*

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan:
Case originated at N. Office - Journal

~~memo to be made at originating office only.~~

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/21 - 24/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE INC.- VIO. SEC. 215, U.S.C.C. Alleged Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Since the trial of the defendants in this case opened before Judge Mack on the 21st instant, there have been a number of anonymous threats made against the various government witnesses. Agent Amos, Special Employee Battle and the writer, upon request of Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck, have been cooperating with the U.S. Marshals in endeavoring to run down some of these threats and afford protection to the persons under subpoena.

On the 23rd instant, after Capt. Joshua Cockburn had testified for the government he reported to agents that a colored man had approached him in the Federal Building and threatened to kill him for testifying against Marcus Garvey. We endeavored to have Cockburn identify this man but he had apparently left the Federal Building immediately. On this same date, Richard E. Warner, who testified on the 21st instant and who is a Special Agent attached to the Prohibition Department in New York, advised agents that he was informed by his wife, that on the night of May 22nd, during Warner's absence from home, two Garveyites had been hanging around his house and had stated to some one on the street that they were there to "get" Warner.

At the noon

NEW YORK, N.Y. 5/25/23 U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE M. J. DAVIS

recess on the 24th instant, the writer was told by Hugh Mulzac, who is here under government subpoena from Baltimore, Md. that he and Sidney DeBourg, also a government witness, had been threatened. Mulzac stated he could identify the man who made the threat. Agent immediately secured the assistance of Deputy U.S. Marshal Eyer and Special Agent James E. Amos. Mulzac, without hesitation pointed out one, Linous Charles, whom the deputy marshal placed under arrest. When Judge Mack returned to court, he excused the jury and heard the charges against Charles. Mulzac and DeBourg stated that he had threatened that if they testified against Garvey he would "get them" if it took the rest of his life. Charles denied having made the threat. He admitted that he is a member of the U.N.I.A., also a member of the African Legion and a regular attendant at the Garvey meetings in Liberty Hall. He resides at 209 West 63rd Street, New York; is married; has second papers; born in the West Indies; states he served in the American Army; was wounded five times and gassed; is employed as a porter by the Interboro Rapid Transit Company.

Judge Mack found Charles guilty of criminal contempt and stated that if it were not for his war service record he would give him a very severe penalty. He then sentenced him to six months in prison but upon Charles' plea that his wife was in a delicate condition, the sentence was reduced to two months. Judge Mack set bail at \$10,000 and directed that Charles be held for the Grand Jury

NEW YORK, N.Y.

5/25/23

U.S. VS BLACK STAR LINE

M. J. DAVIS

on charges of intimidating government witnesses and obstructing justice.

There have been many rumors that Garvey sympathizers have been carrying weapons while attending the trial and it is the intention of Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck to have the various known Garvey sympathizers searched before being permitted to attend the trial.

CONTINUED.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/4-9-12/23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW H. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

The writer attended a meeting at Liberty Hall on May 6, where MARCUS GARVEY made a speech, saying that his case was called for trial on the following day by the Government, but that it had been put off twenty times and he had nothing to fear. GARVEY also said the "U.N.I.A. is going to rise up and make one great fight for Liberty. We are prepared to go through anything to put our program over for the White man is preparing to get rid of the Negroes in America in the next fifty years by starving them. The White man had this idea in mind before the War - then the War came to divert the White man's attention, but now the War is over and times are becoming normal, the White man expects to open the flood gates of Foreign Nations and let in the cheap white labor to take the place of the Negro."

May 9, 1923. Writer called at the office of H. VENTON PLUMMER. While there ARNOLD J. FORD and MRS. M. MILLER called. They said that GARVEY couldn't deceive the members of the U.N.I.A. much longer and that they would help to get the Government new witnesses, also that everyone would know after the Membership meeting on May 12th what a crooked leader GARVEY was.

New York file
May 25, 1933
ANDREW M. BATTLE

REL NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

confidence in him.

Writer also had a talk with MRS. WALDRON PITT of #241 W. 135th Street, who said she had heard that MR. GARVEY was going to prevent the holding of a meeting of the members of the U.N.I.A. on the 16th and that if he did she would call the Department of Justice and tell them everything as she told the Department she would talk after the 16th as his trial started on that day and she knew everything about GARVEY paying money to JOHN JEFFRIES in regard to DR. EASON'S death.

MRS. MILLER called on the writer and said that she had told GARVEY that if she told what she knew about the death of DR. EASON to the Department of Justice, he (GARVEY) would get twenty years and that Garvey had become very excited and upset. MRS. BATTLE heard MRS. MILLER tell the writer the above.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan:

Case originated at "N.Y." Office - Journal Memo. to be made at originat-

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/25/23	REPORT MADE BY: MORTIMER J. DAVIS ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RT: U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY ET AL VIOL. SEC. 215, U.S.C.C.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Acknowledgment is made of receipt of the Director's letter mentioned below, which refers to information furnished the writer by John Jeffries regarding the purchase of guns and ammunition by and for the U.N.I.A. of which Garvey is President.

When Jeffries was interviewed on several occasions by both the writer and Agent Amos, he was pressed for details. However, Jeffries is practically illiterate and has a very poor memory for names and addresses. His continual plea was that he be given an opportunity to point out to Government agents the storage places and persons having the materials mentioned.

When agents last interviewed Jeffries at the Tombs Prison in New York he stated that he did not wish to be held there any longer and would take his chances of obtaining a suspended sentence before Judge Talley in the State Courts on the charge of 1st degree assault. Thus, on Monday last, he was sentenced by that Judge to from four to eight years in State's prison, New York.

Agents have been continuously engaged in the preparation of the mail fraud case against Garvey, et al, and have been unable to see Jeffries since his sentence.

NEW YORK, N.Y. 5/25/23 U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY ET AL M.J. DAVIS

However, several letters have been received from him, one just following his conviction, in which he expresses continued willingness to assist the government. In view of this, it will probably be just as well for agents to visit Jeffries at Sing Sing when the Garvey case is over to obtain the information suggested by the Director.

I might state that Agent Amos and the writer have endeavored to check up some of the purchases which Jeffries claims to have made in New York, however, without tangible result. The Winchester Arms people distinctly remember him having made the many purchases he claims but state that they were cash transactions; that Jeffries always carried them away himself and the U.N.I.A., its subsidiaries or officers were never mentioned.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Matlock has not finally decided whether or not he will use Jeffries as a witness against Garvey, but in the event that he does not, agents will nevertheless follow him up as he has an abundance of very valuable information in his possession regarding the activities of various negro elements throughout the country.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/15/23	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTLE
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

E. A. GARCIA, at one time Auditor of the U.N.I.A., called to see the Writer and told him MARCUS GARVEY had told VIRGIL WILLIAMS, his Counsellor, that his services would no longer be required after June 1st, 1923, and added that if GARVEY does not furnish him with a Lawyer for the Black Star Line, his own (GARCIA'S) Counsellor, Charles A. Taussing, will start suit against MR. GARVEY to collect some of the \$6,000 which was collected from the members of the U.N.I.A. for a relief fund.

Writer called at PLUMMER'S office where he met JOHN JOSEPH ADAMS, one of the delegates to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, last Fall, who said that the League of Nations Committee would have accepted the petition of the U.N.I.A. if some had been revised. MR. ADAMS said there were too many threats in it as it originally stood.

CONTINUED.

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

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/25/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/1-5/1923	REPORT MADE BY: ANDREW M. BATTIE.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

The writer had a talk with MRS. WALDRON PITT, and ELI GARCIA at MRS. PITT'S apartment, #241 West 135th Street, this city. GARCIA said that Liberty Hall is running under false statements and that MR. GARVEY knows it; that last year when taxes of \$5,000 became due, GARVEY got in with MR. McCLENNON and MR. MORTON in the Tax Office, who said they would "fix it up" so that Liberty Hall would be free from tax if the U.N.I.A. would make out papers showing that this Hall was only used for Charity and Religious work. These papers were made out and sworn to by H. VENTON PLUMMER, after which time GARVEY had two checks drawn in the amount of \$600 each and gave them to McCLENNON and MORTON. The writer asked GARCIA how GARVEY could charge a fee at the door of Liberty Hall from time to time and GARCIA said that the Tax Departments were independent of each other and that it would never be found out that Liberty Hall was free from tax unless someone told. He also said that GARVEY was a fake from start to finish.

May 3rd and 4th, 1923.

The writer called on H. VENTON PLUMMER, an officer of the U.N.I.A. at his office, #52 W. 135th Street, but found him out at the time.

New York
July 25, 1935
ANDREW L. BATTLE

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

A MRS. M. MILLER of #57 W. 139th Street, this city, was also in PLUMMER'S office and while writer and MRS. MILLER were waiting for PLUMMER'S return a 'phone call came for MR. PLUMMER from lawyer GOODHART, Counsellor for JOHN JEFFRIES. Writer answered the call and GOODHART (thinking that PLUMMER was on the 'phone) informed writer what he must do immediately in regard to JOHN JEFFRIES.

When PLUMMER came in he called MR. GOODHART and then told the writer and MRS. MILLER what GOODHART had just told him, i.e. that JOHN JEFFRIES' sentence had been postponed that morning; that JEFFRIES was about to tell all he knew about GARVEY and the killing of DR. EASON in New Orleans; that GARVEY had DR. EASON killed and that he (JEFFRIES) did the killing by orders of GARVEY. PLUMMER then said that he had to go to GOODHART'S office immediately with money to satisfy JEFFRIES in order that he would not tell on GARVEY. PLUMMER also said that if they could get JEFFRIES to take the sentence, he couldn't do much after that, as it would probably be for four years. The writer knows the above facts to be the truth as he heard it over the 'phone from GOODHART as mentioned above.

PLUMMER also told writer that if JEFFRIES tells on MR. GARVEY it will mean twenty years for him. PLUMMER also stated that the U.M.W.A. put up \$400 in Detroit on this case in order to save GARVEY and that he was going to have GARVEY write him a check for \$200 when he came to New York to satisfy MRS. JEFFRIES; also stated that the only thing to do to save GARVEY would be to pay the money due MR. GOODHART; also that GARVEY had left this matter

New York File
by 25, 1923
ANDREW M. BATTLE

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES

in the hands of VIRGIL WILLIAMS, who had neglected the whole thing.
FLUMMER added that if they could only keep the Department of Justice
Agents from making JEFFRIES talk, GARVEY would be safe.

CONTINUED.

GARVEY IN COURT COAXES OFFICE BOY FOR 'TRUTH'

Thunders Questions, Then Pauses, Hand Cupped at
Ear, to Ask 'What You Say?' at Each

MAY 20 1923 Faint Answer.

Marcus Garvey rubbed his handkerchief back and forth across his black tufted chin in United States District Court yesterday and between the rubs shouted questions at six different witnesses on cross-examination. The Provisional President of Africa, who is charged with using the mails to defraud, even went so far as to object to a question rephrased by Judge Julian W. Mack on the ground that the Judge's question was leading. Judge Mack failed to sustain the objection.

As on previous days of the trial the foreground was predominantly Garvey, and his voice was still strong.

Schuyler Carrell, who was employed as office boy by the late Black Star Line, occupied a good deal of Mr. Garvey's time and required more patience.

"You were told to mention certain dates before you come to this court, didn't it?" asked the Provisional President.

Schuyler looked thoughtful but did not reply.

"What You Say?"

"What you say?" said Mr. Garvey, leaning forward with his hand in back of his left ear.

Schuyler didn't say. He just looked more thoughtful.

"Come on, say yes or no!" shouted Garvey.

Judge Mack assisted in the questioning, and Schuyler finally said Assistant United States Attorney Maxwell S. Matlock told him the dates. Mr. Garvey asked Schuyler if he had seen Black Star Line circulars, if he had mailed them, how he knew when ones he mailed. To every question Marcus Garvey would strain his ears to catch an answer and plead, "Come on, Schuy-

ler, tell the truth!" And then Schuyler told the truth so low the Judge had to ask him to tell it over again.

John Mulcaz, supercargo on the Yarmouth of the Black Star Line; Lawrence T. Hunt, printer for the *Negro World*; William Cooney, mailer, and Thomas J. O'Shaughnessy, foreman in the Post Office Department, were called as witnesses. Mulcaz testified that Garvey had deceived him in many respects.

Dressmaker Is Questioned.

Mrs. Dorothy Lawson, a dressmaker, said she had invested her life savings (\$100) in Black Star Line stock. Under cross-examination she said she read about the proposition in the *Negro World*, "and after listening to you it sounded very good."

"Isn't it a fact you threatened to get Mr. Garvey because he sold you that stock?" asked Garvey, mopping his face furiously with his handkerchief.

"Never in my life did I threaten you, Mr. Garvey," declared Mrs. Lawson.

"Didn't you procure a card and get into the convention in Cuba to conduct propaganda against Marcus Garvey?" demanded Garvey with fitting indignation.

"Never in my life, Mr. Garvey!"

"Were you interested in the business of the Black Star Line?"

"I was always interested where my money is," said Mrs. Lawson.

"Were you in the convention when they were discussing that line?" Mr. Garvey wanted to know.

"I was there part of the time they were discussing it," Mrs. Lawson testified and all Mr. Garvey's thunder would not change her.

Mr. Garvey with a fresh consignment of questions will continue his highly audible bombardment at 10:30 this morning.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MJD-JVD.

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 29, 1923.

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

Attention: Mr. Keep

Dear Sir:

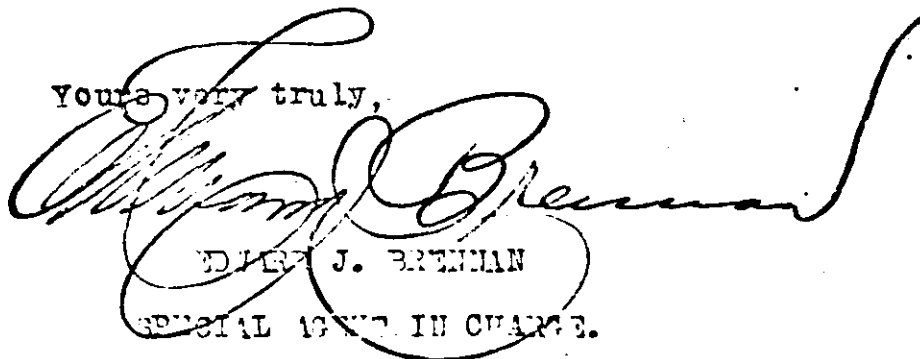
U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al-
Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C.

Will you kindly endeavor to furnish me with the Draft record and copy of the questionnaire filed by Marcus Garvey, 235 West 131st Street, New York City?

I am informed that Garvey, on March 8, 1918, filed a questionnaire with his Local Board, claiming exemption on the ground that he was a British subject, and stating he came to the United States as a seaman on board a Norwegian vessel.

Garvey is now on trial in this district, and I would therefore appreciate having this information in hand as quickly as possible, in order that same might be used for purposes of cross-examination.

Yours very truly,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

CLX:PNB.

June 2, 1923.

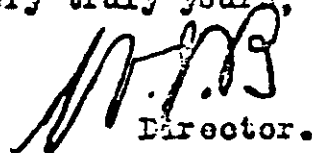
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GRIMES

I note that you sent a copy of Special Agent-in-Charge Brennan's letter of the 29th ultimo to Mr. Bohner of the Local office, requesting him to secure subject Marcus Garvey's draft status.

You are advised that Special Agent McQueen is in daily contact with the Selective Service Division and that the Bureau is trying to have him make all searches for draft records and Army and Navy service records so as to avoid any duplication of work.

Hereafter, I would appreciate having such matters referred to Mr. McQueen rather than to the Local office.

Very truly yours,


Director.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D.C.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Washington, D. C.	6/2/23	6/2/23	Charles H. Powers.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al.			VIO. SEC. 115 U.S.C.C.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Washington, D.C.

File No.

ATTENTION MR. KEEP -4.

Reference a letter to the Director on the above entitled matter from Special Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan, New York, dated 5/29/23.

Agent consulted the files at the Washington Barracks, Selective Service Division, registration card of Subject showing that he registered with Registration Board #139 New York City June 5, 1917 claiming exemption on the grounds of being a resident alien, born at St. Anns Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies, August 17, 1887, and also on grounds of physical unfitness. He states he is a journalist and was President of the Universal Negro Association in Jamaica, and is now in employ of said association at 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Attached hereto is a copy of the questionnaire filed by subject as per request of the New York office. Copy made by Mr. Rasafy, Chief Clerk, Selective Service Division, and official seal set by him.

CLOSED AT WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

EDWARD J. BRENNAN

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8160
POST OFFICE BOX 241
CITY HALL STATION

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 7th, 1923.

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

In re: U.S. vs. Marcus Garvey
et al. Viol. Sec. 215 USCC
N.Y. File

Attention Mr. Keep.

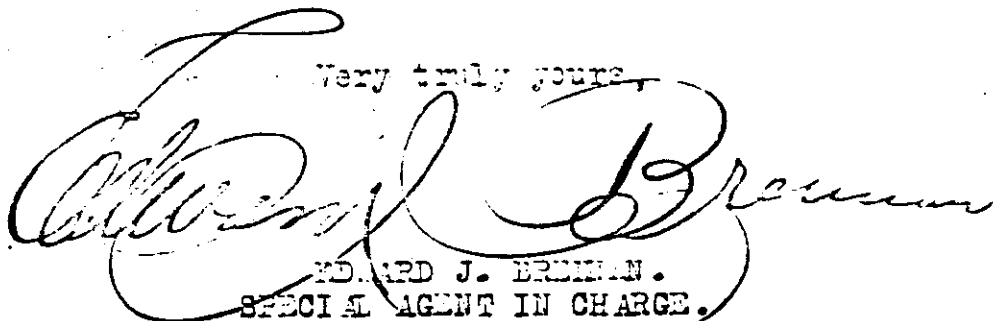
Dear Sir:

Confirming telephone request of today, the U.S. Attorney has asked this office to obtain, if possible, a supporting affidavit made by the above named subject in connection with the filing of his questionnaire on March 8th, 1918.

Said questionnaire was filed with Local Board for Division 139 at 7336 Lenox Avenue, New York City. Subject's serial number was 688, and order number 2783.

If such a supporting affidavit exists the U.S. Attorney requests that a certified copy be forwarded here immediately for use in the trial of subject.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN.
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

FXO(D:AH

He is a black dog, Street, following the law, but him a real
real street jail. No fishes in New York now. No more, but in Atlantic
Ocean.

~~The secret he gets there the better. His and his conventions are all
hot air.~~

I would also like to acquaint you that in a place called Lakewood
New Jersey, with whiskey and stills are in full blast, and also the
LITTLE Ferry New Jersey. Send your man over.

The Italians and other foreign nations are reaping a harvest.

I happened to read the item in the last evening's New York
Journal concerning the death of your friend Mr. Smith in what caused
me to write you.

I am reader of the New York Journal.

190-1781-6

'KNIGHT OF THE NILE' ACCUSER OF GARVEY

Native of Trinidad Testifies Black Star Chief Was Boun- tiful With Titles.

MADE HIM TWOFOLD 'DUKE'

Witness Declares His Former Em- ployer Followed Races, but Could Not Spot Winners.

Marcus Garvey, who is on trial, with several associates, before Federal Judge Mack on an indictment charging use of the mails to defraud, was liberal in bestowing titles on those who won his confidence, according to the testimony yesterday of Sydney De Bourg, a native of Trinidad. Garvey, it appeared, appointed the witness leader of the western provinces of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

While there was no testimony concerning other titles, it was learned that the witness was knighted by Garvey during the annual convention of the association in Harlem in August, 1920, being made a Knight Commander, Order of the Nile; Duke of Nigeria and Duke of Uganda. In writing him thereafter:

Garvey, it was reported, gave him the title of Sir, His Excellency, the Duke of Nigeria.

De Bourg testified that the witness, the 1920 convention of the association took place at a lodge in Trinidad, and that he, De Bourg, sold stock in the Black Star Line, Inc., in that city and in the West Indies. In August, 1920, De Bourg said, he met Garvey at Santeso, Cuba, and secured him in a 100,000 share of stock through Cuba and Jamaica. About \$25,000 worth of stock was sold, the majority of it being Black Star stock and the rest stock in the Universal Negro Improvement Association. At the meetings an admission fee of 50 cents was charged and collections were taken up. All the money collected, the witness testified, was turned over to Miss Amy James, then Garvey's secretary, and now his wife.

De Bourg testified that money was spent so freely during the trip that he objected, Garvey quieting him by explaining that liberal expenditure was necessary for propaganda purposes.

On cross-examination by Garvey, De Bourg admitted that as leader of the Western provinces of the Universal Negro Improvement League he was to receive an annual salary of \$6,000. He also admitted suing for \$5,000 back salary. The witness said that Garvey liked to watch the "bangtails," but that he had no luck with them. Replying to a question as to the manner in which Garvey lived in Kingston, Jamaica, the witness said:

"Your rooms were all one could expect and all that a man in your position should enjoy."

Garvey asked the witness how they traveled and the latter replied:

"You always rode; you never walked. Sometimes you rode and I walked."

Garvey asked:

"Did you not live in the same place as Mr. Garvey?"

"After you came from the races and told me you were broke," replied the witness, "you came to live at the same house with me."

After several witnesses testified to investments in Black Star stock and to failure to get their money back, Pross-

er, of counsel for Mack, offered the back of the case in evidence. The witness said that the information from Garvey was that the Black Star Line was a corporation and that the stock was sold in the West Indies. Mr. Mack announced that he expected to close the prosecution on Monday. The trial will be continued to day.

ADVERTISEMENT.

'SIR' SYDNEY TURNS GARVEY'S BELLOWS TO WEAK SQUAWKS

**Witness Tells Court That Negro
Promoter Went Broke at
Race Tracks in Jamaica.**

**DENIES TITLE ORIGINATED
IN MUTT AND JEFF COMICS.**

**Testifies Yacht Kanawha Was
Considered Necessary for
Purposes of Propaganda.**

The deep legal bellow of Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of the African Republic," acting as his own counsel in his trial before Judge Mack in Federal District Court on a charge of using the mails to defraud turned several times yesterday into a faint squawk.

"Sir" Sydney de Bourg, "Knight Commander, Order of the Nile, and Leader of the Far Western Provinces of the West Indies," a small, khaki-clad figure with a shrill, devastatingly clear voice, was the witness who lowered Garvey's bellow.

"Broke" at Races.

Sydney is no longer "Sir" Sydney. He resigned from the Universal Negro Improvement Association when there seemed to be no prospect of collecting the \$6,000 salary that went with his title and his duties of promoting the sale of Uncle Sam Lin-Stock. He deliberately insisted on the word "broke" in interpreting Garvey's bellow that he "broke."

"Sir" Sydney was in Jamaica with Garvey.

"What sort of place did Mr. Garvey stop at?" Garvey inquired.
The witness replied:

Q. Do you know that Mr. Garvey paid only 25 cents a day for his room?

A. It looks almost impossible for me to believe that he would have done that.

A. It looks almost impossible for me to believe that he would have done that.

BOOKS SHOW GARVEY LINE LOST \$476,109

Federal Accountants Tes-
tify of Deficit to Jan-
January 1923

STOCK SALES \$765,110

Assistant Treasurer Says
Promoter Helped Him-
self to Money.

HUGE SUMS NOT ENTERED

Negro Defendant Makes Ir-
relevancy Record. Judge a
Mark for Patience.

The marathon record for irrelevant expostulations before a Federal district court jury was won hands down yesterday by Marcus Garvey, self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," who is defending himself as his own counsel against the Government's charge that he used the mails to defraud investors in stock of the Black Star Steamship Line. For ten days he has pranced before the jury and belloyed questions at witnesses. Before he concludes his defense ten days hence some of those who have attended the trial think he may be sorry he fired his lawyer May 18 and exercised his constitutional right of acting as his own attorney.

Simultaneously with Garvey's winning of the irrelevant expostulation record, spectators in the court room awarded to Judge John W. Cook the title of the most patient man on the Federal bench. During the day's session he had rebuked Garvey only eight times. He was compelled to interrupt again as the evening wore on.

"Mr. Garvey," he said, "you certainly can't spend so much time on irrelevant questions. I have repeatedly rebuked you for your excessive prolixity and - - - - - Again I express my regret that you have to be here - - - - - today. Let's get along with the case."

FILE NO. 100-100000

GARVEY WITNESS
JUN - 5 1920

Lady Henrietta V. Davis Got Her Accolade From Po- tentate Johnson.

Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis, Lady Commander of the Sublime Order of the -Nile, and lady of the Distinguished Service Order of Ethiopia, was the first witness called by Marcus Garvey in his defense, when his trial was resumed yesterday before Judge Mack in the United States District Court.

Garvey, in his opening speech to the jury, plunged into matters that Judge Mack would not allow him to discuss. He announced he would prove a connection between the United States Shipping Board and his own prosecution, but Judge Mack headed him off.

Garvey said the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star steamship line were great spiritual movements that would help to solve the race problem. A jealous clique, twenty-five malcontents out of a total of 400,000 stockholders, had caused all the trouble, he said.

Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, inquired of Lady Henrietta who gave her the accolade. "Wasn't it Mr. Garvey that said to you, 'Rise, Lady Henrietta, and go forth a noble lady?'" he asked.

"No, it was the potentate (Gabriel Johnson)," explained the witness. "But Mr. Garvey was present."

Strident with indignation, Garvey jumped from his chair. "Is it any offense," he cried, "for a woman to be a Lady?"

Miss Davis told about her trip on the Kanawha of the Black Star Line. She was second Vice President of the line. She said she was on the ship when it was wrecked. She said she was glad to get back.

She said she was on the ship when it was wrecked. She said she was glad to get back. She said she was on the ship when it was wrecked. She said she was glad to get back.

The trial was adjourned to 10.15 o'clock today.

GARVEY INVESTORS

WANTED FOR COVER

JUN 24 1923

Federal Agent Tells of Appeals From Man Who Bought Black Star Stock.

Mortimer J. Davis, acting as his own attorney, started testimony he could not stop yesterday during his trial before Federal Judge Mack and a jury on charges of using the mails to defraud in promoting sale of Black Star Line stock.

The "Provisional President of Africa" was questioning Mortimer J. Davis, special agent of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigations. He had asked the witness if he ever, "directly or indirectly," exerted influence to put the Black Star Line in financial distress or embarrassment.

"No," Davis replied, and added he would like to explain his answer further. Garvey appeared eager and Judge Mack consented.

"Several persons came to me and asked if there was any way they could get back money paid for Black Star stock," Davis began, but was interrupted by Garvey, who saw too late the trend of the testimony. The attorney for another of the four defendants also protested, but the objections were overruled.

"I told them, so far as the Government was concerned, there was no way to get their money back," the witness went on, "and one of them asked about how to go about having a receiver appointed for the steamship company."

Garvey objected again. "He's answered all I want him to," said Garvey.

"I will answer that," said Davis. "He answered the question you asked."

Davis concluded by saying he had sent the unhappy stockholders along with the advice that a lawyer might help them.

Garvey was refused admission to the case to Monday morning arrival of witnesses. Monday, June 25, a company, Vice President of the Black Star Line, a defendant, was placed on the stand. He testified at one time his salary of \$50 a week was twenty-two weeks in arrears.

The trial will be continued today.

HOUNDED BY BRITISH IS GARVEY'S PLAIN

Negro Ship Promoter Tries to Show King George Spent Big Sums to Down Him.

MIXED ON LEGAL POINTS

Head of Black Star Line Uses 43 Witnesses, His Seven Others Deserting Him.

Marcus Garvey, self-styled "Provisional President of Africa," got all tangled up with law yesterday when he sought to prove that the British Government might have spent huge sums of money to persecute him and prevent him from successfully operating the Black Star Steamship Line, the funds of which he is alleged by the Government to have misappropriated. Judge Julian W. Mack, presiding in Federal District Court for the twenty-first day at the trial of the negro leader, didn't think the name of the British Government should be dragged into the court records, so he overruled questions on that score.

"You has had something to say about an association with the late President Roosevelt, hasn't you?" the negro, acting as his own lawyer, asked James M. Amos, a negro agent of the Department of Justice.

"Yes, I guess I have," replied Amos.

"How was you associated with President Roosevelt?"

"I was his personal attendant for fourteen years, his confidential messenger and his bodyguard, and I continued in that capacity until the day of his death."

"Has you or has you not been talking to persons in the court room here today during the trial of the negro?"

"I have talked to everybody in the room."

"Agent for Government Says."

"What is your case, then, against the British Government?"

"What on earth can that have to do with this case?" Judge Mack asked.

"We may be able to prove, your honor," snapped Garvey, sensing another rebuke that ran the total to more than 50 during the trial, "that this man received funds from the British Government to help him in the prosecution of Mr. Garvey."

When the laughter had subsided Garvey continued his questioning.

"Are you connected with the prosecution?" he asked.

"I should say so!" answered Amos. "I am connected with the prosecution of Mr. Garvey."

"Did you ever tell anybody here that if you didn't get Mr. Garvey you'd throw away your hat and badge?" pursued the "Provisional President of Africa."

"I am quite sure I never said anything of the sort."

Warren J. Davis, white, another Department of Justice agent, "knows right well who Mr. Marcus Garvey is, although I've never been formally introduced."

Tries to Prove Persecution.

"Well, now, Mr. Davis, didn't you and Mr. Amos follow Mr. Garvey through various courts, traducing him and endeavoring to stir up sentiment against him?" queried Garvey.

Davis was excused after Judge Mack had ruled out that question and refused to hold that he was a "hostile witness."

Lionel L. Francis, president of the Philadelphia group of Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association, testified that Black Star Line stock had been sold at Sunday meetings in his city. He said \$600,000 had been collected there.

"Six hundred thousand what?" belittled Garvey.

"I mean \$600," said the witness.

Francis admitted to Maxwell Mattuck, Government prosecutor, that he had been convicted of practicing medicine without a license.

Garvey has used Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association as a cover for his activities.

The case will be continued this morning.

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190-1781-6

1919

GARVEY IMPLIES PLOT BY BRITISH IN TRIAL

Black Star President Warns Know Whether London Had Financed the Prosecution.

James E. Ames, the Presidential body-guard of Theodore Roosevelt and now an agent of the Department of Justice, testified yesterday in the trial before Federal Judge Mack of Marcus Garvey and other officers of the Black Star Line on an indictment charging misuse of the mails. Garvey asked the witness if he knew Lord Bessington, formerly British Ambassador in Washington, but the question was stricken out, despite Garvey's explanation that he wanted to learn whether the British Government had furnished funds to be used in prosecuting him.

Garvey asked the witness if he had told persons in the consular that unless he "got" Garvey, he would take away his badge and gun. Ames denied having said anything of the kind. Garvey then demanded that the witness be disqualified as "hostile," but the Court let the testimony stand.

Warren J. Lewis, another agent of the Department of Justice, testifying in reply to a question by Garvey said:

"I know right well who Garvey is."

Garvey then wanted to know if it were not true that the witness and Ames had followed Garvey through various courts

the Black Star Line, told the Court the company's bookkeeping was not run on a "double-entry system." Thompson said about \$500,000 had been received through sales of Black Star stocks. Lack of confidence in the financial responsibility of the company, the witness added, made it difficult to obtain vessels. The trial will be continued today.

GARVEY ASKS MISTRIAL ON FAIRWOOD CHARGE

*Case Proceeds With Usual
Frequent Delays.*

Maxwell M. Mattuck, Assistant District Attorney, by leaving some of his defense exhibits against Garvey, Provisional President of Africa, complained to Judge Julian M. Mack yesterday on the twenty-fourth day of the trial for alleged use of the mail by defunct investors in his Black Star Steamship Line. He was particularly puffed when Mr. Mattuck called his statement an "extraneous falsehood," and he insisted that Judge Mack call the trial a mistrial, because Mr. Mattuck had said he was lying. Judge Mack smiled.

A total of \$12,500, made in two payments, was received from the Black Star Line by the United States Shipping Board as earnest money on the purchase of a steamship, John H. Philbin, sales manager of the Shipping Board, testified. Negotiations were not completed because the Black Star Line never got a performance bond. The deposit money is held, he said, with the Black Star Line and Mr. Silverstone, a negotiator for the company, claiming it.

Orlando M. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the defunct line, and one of Garvey's co-defendants, testified he was "merely an office boy for the Provisional President of Africa," and had no authority in his official capacity. Judge Mack several times reprimanded Garvey for asking foolish and bitter questions during cross examination.

"Your irrelevancy is causing this case to drag," said the Judge. "Beginning to-morrow the sessions will open at 9:30 each morning and unless things are speeded up I shall be forced to call night sessions."

Cross examination of defense witnesses will continue today.

CLX:FMB.

June 13, 1925.

Mr. E. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your telephonic request for certified copy of affidavit in the LAROUS MARVEY case, you are advised that this matter was immediately taken up with the Selective Service Division and that they state that in several places in subject's draft record he has made affidavits that he is a citizen of Great Britain. They advised that they will furnish a certified copy of subject's draft record showing these statements and that they will send this as soon as possible. I told them of the urgency of this matter and they stated that they would try and get it in the mail tonight.

Very truly yours,


Director.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **New York Office.**

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Baltimore, Md.	DATE WHEN MADE: June 14/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 18-19/23	REPORT MADE BY: Wm. F. Secry.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al VIOLATION Sec. 215 U.S.C.C.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION-MR. CUNNINGHAM-3.

Balto. File

AT BALTIMORE, MD.

Reference is made to letter from Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan, of the New York Office of this Bureau, dated May 16th, 1923, in which it is requested that CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, of #1826 McCullough St., Baltimore, be located, and the New York Office notified so that subpoena for his appearance at New York, May 21st, might be issued.

On May 17th, 1923, agent located and interviewed CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC at the above address, and he claimed to be without sufficient funds to obtain transportation to New York. This information was communicated to the New York Office of the Bureau, and on May 19th, 1923, there was received at the office of the U. S. Marshal at Baltimore, subpoena for CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC, directing his appearance on May 21st, 1923, before the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, and also authority to the Marshal for the advance of \$10.00 to CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC to cover his expenses to New York.

190-1781-6

On May 19th, 1923, CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC was served with a subpoena and advanced \$10.00 on his expenses, and he then informed agent that he would arrive in New York City midnight, May 20th, 1923.

CONCLUDED.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	6-15-23	6-14	Charles J. Scully
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al- violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud. (Alleged Gathering of Arms and Ammunition by Garvey's followers).			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Mr. Herbert S. Boulin, colored, formerly engaged as a Special Employee by this Bureau, and now operating a private detective agency at 2376-7th Avenue, New York City, (telephone, Audubon 9189) called at the office of Bureau this A.M. and informed me that yesterday while attending the trial of Marcus Garvey he engaged in conversation with a Negroess known as "Cissy", who is one of the active members of Garvey's societies, particularly the Black Cross Organization. That this woman informed him she is acquainted with a man, a prominent member of Garvey's African Legion, who works in the Navy Yard or Army Base, Brooklyn, whom she claims has been stealing guns from the Government for some time and hiding them in the cellar of an apartment house somewhere on Seventh Avenue, this city, and that this man's purpose in collecting these guns is to use them in the event of a Negro uprising.

Boulin further claims "Cissy" informed him that this man, whose name and address she did not mention, is married, and his wife acts as a janitress for the house in which he lives and which is located on Fifth or Seventh Avenue, in the vicinity of

Charles J. Scully for June 14, 1923. Garvey

135th Street, (a densely populated Negro District). That in the cellar of this house the guns are said to be stored under a concrete flooring.

Boulin informed me he had related this story, both to Police Lieutenant James J. Gegan and to Special Agent James T. Amos, prior to coming to this office, and that he, Boulin, was of the opinion he might be in a position to locate the place where the guns are stored, as well as the identity of the man suspected of stealing and storing same.

During the afternoon a second interview was held with Boulin, at which Lieutenant Gegan was present, and when questioned, Boulin admitted he could not add any further information to his story other than he gathered from his conversations with "Cissy", that the man suspected of stealing and storing the guns is a West Indian, who was born in Linstead, Jamaica.

Boulin at this point stated that in order for him to secure the desired information it would be necessary to have some of his operatives engaged on the case, and he asked that he receive some compensation for their services, and when informed by both Lieutenant Gegan and myself that it would be impracticable to do this, he promised to voluntarily loan his personal services in establishing the identity of "Cissy".

As arranged, Boulin was seated in the court room wherein Garvey and the others are being tried before U. S. Judge Mack, the purpose being to have him designate "Cissy" to me, so that I in turn

Charles J. Scully for June 14, 1923. Garvey

could designate her to Agent Covello and Special Employee 854, in order to have them keep her under surveillance to ascertain her identity and with whom she connected.

Agent James E. Amos designated a woman believed to be "Cissy", and the aforementioned agents immediately took up surveillance on her as she moved in and about the court room. Later in the day Boulin informed Agent Amos that he was mistaken in this woman and that she was not the one who had spoken to him of the man hereinbefore mentioned. Boulin further promised he would make efforts to locate this woman in Harlem, or in and about the court room, and if successful would notify this office immediately, so that she might be placed under surveillance.

It is to be noted that Boulin's identity as a Private Detective is known to practically every Negro in Harlem, and it might possibly be a move on the part of Garvey to have Boulin advised of the alleged stealing and storing of the guns, nevertheless this matter will be followed further, in order to verify the information received.

Boulin during my interviews with him today expressed his inability to furnish me with a description of "Cissy."

Continued.

GARVEY'S MIND HAZY ON AFFAIRS OF LINE

**Will Make His Closing Plea to
Jury To-day.**

Sweltering under the intense examination of Maxwell S. Martin, Assistant United States Attorney, Marcus Garvey, "Provisional President of the line," and promoter of the Black Star Steamship line, the funds of which he is alleged to have misappropriated, admitted yesterday in Federal District Court that he knew very little about the affairs of his organization. The only words in his vocabulary were "I don't know."

He admitted he owned about 20 shares of Black Star line stock, \$1000 worth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is president, and a bank balance of \$25. George Tobias, treasurer of the Black Star line and co-defendant, is an honest man, he believes. He would not say the name of Orlando M. Thompson, another of the defendants. Money paid into the death benefit fund of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, he said, went into the general treasury and money from that was used for the benefit of the Black Star line.

Garvey will to-day make his personal appeal to the jury.

JUN 15 1923

STANDARD TIME
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC
THREE STOP GARVEY GUILTY THIRD COUNT SECOND
INDICTMENT OTHERS NOT GUILTY GARVEY REMANDED WITHOUT BAIL
MERRILLERS.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~at~~ Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>June 19, 1923.</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>May 28th to June 4, 1923.</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>James E. Amcs.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Alleged Viol. Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLENDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED ~~At~~ Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 19, 1923.	June 11th to 18th, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. On June 18th, 1923, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against MARCUS GARVEY, after having been out for ten hours, (12:30 until 10:30 P. M.). GARVEY was remanded to jail, without bail, until he is sentenced, which will be on Thursday, June 21st, 1923.

ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON were found not guilty and discharged by the court.

Continued.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED -- Before Journal Instructions JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	June 19, 1923. 11th, 1923.	June 4th to	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Alleged Violation Section 4015 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLEANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED -- Before Journal Instructions ORIGINAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 19, 1923.	May 18th to 28th, 1923, incl.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Alleged Viol. Section 215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent, in company with Agent M. J. Davis of this office, has been attending the opening of the trial of MARCUS GARVEY, ELI GARCIA, GEORGE TOBIAS and OLANDER M. THOMPSON, before Judge Mack, Southern District of New York. Agent has also been keeping in touch with Government witnesses.

Continued.

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge NY File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	6-18-33	6-17	Harry T. Leslie
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al. Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to above instructions, I today proceeded to the U. S. Court where the case against Garvey and others is being tried, for the purpose of mingling with the spectators and ascertaining whether or not any trouble was contemplated by them, inasmuch as threatening letters had been received regarding same. Remained in company with Agent Frank Fay, covering the court room and corridor up to 1 P.M., at which time we were assigned to another investigation. During this time agents did not note any demonstrations or trouble of any kind.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED Before Journal Instructions JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>June 19, 1923.</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>May 18th to June 18th, 1923.</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>Andrew M. Battle.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE <u>RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent's entire time was taken up in attending the trial of MARCUS GARVEY and his associates; mingling with GARVEYITES in the corridors of the Federal Building, also in the court room, during the trial, and making verbal reports to Agents Davis and Amos on anything that was thought would be of interest to the case. Agent also attended meetings of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, New York City, on various occasions.

Continued.

being barred from the building) among whom the announcement of the verdict caused a great deal of excitement, especially when Garvey was placed in a police patrol and taken to the Tombs Prison to await sentence.

Agent, with Agents Valkenburgh, Davis and Amos, remained at the Court House until the members of the jury, Judge and U. S. Attorney were safely on the way to their respective homes.

Agents discontinued about 11:30 p.m.

Garvey will be sentenced on Thursday, June 21st, 1933.

100-1792-6-3-2

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge - NY File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	8-19-35	8-19	Mortimer J. Davis ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
U. S. VS. STATE STAR LINE, INC. Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C. Using Mails to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION: MR. HOOVER.

since the eighteenth day of May, agent, in company with Bank Accountant Merrilees and Agent Amos, has been assisting Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck in the trial of this case before Judge Mack, in the Federal Court at New York. On the 18th instant the case went to the jury and after ten hours deliberation they returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Marcus Garvey, and released the other three co-defendants. This is the verdict which was expected and which Mr. Mattuck in his summing up indicated was the desire of the Government. Garvey, on the plea of Mr. Mattuck, was remanded to the Tombs, without bail, and will be sentenced on the 21st instant. He was found guilty on one count, and it has been intimated privately by Judge Mack that he will give him the full penalty of five years on the same. Mr. Mattuck is today issuing a Writ of Habeas Corpus for John Jeffries, alias Esau Ramus, now in Sing Sing Prison, so that he may bring to the Judge's notice on Thursday the fact that this man, under Garvey's instructions, planned and helped execute the murder of Dr. Mason, one of our witnesses. The purpose of this is to hold Garvey in high bail pending his appeal.

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18, 19, 1923. Black Star Line.

The feeling in the Negro section of New York during this trial has been extremely tense as between both Whites and Blacks, and among the Blacks themselves. During the course of the trial a member of Garvey's African Legion, by name Linous Charles, was arrested for threatening two of our witnesses and sentenced to a two months' term in the penitentiary by Judge Mack, for Criminal Contempt. After the verdict of the jury last night several hundred fanatical followers of Garvey gathered outside the Post Office Building and it was necessary to remove Garvey through a side door into a patrol to avoid trouble. It was only the presence of uniformed Police Officers that kept those who happened to find out which door he would be taken from, that prevented a serious riot. One fellow, who is known to most of our agents by description, but not name, as one of Garvey's body guards, made open threats on the street outside the Post Office Building that he would "get them", but he was pulled away by the crowd before the Police could grab him.

After the verdict was delivered and the jury had left, Garvey openly threatened Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck in court and said he would "get him"; that he was the victim of a conspiracy; that the Government had used vile methods to convict him; that he is God's disciple on earth, and that his conviction would be avenged. Judge Mack is being guarded as he has received written threats.

It is my personal opinion that Garvey is even more of a menace now since his conviction than before, for during the course of

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18-19, 1925. Black Star Line.

this trial he has shown himself to be a person who would stop at nothing for revenge. The group of fanatical West Indians that worship Garvey like a "God", have shown themselves capable and willing to do most anything he requests. The Police, through Lieutenant James J. Gegan, are endeavoring to check up now on the reported storage of arms and ammunition in this city by Garvey adherents.

In view of the situation I would strongly suggest that the Immigration Department be communicated with so that a warrant of deportation may be issued for Garvey to take effect at the termination of his sentence, and that a copy of the warrant be lodged with the Warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta. Garvey admitted on the witness stand that he was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, and I have in my possession, certified copy of an affidavit which he filed with the War Department, to the effect that he was born at St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, B. W. I., and that he came to the United States in 1916 from Jamaica, on a Norwegian vessel. This affidavit further states that at the time of filing, (1917), he had not declared his intention to become a U. S. Citizen. On the stand at the trial of this case he admitted that although he had taken out first papers he has never completed his citizenship.

It is agent's understanding that under the law which permits the Government to deport aliens who commit felonies within five years after their arrival in the United States, when the crime is a continuous one over a lengthy period, the date of its inception is the one on which the Immigration warrant is based. If this is correct it

Mortimer J. Davis for June 18, 19, 1923. Black Star Line.

would appear that the time of the commission of the crime by Garvey would start from the date of the incorporation of the Black Star Line, which was June 26, 1919, about three years after his arrival in the United States, and it is upon this ground that agent is asking a deportation warrant be issued.

If agent's understanding of this statute is correct, and the Director believes it would be advisable to communicate with the officials at Ellis Island, and will so instruct, agent will do so. However, it is believed more expeditious for the Director to take this matter up with the Immigration authorities in Washington.

GARVEY CONVICTED IN BLACK LINE FRAUD

Jury Out Ten Hours in Case of
Negro Promoter of "Back to
Africa" Movement.

3 COMPANIONS ACQUITTED

Chief Defendant Alleged to Have
Collected \$1,000,000 From
American Negroes.

Marcus Garvey, creator of the "Back to Africa" movement among negroes in this country, was found guilty by a jury before Judge Black in the Federal Court last night of using the mails in a scheme to defraud in connection with the sale of stock in the Black Star line, which Garvey organized. The jury retired at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the verdict was returned ten hours later. Orlando M. Thompson, George Tobias and Elie Garcia, negroes, who were identified with several of Garvey's ventures, were acquitted.

Two indictments had been returned against the four men, but Garvey was found guilty of the third count in the second indictment. This alleged that he had conspired to sell stock in the Black Star line, and when he had done so, he had used the mails in connection with the sale of the stock. The delay in returning the verdict was due to the fact that the jury had a verdict of guilty against one of the other defendants, but that the other jurors satisfied them that this defendant was innocent. The jury of eleven men and two women were called to the court at 10 o'clock in the morning, and they were told that they were to return a verdict by 12 o'clock. When the jury was called to the court, the judge told them that they were to return a verdict by 12 o'clock. The jury was told that they were to return a verdict by 12 o'clock. The jury was told that they were to return a verdict by 12 o'clock.

When the verdict was returned, the jury at 8 o'clock, Judge Black sent for them, and they returned the verdict. The judge then read the verdict to the jury, and they were told that they were to return a verdict by 12 o'clock.

The trial, which was probably the most expensive to the Government.

When the verdict was returned, Garvey's counsel filed a motion for a new trial. He argued that the jury was not properly instructed, and that the evidence was insufficient to support the verdict. The judge denied the motion, and the verdict was affirmed.

During the trial, Garvey was found guilty of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. He was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and his companions were acquitted.

The trial was a landmark case in the history of the "Back to Africa" movement. It showed that the government was willing to prosecute those who used the mails in a scheme to defraud. The verdict was a blow to Garvey and his followers, but it did not stop the movement. Garvey continued to promote his ideas, and his followers continued to support him. The trial was a landmark case in the history of the "Back to Africa" movement.

GARVEY ADHERENT UNDER EYE OF LAW

Mattuck's Charge That African Legion Is Armed Being In- vestigated by Police.

United States Department of Justice agents and city detectives under Lieut. James Gegan of the Bomb Squad began an investigation yesterday of the charges made in Federal District Court Monday by a United States Attorney Mattuck that followers of Marcus Garvey, styled Negro "liberator," have arms and ammunition concealed in this city. Garvey was convicted of using the mails to defraud and remanded for sentence without bail on the declaration of Mattuck that he was a dangerous man.

The investigation begun yesterday was at the request of Mr. Mattuck, who denied fears for his own safety, although he is said to have received threatening letters.

"The weapons and cartridges were bought in this city by an agent of Garvey who also is in jail," said Mr. Mattuck yesterday. "They were contained in small lots and paid for in cash. There are more than 1,000 members of Garvey's 'army' in this city. They are the uniformed branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of which Garvey is president-general. They call themselves the African Legion."

Federal authorities say nine-tenths of Garvey's "army" are west Indian Negroes who have not been nationalized.

American Negroes in Harlem were related yesterday over Garvey's conviction.

The rage which Garvey displayed in court against Mr. Mattuck's charge after a night behind the bars, when den Hanley said he was believing in a model prisoner.

The council of the association founded by Garvey adopted a resolution yesterday deploring his conviction, but denying "any responsibility on our part for armed resistance." The resolution was signed by Eli J. Gains, Minister of Defense.

Garvey's white attorney, Arthur Kohn and Maurice Nagler, of 215 West 40th street, would not appear in court yesterday and announced that they would not appear. Mr. Nagler said he believed Garvey would be free to-day if he had not acted as his own attorney.

Garvey is to be sentenced tomorrow. The Government asks the maximum sentence of five years.

MARCUS GARVEY

A Federal court has exhausted fifty-seven days in convicting Marcus Garvey using the United States mails to defraud. It was apparent from the outset that the Knight Commander of the Order of the Nile was guilty, and yet his conviction could not be hastened through to the inevitable.

Garvey might have been a heroic tragedy, except that he was cast in the comic mould. Some cosmic William S. Gilbert seized upon his gorgeous investiture, operatic titles and shadowy projects, and Marcus Garvey was turned into the book and lyrics for a human comedy. If in the early days of his Black Star Line enterprise the Knight Commander had purchased a seaworthy vessel with his \$1,000,000 in contributions he might have been an Emperor Jones worthy of a play by Eugene O'Neill. Could he have planted his colony in Ethiopia, even Joseph Conrad might have cast him into immortality.

For once truth is stranger than fiction. Marcus Garvey now awaits sentence to a Federal penitentiary, after the adventurer's victims have defended him even to the point of menacing the court-room officers. Judge Mack dealt with Garvey, but he wisely used time enough to expose him to those of his race who saw in him a leader of escape to the mythical Jerusalem of a cleaner, greener land.

Who can say that there was no nimbus of the high-chintz figure about Garvey? Had he founded his colony in Africa and ruled a monarch of all the gold lace he survey he might have been another Toussaint L'Ouverture—in pantaloons.

GARVEY IS CONVICTED IN BLACK STAR CASE

Supporters of Negro Leader
Sob Aloud as Decision Is

Announced.
JUN 19 1923

'PRESIDENT' IN A RAGE

Bitterly Denounces Prosecu-
tor Who Terms Him a 'Dan-
gerous Man.'

Marcus Garvey, negro leader, was found guilty of using the mails to defraud investors in the Black Star Steamship Line, of which he was president and promoter. George Tobias, Elie Garcia and Orlando M. Thompson, codefendants with Garvey and business associates with him in the organization of the Black Star Line, were acquitted.

Garvey in an effort to have his bail of \$1,000 continued, pending imposition of sentence by Judge Julian W. Mack bitterly denounced Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant United States Attorney, who prosecuted him. Mr. Mattuck opposed his motion to have the bail continued and demanded that the negro leader be remanded to the Tombs.

"I have endeavored to support my claim that the funds of the Negro Improvement Association, of which Garvey was president, were used to purchase guns and ammunition," said Mr. Mattuck. "Marcus Garvey is a dangerous man and a menace to society. It is for the good of the community that I ask you to send him to jail without bail."

Garvey, in reply, said he has been the victim of Mr. Mattuck, for whom he said he had nothing but utter contempt.

"I am surprised to see before the world the accusations and imputations which Mr. Mattuck has made against me," he said. "I am surprised to find myself the recipient of such imputations from a man whom I have nothing but contempt for. The statements he has made are utterly false and my trial has been a complete farce. The only purpose of the prosecution was to get rid of me."

Garvey said he had been the victim of the "black" press and the "white" press, and that he had been the victim of the "black" press and the "white" press, and that he had been the victim of the "black" press and the "white" press.

Because a crowd of several hundred negroes had transformed the entrance lobby of the Federal Building into a replica of the Harlem back beat, eighteen detectives, Department of Justice operatives and eight uniformed policemen accompanied the negro leader down the freight elevator and to the Tombs.

In dismissing the jury Judge Mack thanked them for their patience during twenty-seven days of the trial. He entered a verdict acquitting all three from further jury duty in Federal courts for four years.

The jury retired at 12:30 yesterday afternoon and returned its verdict at 10:30 last night, after deliberating eight hours, with an hour each for lunch and dinner.

Dramatic Marcus Garvey.

Act I. in the drama of MARCUS GARVEY showed the poor West Indian negro rising from obscurity to racial leadership. Clad in robes of state, he received visiting delegates from other continents. Hailed as Provisional President of Africa, he harangued cheering crowds of deluded disciples with primitive but masterful oratory. Money flowed to him which he was supposed to use in his grandiose scheme of keeping Africa for the Africans, but he could not stand prosperity and power.

Act II. ends with this supposed superman of the negro world stripped of reputation, convicted of using the mails to defraud his followers of their savings and remanded to jail to await the sentence of a Federal court. Full of unconscious humor as his trial was, ludicrous as his brass band methods and spendthrift salesmanship were, nevertheless the legal test of GARVEY'S fitness for freedom was a deadly serious matter to those negroes who dared to testify against the Provisional President and his clique.

Whatever happens to GARVEY, his conviction should put a stop forever to the absurd "Back to Africa" movement which he capitalized, first to lift himself into prominence, and second to make easy money by promoting opera bouffe steamship lines to carry American negroes back to the Dark Continent. The bitter experience of GARVEY'S numerous victims should go far to convince the negro that one of his real enemies is the savings bank.

JUN 21 1923

1, 1923.

GARVEY WILL GET SENTENCE TO-DAY

Police See No Signs of Negro Colony Preparing to Spring to Arms.

Mr. Marcus Garvey's African Legion may be armed from the harbor. His followers, however, by their Garveyized notes, may be waiting for the moment when Judge Black shall sentence Mr. Garvey to the rock pile to start whatever it is they have in mind to start. The environs of 125th street and Lenox avenue may be preparing to spring to arms and rescue the popular Mr. Garvey from his white jailers.

Mr. Garvey, convicted of using the United States mails to defraud in his promotion of the Black Star Steamship Line, will receive that sentence today and it is not impossible that he will be the first to report the moment that sentence is imposed may be the one in which the African Legion bursts the fatal bomb.

But there were no signs yesterday in Harlem of impending riots. Here and there in stores and on corners where color folks take hundreds of papers lapse of the African Garvey bubble. George Edward David St. Ervin, president of the British West Indies Lawn Tennis Club and captain of the St. Kitts cricket team, St. Kitts Association, said that Mr. Garvey was not a black as he had been reported. There was no sign of any movement, according to reports it is not to meet on Monday evening in Liberty Hall, 125th street. But there were no real signs of an uprising on behalf of Mr. Garvey.

The colored folks of Harlem are still on the edge of their seats. West Indian folks are "up at arms" with him. The American press, particularly the "Sun," has insisted in the Black Star case on the fact that many of these are a long way off from disappointed if Mr. Garvey is not sentenced to be executed.

The case of Mr. Garvey's nobles—Sir, the Honorable, the Duke, the King of the Nile and Nelson of Uganda. See them, waiting nobly on a bench in front of Liberty Hall, was too overdone by the fact to become very popular. But he has it known that he was opposed to the ruling of Mr. Garvey. The charges, which Sir Thompson made, were given to the night, that he was an impostor.

"His nobles may have a meeting Monday night," said Sir Pierre, "and again we may not. Nobody can call a meeting except the acting boss noble, is it? That Mr. Garvey's nobles are all the enemy. I ain't seen the acting boss noble, Mr. Mabou, the Duke of Uganda to-day so I don't know. Maybe I see him to-night in some of the cafes. Maybe they won't have no meeting because it's night out and a lot of the boys is out of the city working at the beaches waiting on the table."

"But if this was winter time or anyway cool weather there'd be a meeting of a meeting with resolutions and ultimatums. Personally I don't see none of the nobles to-day so I don't know. I don't see no nobles to-day and I don't see no nobles with nobody still we are having a moment. But nobody's thinking of starting trouble. Mr. Garvey is the victim of charges, that's all."

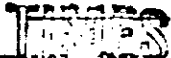
In the meantime the United States Department of Justice and the New York City Police Department are around investigating Assistant United States Attorney Mattuck's charges that the African Legion is armed and raring to go.

TO 5 YEARS IN JAIL

Black Star Promoter Also Fined
\$1,000 for Fraudulent Use

JU of the Mails.
JUN 22 1924

GETS STAY OF EXECUTION



Calls America Negro's Greatest
Friend—Protest Outbreaks
Fail to Materialize.

Marcus Garvey, the West Indian negro promoter of the Black Star Steamship Line, was sentenced yesterday by Federal Judge Mack to five years imprisonment and fined \$1,000. Although the Court ordered that the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., it is understood that he will be sent to Leavenworth, Kan., to serve his term.

The Southern prison, having facilities.

The Court, Judge Mack, but granted a stay of execution until papers for an appeal were prepared. Meanwhile Garvey will remain in the Tombs. It may be some months before the appeal is ready. There is a matter of costs, however, that must be settled against Garvey, but this can be disposed of either by payment or by the exercise of the right of appointing the Government to obtain a judgment and then disposing of it.

There is also the fact that Garvey will be deported when his imprisonment ends.

Arnon Kohn, representing Garvey, said yesterday morning that an appeal would be filed in a few days, but that other matters would not be ready for consideration.

The appeal was brought from the Southern penitentiary, where Garvey was held, to the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., where he will serve his term.

Garvey's appeal was supported by a large number of sympathizers gathered at the Tombs yesterday. The crowd was estimated to be the largest ever seen there. Many of the protesters were women. Garvey's appeal was supported by a large number of sympathizers gathered at the Tombs yesterday. The crowd was estimated to be the largest ever seen there. Many of the protesters were women.

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PLEAD FOR MARCUS GARVEY

Times 7/17/23
Negro Mass Meetings/Appeal to
White Press of Country.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A united protest from many negroes throughout the country against the recent conviction in New York of Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was today being in series of telegrams addressed to the Washington office of the Associated Press.

Each of the messages represented sentiments said to have been expressed at local meetings held in various parts of the country. The number of persons reported as in attendance at each local meeting.

"We, loyal negro citizens of the United States, hereby protest against the conviction of Marcus Garvey, head of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and we appeal to the white press of this country to protest against the conviction that has been made."

The protest was signed by a group of negroes in New York, and a similar protest was received from a group of negroes in New Orleans. The protest was also received from a group of negroes in Chicago, and a similar protest was received from a group of negroes in Philadelphia.

White House officials said that they had received the protest, but that they had no authority to interfere with the handling of the case by the district court.

THE WASHINGTON POST:
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1923.

**Collect Money Here
To Fight For Garvey**

Declaring that the fight waged by Marcus Garvey, now in a New York prison, for the recognition of the negro race must not stop, William Sherrill, assistant president general of the Universal Negro Improvement association, argued for a 100 per cent enrollment in the association, in an address at a large mass meeting at the Lincoln Memorial temple, Seventh and H streets, last night.

A collection was taken for a fund to fight Garvey's conviction and to obtain his release and full name recall. A petition will be circulated at the next meeting of the association for signatures, urging a new trial.

Joseph C. Carter, secretary general of the association, and H. Johnson, local vice president, also addressed the meeting. Joseph H. Steward presided.

100-1781-6

5,000 CHEER GARVEY.

Says He Was Jailed "for Cause of Human Rights."

Marcus Garvey, negro leader out on appeal from his conviction for using the mails to defraud, made a public re-appearance in Harlem last night. About 5,000 negroes, who paid 10 to 15 cents for admission to Liberty Hall, 138th Street, near Seventh Avenue, cheered Garvey for five minutes.

The African Legion, the guards of Garvey's "Republic of Africa," appeared in uniform, with a plume, wearing a uniform and from his cocked hat there streamed a plume of red and white feathers. In a speech on his trial and conviction, Garvey said that "but for an appeal for a principle for the cause of human rights," was not a foregone prospect.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y.

June 21 1923

U. S. VS. JESSE BARNEY et al (Colored)
Via. Section 215 C.C.
Using the U.S.Mails in Furtherance of
a scheme to Defraud.

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

Dear Sir:

The above mentioned defendant was convicted in the southern judicial district court of New York on Monday of this week June 18th 1923, on an indictment charging violation of Section 215 C.C. - Using the U.S.Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud, and was sentenced today, June 21, 1923, by the Honorable Judge Julian Mack to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. for a term of five years and one thousand dollar fine and costs.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck represented the government and prosecuted the case to a successful end. The Government was well represented in court and by a lawyer.

Special Bank Accountant Thomas P. Merrilees (the old Roman) was engaged on this case throughout the investigation; facts and figures prepared by him in such an expert fashion and presented before the jury as a part of the evidence were an attack of the defendant, and a great assistance that the jury was unable to appreciate. It is a pleasure to say that the defendant's counsel was very far from successful in this case not under my charge.

A great deal of credit in connection with the investigation of this case is due to our agents Mortimer J. Davis and James Edward Amos; these agents have been busily engaged for months bending every effort in endeavoring to secure the necessary and essential legal evidence to convict this defendant.

It is owing to the peculiar circumstances such as the class and race of people involved in this investigation that the services rendered by these agents stood out and is so commendable.

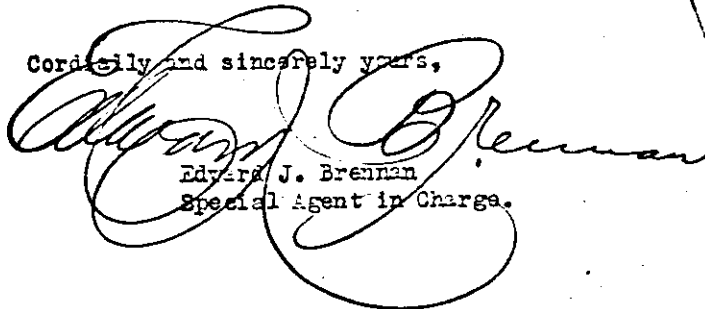
The United States Attorney and his assistant, Mr. Mattuck are

very much elated with the work performed by these agents and I will say that I do not think that there is any doubt but what it was the untiring and persistent efforts coupled with the resourcefulness of these agents, Davis and Amos, that was in a great part the cause of the successful prosecution of this case.

It is very gratifying to me to write you this way concerning the result of investigations conducted by this office.

Defendant Garvey was committed without bail pending the filing of a writ of error to the Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Mack granted defendant four months in which to file this writ.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward J. Brennan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB:ED

Garvey Issues Statement From The Tomb, in Which He Announces He Will Go On Hunger Strike

"I am satisfied to be a victim, it is worth. It shows now a of an international "frame up", now so-called some people are a conspiracy, not only engaged know I have been sacrificed by in all members of the opposite the duty to bolster up the nega- race, but including selfish and ration for Mattuck. I am no jealous members of my own. lawyer, but in the face of law.

It has taken my enemies bence and the conduct of the more than ordinary effort to in- case. Mattuck had easily lost to jure my fair name. They have the defense and handling of tried to rob me of the precious the case was a mean job and treasure, but that cannot soil my soul and conscience. lay down, it led to a dignify even though he was assisted by the

"I shall go on hunger strike as a protest against white injustice and prejudice on which I have been convicted. shrewd and able Jurist, Judge Julian Mack.

"I am sorry that the name of the United States should be drawn into a "frame up" and conspiracy to "get me", but the Government is not at fault. We have, and must expect misrepres- entations in Government, as well as in other human activities, hence I shall not entirely blame the Government for my present position. "The peculiar and outstanding feature of the whole case is that I am being punished for the crime of the Jew Silverstone, who during my absence in the West Indies took \$35,000 of the Black Star Line money, without being able to account for it, and which has caused the ruin of the company.

"In the trial of the case, I have had occasion to observe the ferocious attacks and unfair meth- ods of Assistant District Attor- ney Maxwell Mattuck, and his hirelings. If he were a typical representative of our Govern- ment, then I should have no hope for America, but I feel sure that we have men of honor in this Government, and this great coun- try who will jealously guard its fair name.

"I was prosecuted in this by Maxwell Mattuck, another Jew, and I am to be sentenced by Judge Julian Mack the eminent Jewish Jurist. Truly I may say "I was going to Jericho and fell among thieves". "The Jury remained out for ten hours after being directed to do by a skillful Judge. After the verdict, there was not one member of the Jury who could look me in the face. I am sorry for these twelve men, for the in- nocence of my soul shall rest with them, and haunt their con- sciences through the coming years.

"Mattuck through his agents, used the press to stir up white public opinion against me dur- ing the trial. They made a cow- ardly noise about the African Legion which they know to be untrue. To imagine that Mat- Mattuck would be afraid of Ne- gresses is an eye-opening prob- lem. I will be a witness to the thing is shameful and a dis- grace to white bravery. I will dismiss the evil thought for

"My work is just begun, and as I lay down my life for the cause of my people, so do I feel that succeeding generations shall be inspired by the sacrifice that I made for the rehabilita- tion of our race. Christ died to give me freedom, I shall die to give courage and inspiration to my race."

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JER/LER



May 16, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GRIFFS.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a communication addressed to me by Mr. Herter, Assistant to Secretary Hoover, together with a copy of a communication received by Mr. Stetson, Executive Secretary, Department of Commerce, from Mr. Kennaz Huffman concerning the activities of the Friends of Soviet Russia and the film entitled "Russia Through the Shadows".

Will you kindly prepare a very discreet reply to Mr. Huffman, giving him such information as may be consistent concerning the activities of this organization.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. E. H.", is written over a horizontal line.

Encl.

Instructions from Agent C. J. Scully.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO B

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	6/13/33	6/14-15/33	Peter J.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: W. B. vs. MARTIN GARVIN, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 213, C. C., USING BRIBERY TO OBTAIN.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

June 14th: Pursuant to instructions, Agent, accompanied Special Employee 884, proceeded to the Federal Court Building, New York City, for the purpose of keeping under surveillance and ascertaining identity of a woman who is connected with a certain man (both of whom are colored) who is supposed to have ammunition stored in Harlem, New York City. The woman was designated to us in the corridor of the building and we kept her under surveillance for a short while until informed by Agent Amos that she was not the right subject.

June 15th: We again proceeded to the Federal Building and spent our time in and around the court room for the purpose of having subject designated to us by Agent Amos. Up to the time Court adjourned subject had not put in an appearance. We therefore discontinued our instructions.

190-1781-6

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

Case originated before Journal Instructions.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 20, 1933	June 12-16-18	WILLIAM PROME.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
IN RE: <u>U.S. vs MARY S. CARVEY, et al</u> Alleged Viol. Section #215 USCC (Using the mails to defraud)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

N.Y. File

In compliance with instructions received, Agent, assisted by Special Agent James Carroll, visited the U.S. District Court, and mingled with the spectators in the corridor, during the progress of the trial of the above named subject, before Julian Mack, Federal Judge.

During the period specified no happening occurred worthy of special note.

Case continued.

RE: NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:

Andrew W. Battle.
June 20, 1923.

and two hundred contributed \$1.00 each. There were about 1900 people at the meeting.

On June 18th, 1923, the writer had a talk with WILLIAM GRANT, (a member of the AFRICAN LEGION) just after MARCUS GARVEY was convicted. GRANT said to the writer, "We will kill that AMOS, DAVIS, WARREN, EDGAR GRAY, MATTUCK, SIDNEY DE BOURG, THOMPSON, and everyone who had anything to do with convicting MR. GARVEY." GRANT lives at #142 West 139th Street, New York City. The writer then went to the office of the "NEGRO WORLD", where he found more than three hundred of GARVEY'S followers. They were making all kinds of threats against everybody who had anything to do with the convicting of GARVEY. RUDOLPH SMITH, 3rd Assistant President of the U.N.I.A. said that the "LEGION is just waiting to see if GARVEY is convicted--then they will rise up in Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., Chicago, Ill., and as far south as Florida. The AFRICAN LEGION has guns and everything that goes with the war to make war, in every branch of the U.N.I.A." CAPT. G. L. GAINES trains the Legions all over the country, also the motor corps.

Continued.

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

THIS CASE ORIGINATED Before Journal Instructions. JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	June 17/23.	June 17/23. & 18	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>NEGRO RADICAL ACTIVITIES:</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing the above matter, the writer had a talk with the REV. G.E. STEWART, High Chancellor of the U.N.I.A. in 1920 and 1922, who is also a share holder in the BLACK STAR LINE. He said to the writer, "I have always contended that the AFRICAN LEGION of the U.N.I.A. had the wrong idea when they thought they had the right to use their guns and swords as a real soldier--the Legion has no right to be drilling with real guns. It was one of the members of the Legion who killed DR. EASON and it was a Legionaire who made the threats regarding the Government witnesses at GARVEY'S trial."

The writer attended a meeting of the U.N.I.A. at Liberty Hall, #120 W. 138th Street, at 8:30 P. M. The speakers for the evening were MARCUS GARVEY and WILLIAM SHERRILL. MARCUS GARVEY said he would be surprised if the jury did not find him guilty, but said he was ready for anything and if they put him in jail, "h--- will be turned loose all over this country. The U.N.I.A. will never die and the U.N.I.A. is ready to play h--- if GARVEY is put in jail."

Ten people contributed \$10.00 each to GARVEY'S defense fund, seven gave \$5.00

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan. (N. Y. file No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	6/21/23	6/21/23	Mortimer J. Davis. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

Judge Mack today sentenced Marcus Garvey to a term of five years in the Federal penitentiary and fined him one thousand dollars and costs of the trial. He remanded him to the Tombs, New York City, without bail, pending the filing by Garvey's attorneys of a writ of error. A period of four months was granted for the filing of this writ inasmuch as the minutes of the case have not been written as yet and it will take quite some time to procure them.

Upon Garvey's own request the Judge instructed the U. S. Attorney to make application to the Attorney General for permission to have Garvey serve his term in Leavenworth, Kansas, instead of Atlanta, Ga.

John Jeffries, alias Esau Romus, who has been referred to many times in previous reports, was brought from Sing Sing Prison on a writ and taken before Judge Mack. Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck stated that he desired Jeffries to take the stand to prove Mr. Mattuck's previous statements to the effect that Garvey's followers had been purchasing and storing guns and ammunition.

Judge Mack, however, refused to hear the testimony, stating that it could have little if any influence upon the sentence.

After sentence was pronounced, U. S. Attorney Mattuck, Agent Scully, Agent Amos and the writer interviewed Jeffries in Mr. Mattuck's office and went over with him the details of the shooting of Dr. Eason in New Orleans. He confirmed his previous statements in every respect and states he is still willing to be a witness for the Government in any prosecution they may enter against Garvey or anybody else for Eason's death as a Government witness. It is again suggested by Asst. U. S. Attorney Mattuck that the New Orleans office make an effort to obtain from either Shakespeare or Dwyer a statement regarding their knowledge of Marcus Garvey's part in ordering the shooting of Dr. Eason. If such a statement can be obtained the U. S. Attorney here will immediately enter charges against Garvey for complicity in the shooting of a Government witness and it is believed that with the statement of either Dwyer or Shakespeare and Jeffries a conviction will follow.

In the writer's report of the 19th inst. wherein it was suggested that the Department institute proceedings through the Bureau of Immigration for the deportation of Marcus Garvey at the conclusion of his sentence, it was stated that Garvey came to the United States in 1916. It now occurs to Agent that Garvey left the United States in February, 1921, and after an extensive tour through the West Indies and Central America, returned to the United States via the port of New Orleans on or about the 9th day of July, 1921. On that occasion he was given a thorough examination by the Immigration officials and a copy of this examination can undoubtedly be found in the files of that Department from the information furnished.

I am informed by Asst. U. S. Attorney Thomas who handles Immigra-

tion cases in this district, that in deportation proceedings the last date of entry into the country of the alien is the one upon which deportation is based and is considered his last date of entry even if he has maintained a residence while absent. Under these circumstances, there is undoubtedly no question that the crime for which Garvey has been convicted easily comes within the five year period of the Immigration statutes following the arrival of the alien in this country. I would therefore request that when the matter is submitted to the Department of Labor these facts be called to their attention.

Instructions: Edward J. Connan, Special Agent in Charge NY File

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	6-22-23	6-21	Harry C. Leslie ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, et al- Violation Section 215, U. S. C. C. Using Mails to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Pursuant to above instructions, I today proceeded to the United States Court, where Marcus Garvey was to be sentenced, for the purpose of mingling with spectators and ascertaining whether or not any trouble was contemplated by them, inasmuch as threatening letters had been received regarding same. Remained covering the court room and corridor until sentence was pronounced and subject was taken to the Tombs. There was no demonstration or trouble.

Instructions received.

30. Edw. J. Brenna.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

BY

New York, N.Y. June 21, 1923. June

James E. Amos.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

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

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

MARCUS GARVEY was this day sentenced by Judge JULIAN
BACK, Southern District of New York, to serve a sentence of five
years at the Atlanta Penitentiary, and pay a fine of \$1,000.

GARVEY'S attorney served notice on the court that he
will take an appeal and Judge Mack granted a stay of execution of
the sentence for four months. GARVEY was taken to the Tombs,
bail not granted.

Continued.

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Case originated by Journal Instructions.
Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: DATE WHEN MADE: PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: REPORT MADE BY:

New York, N.Y. June 25, 1923. June 25 & 26/23. Jam.

DEED AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #21b
(Using the mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

In connection with the above entitled matter, the writer, accompanied by Agent M. J. Davis, proceeded to the Federal Building, New York City, on June 25th, 1923, and appeared before JUDGE ROGERS, with Asst. U. S. Attorney Maxwell H. Mattuck, where GARVEY'S attorneys, COHEN, MATTHEWS and JOHNSON, applied for GARVEY'S release from the Tombs on bail.

JUDGE ROGERS took the matter under advisement, and on June 26th Agent communicated with Asst. U.S. Atty. Mattuck and was informed by Mr. Mattuck that JUDGE ROGERS had denied bail.

Continued.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

TYPE AND FACTOR OF CASE

FACTS DEVELOPED

which is to be held in the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, on the 15th day of June, 1954, at 10:00 A.M. The case is captioned as follows: *United States v. [Name]*, No. [Number].

The case is a criminal case involving the violation of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794. The defendant, [Name], is charged with the unauthorized disclosure of classified information to a foreign power, specifically the Soviet Union.

The facts developed are as follows: [Name] is a [Rank] in the [Service]. He was employed in the [Department] of the [Agency]. It is alleged that [Name] disclosed to [Name], a [Nationality] residing in [Location], certain information of a confidential nature which was in the possession of the [Agency] and which was of a nature which could be of great value to the [Country].

[Name] was arrested on [Date] at [Location]. He was taken to the [Jail] and held in custody. He was arraigned on [Date] and pleaded guilty to the charges against him. He was sentenced to [Term] years imprisonment and a fine of \$[Amount].

The Government has appealed the conviction and sentence to the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. The defendant has filed a motion for a writ of habeas corpus and a motion for a new trial. The case is now pending in the Court of Appeals.