



# **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARCUS GARVEY**

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

**PART: 2 OF 6**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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

MARCUS GARVEY

part 2 of 6 parts

REPORT MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

REPORT MADE BY

New York City

3/10/22

3/3/22

Mortimer J. Davis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

IN RE: US vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,  
Via. Sec. 32, U.S.C. (Using Mails to Defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED-

On March 8th Detectives Barth and Correll of the Bomb Squad, Police Headquarters, brought to this office a letter from the Marshal of Police, Baltimore, Md. to the Police Commissioner, this city, advising that one CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md. reported the loss, on March 22, 1922, of fifty (50) shares of stock of the Black Star Line. The letter in question asked that the Police Commissioner take the matter up with the Line here and also advise as to the nature of the difficulties in which it now is.

On Feb. 17th Marcus Garvey, Pres., Geo. Tobias, Treas., and Elie Garcia, Secretary, O.M. Thompson, V.P., were indicted in the Federal Court at this city under the above named section, and are now out on \$2500 bail each. With this data in hand, I would suggest that the Baltimore office have Marshall interviewed, for the purpose of ascertaining his attitude in the matter, learning whether he is satisfied with his purchases, the representations upon which he purchased the stock, copies of circulars and other literature in his possession sent him through the mails. I would also suggest that if possible Marshall furnish the date or dates upon which he made the purchase, whether the fifty shares were obtained in a block or in installments, as the books of the Black Star Line indicate that he

100-1781-6

let ten shares (dividend March 31, 1903, No. 10310) to his credit.

Harold, as yet, he apparently has no wife.

If, upon investigation, it would appear that  
Harold will make a good witness for the Gov. agent, I would suggest  
that a short statement be taken from him, forwarding copy of same to  
the office.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE: 3/8/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/6/7/8	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
----------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

IN RE: U. S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,  
Vio. Sec. 215, U.S.C.C., (Using Mails to Defraud)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On the 6th inst. Miss Gwendolyn Campbell, 2441 Seventh Avenue, New York, who was formerly in the employ of the Black Star Line, as chief stenographer, came to the Bureau office voluntarily and gave a statement of which a copy is attached. Miss Campbell expresses her willingness to assist the Government to the extent of her knowledge and ability, but declines to be called as a witness, stating that she fears for her personal safety. No threats have been made to her, the fear being based mainly upon what she believes might happen should she testify against Marcus Garvey. She states Garvey has roused his followers to such a pitch that they will do most anything at his mere intimation. This was illustrated in the case of O.M. Thompson, who has been branded as a "traitor" and who, since Garvey's attack upon him has been visited several times and threatened with bodily harm to such a degree that he has been forced to remove himself and family to another part of the city. In this connection I want call attention to the fact that since his indictment Garvey has made this matter a race issue, advising his followers that this is an attempt by foreign governments to thwart the progress of the negro race and prevent the capture by them of Africa. I have taken to Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck copies of the Negro World in which such statements have recently appeared but am

advised by him that nothing can be done to prevent Garvey's making such assertions.

Louis LeMothe, former purser of the "Yarmouth" also came to the Bureau office on the 6th inst. and gave a statement, copy of which is attached. His testimony I consider of importance.

Also on the 6th I obtained from the Post Office Dept. about 100 replies received from the 500 form letters sent to stockholders following the indictment. Of the 100 returned, about 15 state they are not satisfied and give reasons, which, added to the witnesses already interviewed and listed, bring the total up to about 35.

On the 7th inst. I was advised from a confidential source that the U. N. I. A. had received a tax bill from the City of New York on Liberty Hall, amounting to \$3,000, and that they had furnished an affidavit to the effect that this hall is used exclusively for religious and charitable purposes. This, of course is not true, and upon taking the matter up with the Tax Dept. I was shown copy of an affidavit signed by Geo. Tobias and one Paul, Chaplain of the U.N.I.A. containing the statements mentioned above, made, of course, for the purpose of being exempted from tax. Later in the day a representative of the Tax Dept. called at the Bureau office and was permitted to go over the accounts of the U.N.I.A., after which he stated that they would now have to pay the tax inasmuch as he was convinced that the Association had received a revenue from the use of the hall.

4

On the 8th inst. P.O. Inspector Williamson, who has been out of New York since January, returned to New York today and went over the case with the writer. Mr. Williamson, who left the city again tonight, states that Asst. U.S. Attorney Joyce has advised that the case can go to trial about the end of April, at which time Mr. Williamson expects to return to New York City. Mr. Williamson states that he is not satisfied with the manner in which the U.S. Attorney's office is handling this case here, stating that their attitude is one of disinterestedness and that the Assistant to whom it has been assigned has shown little or no willingness to study the details. Mr. Williamson states further that he will take the matter up with Washington for the purpose of securing the aid of a Special Attorney to prosecute the matter.

Continued.

March 6, 1932.

On this date LOUIS Le MOYH, residing at  
came to the Bureau of Ice, and made substantially the  
following statement:

That he is a stockholder in the Black Star Line,  
owning \$15.00 (three 5 shares) worth. He is a West Indian by  
birth; knew of Garvey in the West Indies before coming to this  
country, at which time the latter was connected with some news-  
paper in a journalistic capacity. First heard of Garvey in the  
U.S. during 1919, at which time he, Le Moth, became a member of  
the U.N.I.A. Le Moth, having been on the sea all his life, was  
referred to Garvey by Cyril Henry, in 1919. Garvey, in turn re-  
ferred him to Capt. Cockburn, who hired Le Moth as purser for the  
S/S "Yarmouth" at \$125 a month. Le Moth sailed on the "Yarmouth"  
during its maiden voyage for the Black Star Line. Before leaving  
port, however, he assisted Capt. Cockburn in having the ship re-  
conditioned, and states that contracts for such work were given out  
by Cockburn with the approval of Garvey. No one except Garvey could  
give such permission, states Le Moth.

The "Yarmouth" left New York the first time during  
October, 1919 and went direct to Santa Isabella, Cuba; thence to  
Jamaica remaining two days at Kingston. When leaving New York the  
ship had about a ton of cement consigned to Santa Is-  
bella, as well as 25 passengers for Colon and Jamaica. On the  
way down the ship developed boiler trouble, which was repaired in



LeMoeth.

Jamaica, payments for such work there being made by the local agents of the U.S.I.A and Black Star Line.

The second trip of the Yarmouth from New York was made in January, 1960, to Cuba. LeMoeth was aboard in the same capacity. This is the trip on which the fatal whiskey cargo was carried. LeMoeth states they were delayed in New York because of boiler trouble, which also developed on the way down the coast but it did not force them to stop. From New York the boat went to Havana, remaining there a month because of harbor congestion; then went to Kingston, Jamaica, remaining there a few days; then to Colon, remaining two days; then to Bocas del Toro, one day; Costa Rica, one day, Santiago, one day; back to Jamaica, remaining there about five days picking up a cargo of coconuts for New York. From Jamaica she went to Nassau, Bahamas, then up the coast to Norfolk, stopping there for coal; then proceeded to Philadelphia, and from there direct to Boston; from Boston to New York. On this second trip to the West Indies, 33 passengers were carried from New York for Jamaica and Colon. The trips to the various other places mentioned were for the purpose of carrying back and forth a few passengers and little cargo, which in no case, states LeMoeth, paid for any one of the trips.

The stop at Philadelphia on the way up was made to discharge passengers taken on in the West Indies; the trip to Boston was made purely for propaganda purposes, states LeMoeth, as there were no passengers or cargo aboard for that point. This trip was ordered by Garvey. The boat was aboard, as stated a consignment of coconuts for New York.

LeMoith

and when this was called to Garvey's attention, he ignored it and ordered the boat to proceed to Boston. This resulted in damage claims being lodged against the Black Star Line for this shipment, as their books show.

The third trip of the Yarmouth from New York to Cuba, (Havana) and Jamaica, was made during April, 1921. LeMoith was not aboard, however, for in the meantime he had been designated Passenger Traffic Manager of the Black Star Line, and occupied a desk at the Line's headquarters in 135th Street. In this latter capacity, LeMoith had charge of booking passage on the Black Star Line boats "Yarmouth" and "Kanawha" which was about to be acquired; in fact he had charge of carrying out the specifications for the "Kanawha" which were laid down by the U.S. Customs officials. LeMoith states that he never sold passage for any other boats except the two mentioned. However, he states that one day a man named Wells came to the Black Star Line office and asked whether any word had been heard from his family in St. Kitts, Windward Islands. LeMoith, knowing nothing of the matter, questioned Wells, who stated that sometime previously he had come to the office and asked Garvey whether he could purchase tickets to be sent to his family for their passage; Garvey accepted his money, but nothing more had been heard by Wells. LeMoith states that the Black Star Line had never intended to run to St. Kitts, nor in fact had the "Yarmouth" or "Kanawha" touched there at any time, and therefore took the matter up with Garvey, who told LeMoith that he had accepted the

money from Wells knowing that the Line could not bring his family to the U.S., but that on the day in question the Line had been a little short of cash and "the money had come in handy to cover operating expenses." Lemoth states that Wells, who during this conversation had remained outside the door of Garvey's office, overheard same and at once demanded an explanation from the latter, becoming so angry that Garvey threatened to throw him out. Lemoth has promised to obtain Wells' address for this Bureau.

Lemoth remained as Passenger Agent for about a month; on June 30th, 1920, he left New York by rail for Key West, from where he went to Cuba in the capacity of stock salesman of the Black Star Line. He has a letter signed by Garvey, authorizing him to transact business for the line and to sell its stock in Cuba and Hayti. When Lemoth left New York he was given \$500 in cash and told by Garvey to take any other incidental expenses (when the \$500 ran out) from the stock sales. He went first to Havana, Cuba, and has a telegram from Garvey dated June 30th at New York, instructing him to sell stock and conduct other matters, and to rush to New York as soon as possible some cash. Lemoth remained in Cuba until Jan. 1st, 1921, during which time he sold about \$3,000 worth of stock all told. He collected about \$2,000 in cash (the balance being the installments which subscribers were to pay). Of this \$2,000, Lemoth states he turned but \$500 over to the Black Star Line, the difference being expended by him on the printing of prospectus, hire of hall, board and lodging, travel expenses, expenses of Havana office of

LeMoeth

the U.N.I.L., which LeMoeth was supporting from his stock collections. This office employed an interpreter, in addition to xx LeMoeth. Before LeMoeth left New York Garvey stated his salary would be \$50 per week, which was to be sent to him from New York. This was not done, however, so LeMoeth took same out of his stock collections. However, he claims the line still owes him \$450 salary, for which he has entered suit to recover. While in Cuba, LeMoeth came to the conclusion that expenses for his work were too high in comparison with the sale of stock, and so notified Garvey, suggesting that he be returned to New York. He has telegrams and letters, however, <sup>stating</sup> ordering him to stay there, despite this fact. LeMoeth/he received practically no cooperation from the Line, and finally became so disgusted that he resigned and returned to New York.

LeMoeth states that while in Cuba he corresponded with various officers of the Black Star Line, and has in his possession all cables and letters sent to him, which he will yield under proper subpoena. He is willing to testify against the Line. He has, also, an itemized list of all his expenses in Cuba to prove his assertions regarding the cost of stock selling work there.

The letters in LeMoeth's possession I consider very important, not only for the reasons above stated, but because he has several letters signed by Thompson, stating in effect that the Black Star Line was practically bankrupt and about to smash, but urging him at the same time not to reveal this situation to the people of Cuba and to keep up their spirits and optimism by further sales.

Leboth

of stock.

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

100-1781-6

Mortimer J. Davis,  
James A. Amos

March 6, 1922.

On this date MISS Gwendolyn Campbell, residing at 2441 Seventh Avenue, New York City, came to the Bureau office upon request, and made, substantially, the following statement:

That she is a West Indian; she knew Garvey in Jamaica; where he was doing journalistic work in about 1914, at which time she did stenographic work for him from time to time. She understands that Garvey developed the idea of the Universal Negro Improvement Association himself, and came to America around 1913.

She was sent for by Garvey during March, 1920, at which time he asked her to take charge of the stenographic force in his office, which position she accepted at \$20 per week, later receiving \$25. She states she was in the employ of both the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line at the same time, but was paid by the Black Star Line. She, during her employment, purchased ten shares of stock of the Line, paying \$50, but states that subscription was not compulsory among employees. That yes were, however, to subscribe to the African Construction Loan, the purpose of which, she states, was to build factories in this country and in Liberia, Africa. Other funds collected which Miss Campbell recalls are the Negro Factories Corp., Liberty Bell building fund, Black Star Line and

Miss Campbell

---

Miss Campbell states that the C/S "Yermonth" was purchased as a propaganda ship, with no idea of making profit. This understanding she received from conversations between Garvey and other officers of the line, and from talk about the Black Star Line office.

Garvey, states Miss Campbell, drew \$100 weekly from the Black Star Line, \$50 weekly from the U.M.I.A. and \$50 weekly from the Negro Factories Corp., as salary. Miss Jacques, his Secretary, drew \$30 weekly from the line and \$10 weekly from the Negro Factories Corp. Garvey was given permission from the Board of Directors, states Miss Campbell, to draw money for his expenses without giving itemized statements. Upon his trips out of town, he merely submitted a slip on his return stating that so-and-so-much was spent for expenses, and so-and-so-much collected, turning in the balance (if there happened to be any) without itemized explanations. When Garvey went on the road he was invariably accompanied by Miss Jacques, who took care of all collections and expenditures. She was very particular to see that no one else attended to this feature, states Miss Campbell.

Miss Campbell states that one of her duties was to order all checks drawn on the account of the Black Star Line for the payment of all debts, salaries, etc., etc. She could not draw such orders, however, without proper authority from Garvey. When Garvey left the country in 1920 (February) he gave written instructions that Elford H. Smith was to have complete control of the funds of the

Black Star Line. Miss Campbell has in her possession the letter issued to her at the time containing these instructions. Questioned as to the activities of C.L. Thompson during Garvey's absence, she states that no checks were issued to the former by Smith without complete and detailed explanations and investigations. This feature was taken up with Miss Campbell because of Thompson's apparent ease in securing checks for payment on various ships during Garvey's absence. Miss Campbell believes that Thompson is sincere and honest.

Miss Campbell states that she saw the report on Africa which Cyril Crichlow sent to this country and that she personally gave it to Garvey and saw him read it. This report, she states, was generally unfavorable so far as the aims and objects of the U.M.L. were concerned.

Questioned as to the use of the various funds collected Miss Campbell states that all funds were interchangeable, that is that officers, particularly Garvey, drew promiscuously on each and every fund available regardless of whether or not the use of the money had any direct connection with same.

Regarding Garvey's trip to Jamaica, Miss Campbell states that no one knows exactly how much money he took, but it was the general understanding that he was handed \$1,000 for expenses before leaving. The report which Miss James turned in when they got back to this country indicated that they had sold about \$12,000 worth of stock, whereas but a few hundred dollars were turned into the treasury of the Line. The only explanation given for the trip was "collection of funds and expenses for the Line." 180-1781-6



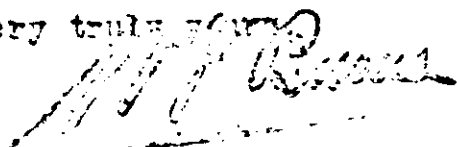
Miss Campbell wishes to make it very clear that she will assist the Government to the extent of her ability, but objects strenuously to being called to the witness stand, having fear for her personal safety. Arrangements have already been made to avail ourselves of her assistance, as the reports of Agent Moser will show. Miss Campbell is now employed in the office of a colored stock broker in Harlem, named Head. Many persons have come to that office recently endeavoring to dispose of their Black Star Line stocks. Head is forced to tell them that they are not worth the paper they are written on and that there is no market, despite the fact that most of these people are willing to accept 50¢ on the dollar. The names of such persons are being obtained.

March 20, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CARM.

I invite your attention to the marked editorial in the "Negro World", which is the official organ of Marcus Garvey and his organization, including the Black Star Line. Garvey, as you will remember, is being indicted for a misuse of the mails in a wholesale fraud in which he has stolen the lives' savings of many sad Negroes throughout the country. He is the most prominent Negro agitator in the world today and we have been "on" him for over two years. The Post Office Inspector has reported that he is dissatisfied with the attitude of the Assistant United States Attorney in New York who is handling the case, and protests his inability to protect the interests of the official. He has indicated that the Post Office Department intends to make formal request that a special assistant be assigned to this prosecution. Therefore, I consider this editorial in Garvey's paper of particular interest to you.

Very truly yours,



Director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	MADE: Mar. 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 7 - 14 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>U.S. Vs MARCUS GARVEY</u>		Vio. Section 215 U. S. CC Using Mails in Furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent had an interview with Gwen Campbell, 2441 Seventh Ave. Miss Campbell was former assistant secretary to Marcus Garvey. She gave agent names of certain people who were dissatisfied with the stock they had bought and had taken same to Claudius Meade, a broker, for him to sell. Miss Campbell stated that Claudius Meade had told these people that the stock was not worth the paper it was written on; nearly all of his clients were willing to sell stock at fifty cents on the dollar, but so far Meade has been unable to sell any of it.

Meade is a stock broker with business at 2376 Seventh Ave.

Following is a list of those who left stock with Meade for sale - this list furnished by Miss Campbell.

Cyril W. Stephens, 10 W. 141st St. NYC .....	160 shares
J.A. Smart, 204, W. 151st St. Apt. 22, NYC.....	
J.A. St. Clair, 167 W. 129th St. c/o McGray.....	18 shares
James Parril, 131 W. 138th St. NYC.....	10 shares
Sidney S. Bailey, 151 W. 140th St. NYC.....	150 shares
W. H. Seally, 58 East 157th St. NYC.....	40 shares
S. Johnson, 46 W. 141st St. NYC.....	5 shares
J.C. Ber, 150 W. 141st St. NYC.....	
Jan. L. Simmons, 2324 Seventh Ave. NYC.....	10
R. Thompson, 319 Federal St. 1st Floor, Pa.....	

Agent interviewed Annie Alleyne, 120 West 137th St.,  
New York City.

Also interviewed Mrs. Parris 117 - 119 West 142nd St.

For all statements of interviews see Agent Davis' reports  
on this matter.

100-1781-6

CL

REPORT MADE AT: Baltimore, Md.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 13, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: Young O. Wilson
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY et al.- New York City. Misuse of Mails.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At Baltimore, Md.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent Mortimer J. Davis, of the New York office, dated March 10, 1922, under the following caption: "U. S. vs. BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., - Violation Section 215, U. S. C.C.- Using Mails to Defraud" -- in which it was suggested that one CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, Md., be interviewed relative to stock held by him in the "Black Star Line Co., Inc.", with the view of establishing certain facts, the officers of said corporation being under indictment at the present time in the Federal court at New York City.

Pursuant to instructions received from Special Agent in Charge McKean, I proceeded to the home of CHARLES D. MARSHALL, 1538 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, and in an interview with him obtained the following information: He is a native of St. Lucia, West Indies (British subject), has been in the U. S. eight years and conducts a barber shop at 801 W. Bond St., Baltimore, Md. MARSHALL stated that his report of the loss of 50 shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." to the local police on March 2, 1922, was a mistake; that he was excited at the time and had the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." stock confused with other stock he owned, namely, the Douglas Theater Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.; and that in reality

10 shares of "Black Star Line, Inc." stock, the receipts in payment of said stock, papers, correspondence, etc., and \$6.00 in cash money were taken from a bureau drawer in his bed room at 1538 E. Madison St. sometime between Feb. 22nd and 26th, 1922, an entrance to the premises having been forced. MARSHALL further stated that he is a member of the "Universal Negro Improvement Association" and "African Communities League", and that in this connection he became interested in the "Black Star Line Co., Inc., an auxiliary company formed for the purpose of putting on the high seas negro owned and negro manned ships to ply particularly between the United States, the West Indies, and Africa. He informed me that he purchased 10 shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." at \$5 a share but could not recall the date of purchase. He remembers having forwarded to the home company of said "Black Star Line Co., Inc." a money order for \$10 with application for the purchase of this stock, following same later with a payment by money order of \$40 within a period of 60 days. His receipts for the payment of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc." stock were in the same envelop with his certificate of stock, therefore dates could not be ascertained. In my interview with CHARLES D. MARSHALL he impressed me as being an enthusiastic worker in the behalf of the negro race in connection with the "Universal Negro Improvement Association" and African Communities League", and seemed to be well informed as to the work being done by said associations and its officers, who are:

Marcus Garvey, President General.  
Sir William Morris, K.C.O.M., Ass't. President General  
G. E. Stewart, Chancellor  
Fred A. Foots, Secretary General  
J. B. Yearwood, Ass't. Secretary General.  
E. L. Poston, 2nd Ass't. Secretary General

Headquarters in the Universal Building, No. 56 W. 135th St., New York City.

CHARLES D. MARSHALL expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with his purchase of ten shares of stock of the "Black Star Line Co., Inc., the auxiliary company, and seemed confident that everything would be all right. He was unable to furnish me copies of circulars and other literature in his possession, due to the fact that all papers in this connection were tucked away in the envelop which was stolen.

I am sending with the New York copy of this report a clipping from the Afro-American, dated March 10, 1922, which may be of some interest to that office.

CONCLUDED at Baltimore.

Department of Justice.

Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, N. Y.  
March 18, 1922.

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

Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of December 12, 1921 -WFG-AS- addressed to the New York office of the Treasury Department in re Marcus Garvey, which was shown to me some time ago.

In order that you may be in a position to supply the Treasury Department with such of the information gleaned from the books of the Black Star Line, Inc. and the Universal Negro Improvement Association as pertains to their Department I beg to enclose herewith a statement of the amounts paid to Marcus Garvey, as salary, by the concerns named during the calendar years 1919-1921 inclusive.

Respectfully,

*Joseph J. McGuire*  
Expert Bank Accountant.



# Department of Justice.

## Bureau of Investigation.

Statement of amounts paid to MARCUS GARVEY, as salary,  
by the Black Star Line, Inc. and the Universal Negro  
Improvement Association during the calendar years  
1919-1921 inclusive.

### 1919

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president		
August 12-December 22, 1919	\$1,175.00	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n		
as President General	-0-	\$1,175.00

### 1920

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president	5,138.84	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n		
as President General	<u>1,016.68</u>	6,185.52

### 1921

By Black Star Line, Inc. as president	-0-	
By Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n		
as President General	<u>7,950.14</u>	7,950.14

The checks and Cash Books with entries establishing  
above are in possession of the writer.

Note: During part or all of the above period Marcus  
Garvey was also Managing Editor of the Negro World (news-  
paper). What compensation he received, if any, in that  
capacity is not known as the books of that concern were  
not obtained.

Miss Gwendolyn Campbell (Garvey's stenographer)  
states that Marcus Garvey also received a salary of \$50.  
a week from the Negro Factories Corporation, an affiliated  
concern.

New York City, N. Y.  
March 18, 1922.

Thos. P. Herrilees  
Expert Bank Accountant.

OFFICE OF  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JEH\*H



January 17, 1932.

Memorandum for Mr. Lewis:

Our confidential informant at New York advised by telephone on the evening of January 16, 1932, that a special delivery letter was being mailed to Henry Lincoln Johnson, 1431 S Street, N.W., by E. E. Burke, who was then in New York.

He stated that Garvey had been unable to raise the \$3,000, consequently Burke was communicating with Johnson.

He stated that Burke's residence is 224 N Street, N.W.; that Burke is still in New York, and the informant will advise by telephone when Burke leaves New York.

Respectfully,

*J. E. H.*  
*Cunningham*

REPORT MADE AT: New York, NY	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 21, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 14 - 21 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES H. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY		Violation Section 215 U.C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, NY.

Agent, in company with Special Agent Davis, called on and interviewed Captain Joshua Cockburn and William Darby - see Agent Davis report for March 14th.

Called to see Rev. G.D. Gordon who gave agent the name of Adolph Graham, 712 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, as a probable witness; Graham was not in when agent called at his residence, but arrangements will be made to see him later.

In company with Agent Davis interviewed Edward D. Smith Green - see Agent Davis' report for March 16, 1922.

Called at the following places to interview probable witnesses:  
Josephine Boyde, 16 W. 137th St., NYC.  
Eugene Speares 599 Lenox Ave. N.Y.

Miss Boyd was not at home but arrangements were made to see her later. There is no such person as Eugene Speares at 599 Lenox Ave.

Also called on Capt. Cockburn at 201 W. 128th St. where agent met Thomas Adams at 164 Seventh Ave. NY. Thomas Adams stated that in March, 1921 he gave up his home in Detroit and

100-1781-6

came to New York to buy passage on the steamship that was to go to Africa; he claimed that he was led to believe by Garvey that the ships were sailing in January, February and March of 1921 but was told when he arrived at Garvey's office that they did not know when the ships would sail.

Agent called to interview Mrs. Bessie Scott, 271 Bergen St., Brooklyn; Mrs. Scott was not in but agent had a talk with Mrs. Frank Smith, a daughter of Bessie Scott, who informed agent that she had bought ten dollars worth of stock, her mother (Mrs. Scott) had bought ten dollars worth and her husband, Frank Smith had also bought ten dollars worth. She claimed they had been induced to buy by one George H. Hart, 164 Third Ave., Brooklyn; that they all hoped that Garvey would be sent to prison.

Agent then called on Elias B. Howard, 506 Macon St., Brooklyn, who informed agent that he had invested ten dollars and that he was getting letters from the Black Star Line to buy more stock. That he lost the first stock certificate and sent to the office of the Black Star line for another one which they sent him. He also told agent that he thought he could locate Wilford Smith - we have been looking for Smith and so far have been unable to locate him. Howard advised agent that he felt sure he could locate him through his preacher as he was a friend of his minister; he promised to advise agent as soon as Smith was located by him.

VEN:PMH

March 31, 1933

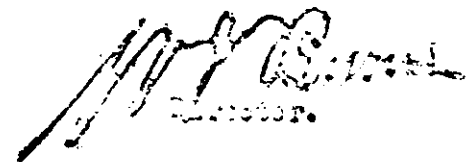
Mr. W. L. Harley,  
Office of the Under Secretary,  
State Department,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Harley:

I wish to thank you for your communication of the 28th instant, transmitting copy of despatch No. 181, dated March 9th, received from the American Consulate at Guatemala City, Guatemala, relative to negro activities at Puerto Barrios.

I assure you that this information is of interest to us in connection with our investigation of the Black Star Line, in re MARCUS GARVEY.

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

March 31, 1932

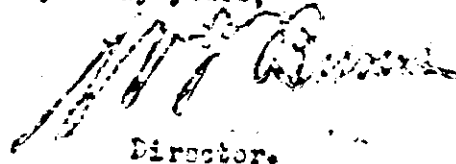
Mr. Thos. P. Lawless,  
P. O. Box 241 City Hall Station,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the investigation of the ELIAS CHARRIN, in re MARCUS GARNER, et al., I have enclosed herewith copy of despatch No. 111, dated March 28, received from the American Consulate at Guatemala City, Guatemala, relative to the negro activities at Puerto Barrios.

The information contained in this despatch may be of use in your investigation, but under no circumstances should the source of the information be divulged as the State Department advises that it is confidential.

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

Enclosure

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 23, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 21 to 28, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. Amos
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
U.S. VS MARCUS GARVEY et al      Violation Section 215 U.S.C.C.  
 Using Mails in Furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Called on Captain Cockburn (colored) who has been furnishing agent with names of witnesses to interview. He had promised to locate John Payne, a probable witness at his home for agent to interview, but was not able to locate him at this time, however, he will do so at a later date and let agent know.

Called on and interviewed Bishop George McGuire, colored, at 224 W. 155th St. NYC, his home. Capt. Cockburn furnished his name to agent as a probable witness. Bishop McGuire stated:

That he had been associated with Garvey as Chaplain General in the U.N.I.A. for a number of years. He stated that he bought \$1000. worth of stock in the Black Star Steamship Lines, 200 shares at \$5.00 per share. That he was forced to buy this stock as all officials of the company were - money for same being taken from his salary each month.

On account of his position as bishop in the Church of the House of Good Shepherd, he is very reluctant about testifying or going on the witness stand on account of the feeling that it might cause in his congregation.

Annie Carrington, colored, called at the office of the Bureau and in the presence of agent gave a statement to Special Agent M.J. Davis - see Agent Davis' report for March 25, 1922.

VER:PMH

April 4, 1922

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

Dear Sir:

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

Very truly yours,

  
Director

Enclosure



WMH:PMH

April 4, 1922

Mr. William J. Carr,  
Director of Consular Service,  
State Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your communication of the 30th ultimo, ( 33-193.11/1977 ) with which you transmitted copy of a despatch, dated March 21, 1922, from the American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, relative to certain information in connection with the movements of the S. S. "Kanawha."

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

## Department of Justice

### Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

April 14, 1922.

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

In re: U. S. vs Black Star Line, Inc.  
Wio. Sec. 215, US33.

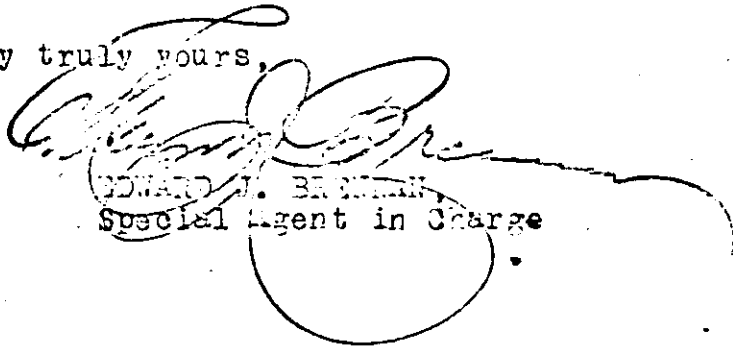
Dear Sir:-

Post Office Inspector Williamson, with whom Agents of this office have been working on this case, telephoned to Special Agent L. J. Davis this morning and stated that Asst. U. S. Attorney Joyce informed him that it will be impossible to bring the matter to trial before July 1st next. Mr. Williamson also stated that Mr. Joyce had intimated that complaint had been made in Washington regarding the manner in which the United States Attorney's office in New York appears to be handling the case, and desired to know where such complaint had originated. Mr. Williamson's inquiry today was to ascertain whether any such complaint had been made in Washington by this office, and, of course, was assured that such was not the case. In this connection I desire to refer you to a report made by Agent Davis under date of March 8th, 1922, upon page #3 of which are quoted statements made to that Agent by Inspector Williamson at the time.

Mr. Williamson also advised that he had interviewed several prospective witnesses in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the names of which were furnished him by this office on our request sometime ago, but that he was unable to obtain statements from them. Therefore, he suggested that Agents of this office go to those cities and interview the people. Mr. Williamson was thereupon advised by Agent Davis that the matter would be taken up with the Director for his instructions, and, furthermore, that this Department maintains offices in each of the cities mentioned, to which, if the Director so desires, the matter will be referred. I might add here that the names furnished Mr. Williamson were those of persons who had signified to this office, in writing, their dissatisfaction with the purchase of Black Star Line stock, and who, therefore, would appear to be willing witnesses.

This matter is called to the attention of the Director for such action as he may deem advisable in the premises.

Very truly yours,



EDWARD J. BRENNAN,  
Special Agent in Charge

HJD/NJD

P.S. The names and addresses of witnesses in Philadelphia may be obtained through Mr. J. Joseph Murphy, Attorney, 1315 Arch St., and those in Pittsburgh from Mr. C.B. Williamson, P.O. Inspector, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Apr. 7, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 1 to 7th 1932, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <u>U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY</u> Vio. Section 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed Mrs. Amy Taylor, 2184 Fifth Ave., New York, a probable witness. Amy advised agent that she had bought stock from Garvey in the Black Star Line (she showed agent these certificates) and stated that she would be willing to go on the stand at any time as she felt that Garvey should be punished.

Called on Captain Cockburn (colored) but he has nothing new to tell agent.

Interviewed John Bayne, colored, 167 W. 145th St. in re Marcus Garvey. Bayne did not want to talk but he did inform agent that he (Bayne) was the man who first gave Garvey his start when Garvey came to New York, but he is unwilling to go on the stand although he says he knows Garvey was wrong in his actions.

In company with Agent Mortimer Davis interviewed Captain Cockburn; Cockburn has done everything to help us on this case. See agent Davis' report on this matter.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: April 14, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Apr. 7 to 14 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES M. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY			
Via Sec. 215 C.C. - Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed Capt. Cockburn who gave agent the name of Rev. Norman Wilson (colored). Called on Norman Wilson (probable witness) at 206 E. 95th St. Wilson stated that at one time Garvey sent some of his paid thugs to Wilson's church to beat him (Wilson) up, the reason for this being that he advised his congregation to ~~xxxxxx~~ have nothing to do with Garvey. Wilson is reluctant to go to Court because he feels that it will hurt him with his congregation.

Agent also interviewed Rev. McGuire. He also feels as all the other ministers interviewed - reluctant to go into court.

Interviewed Fred Powell, colored, 135th St. & Lenox Ave. He is willing to help in any way that he can to get evidence against Garvey. He stated that he was formerly Assistant Treasurer and Secretary under Garvey and resigned because he felt that the people's money was not being properly handled.

Interviewed Dr. Ubert C. Vincent, 209 W. 135th St. with a view of locating Wilfred Smith. Dr. Vincent informed me he did not know the whereabouts of Smith.

100-1-30-3

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	4/20/22	4/15/17 & 18th	Mortimer J. Davis

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

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

FACTS DEVELOPED:

On the 18th inst. Agent received information from Confidential Employee #600 that Marcus Garvey, who had been in Detroit, rushed into town on this date and signed a power of attorney giving A. J. Matthews, attorney for the Black Star Line, authority to collect from the Shipping Board, Washington, D.C. the sum of \$22,500 deposited there last year as first payment on a tentative contract for the S/S "Orion". This being an unusual procedure, Agent interviewed Orlando M. Thompson, now under indictment in this case, and learned from him that the money in question had been originally deposited with the Shipping Board by A. Rudolph Silverston, who in 1921 had been given a power of attorney by the Black Star Line to represent them in the deal. Silverston has been referred to previously as a ship broker who operated the now defunct New York Ship Exchange, 115 Broadway. It appears that Silverston was originally given, in checks of various amounts, \$25,000 by the Black Star Line, to be used by him at his discretion in the procuring of a boat. When the opportunity to obtain the "Orion" presented him itself Silverston had but \$12,500 of this amount left, which he handed in to the Shipping Board. It has been impossible up to this time to obtain a clear explanation from Silverston or anyone else as to what happened to the difference between that \$12,500 and

Re: Black Star Line

the original \$25,000 in his possession, outside of the statement that "there were large expenses". (See statement of Silverston 2/24/32 regarding this). When, within a short time the Shipping Board demanded an additional \$10,000 deposit, Silverston appealed to Louis Nolan, then admiralty attorney for the Black Star Line. Mr. Nolan at this time informs me that he borrowed that amount from the International Finance Corp. of this city, and then gave his personal check to Silverston, which later found its way to the Shipping Board and now makes up part of the \$22,500 there. It was agreed between Silverston and Nolan that the latter would be reimbursed by the former when Silverston collected his commissions on the sale of the ship. Therefore, Mr. Nolan at this time is also making strenuous efforts to have the Shipping Board return the deposit to him so that he may collect his loan. In this connection Nolan advises that he has been down to Washington but recently and has been assured by the Shipping Board that his money will be protected. In the meantime he has been trying to obtain a resolution from the Board of Directors of the Black Star Line authorizing him obtain this money, which resolution they have promised him but state they are unable to give due to the absence of the President, Garvey, from the city. Thus it will be noted that the Black Star Line is apparently double-crossing Nolan and trying to get the money itself; at least Garvey and Matthews are.

I understand that originally the deposit was placed with the Shipping Board by Silverston either in his name

Re: Black Star Line

or the name of his defunct company, but that the Board subsequently learned that he was acting for the Black Star Line, and that at least one of the deposit checks was made payable to the Shipping Board direct by the Line.

It would appear interesting to trace these developments, inasmuch as they relate directly to the violation in this case.



WMA:MMH

April 23, 1942

Mr. Thomas F. Merrillers,

Washington, D. C.

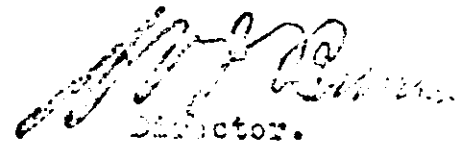
Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with your investigation of the matter of the I.R.A., in re "The I.R.A. and the U.S. Army," there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent Benjamin J. Davis of the New York office, under date of April 22, 1942.

I might further advise you at this time that upon receipt of a letter that a copy was being sent to recover the good funds deposited in the custody of the Shipping Board and the matter up with that Board and learned that they would make no return of this money as long as indictment was pending against the officers of this company.

If you think that the suggestion of Agent Davis, to the effect that the matter in view should be made at the Shipping Board and that to the persons who made the good funds deposit, will assist you in your investigation, please so advise.

Very truly yours,

  
Director.

Enclosure

REPORT MADE BY: <b>JAMES H. MOSS</b>	PLACE WHERE MADE: <b>NEW YORK, N.Y.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>APR. 24, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>APR. 14 - 21 1922.</b>
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: <b>U.S. VS. HENRIOUS GARVEY</b> Violation Section 215 C.C. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme, to defraud.			

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

New York, N.Y.

Agent called on Captain Cockburn who gave him the address of Edgar Gray (colored) 214 W. 140th St. Cockburn advised agent that Gray would be glad to testify against Garvey. Agent called on Gray but was unable to find him at home; called at the Municipal Building where I was informed Gray worked but after going over the records of the City employees I was unable to find him.

Agent also called on A. Rudolph Silverston with Agent Davis but found him not in; also Robert Lewis Waring (colored) 77 W. 131st St. also O.H. Thompson, colored, 317 W. 138th St. We were informed that Garvey was making an effort to get the money back from the U.S. Shipping Board that he had on deposit for a ship. Thompson told us he did not know anything about it but he was not surprised - that Garvey was capable of doing anything dirty and mean.

Also went to the Seventh District Court as Garvey was being sued for salary by James D. Brooks, colored and Ed Orr, colored. Called on J.C. Thomas in an effort to locate Wilfred Smith as we had been told that he was living at Thomas' but on making inquiry we were informed that Smith had been there but they did not know where he was living; so far we have not been able to locate Smith but hope to in the near future.

190-1781-6 41

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE APR. 22, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE APR. 11 to 18 1932	REPORT MADE BY JAMES H. WOOD
----------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	---------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U. S. vs. HENRIS GARVEY

Viol. Section 215 - Using the Mails  
in furtherance of a scheme to defraud

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent called on Anna Harrington (colored) 120 W. 137th St. a witness in this case with a view of keeping in direct touch with her. She stated that she is anxiously waiting for the time to be called to the witness stand and was very anxious to know when the trial would be. Agent told her he expected it in June.

Also called on Cyril A. Chrichlow, 92 Lgo Ave., Jersey City N.J. who had won a suit for \$750.00 for salary, against Garvey, and who, agent had been informed, had settled for five hundred with the understanding he would not testify against Garvey. Chrichlow told agent it was not true that he had settled with Garvey but that he intended to testify against Garvey whenever we wanted him to and that the reason that he settled for \$500. was because he was very badly in need of funds as he had been sick since he returned from Africa, which, agent knows to be true.

Agent called on Robert Lewis Waring (colored) attorney for Brooks who had also sued Garvey for \$750. for salary. Waring informed Agent that after they had won the suit against Garvey for \$750. Brooks told Garvey had come to him and had told him if he would drop his case against him he would refuse to prosecute anything on the charge of theft that he, Garvey, had him arrested for. Waring told him that there was nothing doing. Waring also told

2

agent that he intended to levy on all of Garvey's furniture if he did not pay the judgment in a very short time. He also stated that as soon as he could get enough stock holders he intended putting Garvey in the hands of the receiver.

Interviewed Mollie Neal Huston, 140 N. 142nd St. who is writing an article on Garvey for the New York World. She asked agent if he could help her and was told that the only way to obtain this information was for her to write to the Director of the Bureau.

Interviewed C. C. A. French, colored, who is an attorney with offices at 124 N. 138th St. French had charge of the case for the Chicago Defender when Garvey sued for \$200,000. dollars and got a judgment for six cents. He told agent that he (agent) should see one George Johnson who Garvey sent to Canada for the purpose of fooling the people into believing he sent him there to buy a ship and Johnson had instructions not to attempt to buy a ship.

Agent interviewed Claudius Meade, 2376 Seventh Ave. who he had been informed had a quantity of stock of the Black Star Line. Meade is a stock broker and he informed agent that several people had bought stock for him to sell for them to the amount of 200 shares but when they left the stock with him he told them there market for it. He also told agent that he had returned all the stock except 40 shares.

Agent called on Fred Powell, 135th St. & Lenox Ave; he was out but agent will call again. Also called on Reverend Garner, 48 135th Ave. who had refused to get Wilfred Smith's address for agent, but a letter was sent to him and he will call on agent.

V.M:M

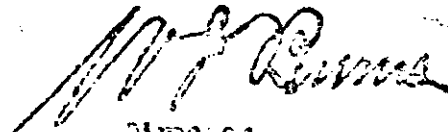
April 29, 1932.

Mr. J. M. Cox,  
Room 214, Post Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to arrangement made with you in January 1932,  
I enclose herewith statement of the amounts paid to Thomas Garry  
as salary by the organization with which he was affiliated during  
the calendar years 1919 to 1931, this statement being taken from  
the books by Robert G. Accountant Thomas P. Morrissey of this  
Bureau.

Yours very truly,



Director.

enc.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD  
P.O. Box 845--Penn. Ave. Station.  
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1922.

SUBJECT: \* Black Star Line, Inc.

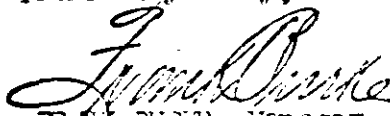
Mr. J. E. Hoover,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

The Black Star Line, Incorporated, entered negotiations for the purchase of a steamer from the Shipping Board in August 1921. Through a series of circumstances the purchase was not completed and the corporation is asking for the return of its good faith deposit. We have been confidentially informed that the corporation is now involved in legal entanglements and that several of its officials are under indictment for using the mails to defraud.

Before taking any action in the way of either completing the sale of the ship or in returning the good faith deposit, it would be appreciated if you will advise me if there is any truth in the information regarding the indictment of any of the officials of that corporation or other legal entanglements.

Yours very truly,



FRANK BURT, Manager,  
Division of Investigation,  
U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation.

FS:FCM:LM

100-1781-6

7-11-33

April 26, 1933.

Mr. Frank B. Smith,  
Director, Division of Investigations,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Confirming our phone conversation of the 17th instant  
and your letter of April 18, relative to the officials  
of the Elmer F. Smith, Inc., I wish to advise that the records of  
this office show that on February 17, 1933, indictments were found  
by the Federal Grand Jury at New York City against Elmer F. Smith,  
President, Elmer F. Smith, Inc., Treasurer, Elmer F. Smith, Secretary, and  
C. F. Smith, on each the with a violation of Section 45 of  
the United States Criminal Code or Under the Mails to Defraud.

Yours very truly,

Director.

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/2/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/2/22	REPORT MADE BY: J. F. MC DEVITT
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY- BLACK STAR LINE, INC.			; VIOLATION OF SECTION 215- ; USING MAIL TO DEFRAUD

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Referring to letter received at this office from Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan of the New York, N.Y. office dated April 22nd 1922, to which was attached a typewritten copy of a letter sent to Agent in Charge Brennan by J. JOSEPH MURPHY, of 1315 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which letter indicated that MR. MURPHY, who is a lawyer, has some clients who are willing to testify in regard to shares of stock purchased in the Black Star Line, Inc., all of which is part of a case now pending in the U. S. Court in New York. and MR. MURPHY being the Philadelphia party whom the New York office desired to have interviewed:-

I have to report that I made several attempts to interview these people through MR. MURPHY, but up to date have been unsuccessful. MR. MURPHY has written to his client, a man named GRANT, who is the person who knows the stockholders and he has not, as yet, heard from MR. GRANT, but as soon as he does, GRANT and his friends will call at the office of the Bureau and I will interview them.

J. JOSEPH MURPHY is a very old attorney here in Philadelphia; in fact, the oldest practicing member of the Philadelphia bar. He is a man nearly 80 years of age.

I will keep in touch with MR. MURPHY at regular intervals.



REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: MAY 9, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May Apr. 30th to May 8, 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES M. AMOS
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Sec. 215 U.S.CC Using Mails  
in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York, N.Y.

Agent interviewed A.B. Pilkington, colored, with offices at 2214 Seventh Ave. who told agent that he was the real estate agent who sold the house to Amy Ashwood (who later became Mrs. Garvey); that Garvey gave him a certified check for \$500.00 made out to Amy Ashwood on a check of the Black Star Line. The check was for first payment on a home for Mrs. Garvey also the check was made payable on the Corn Exchange Bank. When the check was taken to the Corn Exchange Bank although it was certified, the bank refused same and gave as the reason that Garvey had no right to make out a check against the Black Star Line made payable to his wife, further that the Black Star Line was a corporation and they could not accept check to make payment on a home for his wife or anyone else unless it was for the corporation. Pilkington also informed Agent the check was cashed at the Chelsea Exchange Bank and the \$500.00 turned over to him. Pilkington promised to let agent see contract so that agent can get the date, also number of said home. Agent was also informed that the house was sold by Mrs. Garvey after Garvey and she had separated.

V.M:DJ

May 10, 1933.

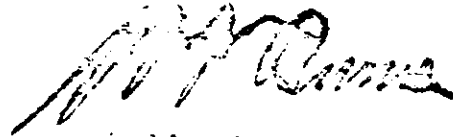
Mr. E. L. Hurley,  
Office of the Under Secretary,  
State Department,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hurley:

For your information I wish to advise that HERMAN GARVEY, Editor of the Negro World and leader of many negro organizations known throughout the country, was indicted by a United States grand jury in the Southern District of New York on February 17, 1933, charged with using the mails to defraud in furtherance of the promotion of a steamship line known as the "Black Star Line, Inc."

Together with Garvey, who was president of the Black Star Line, the following members also indicted: George Hobbs, treasurer, Elie Garcia, secretary and C.M. Thompson. These men all furnished bond in the amount of \$1000. and are now at liberty awaiting trial.

Yours very truly,



Director.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: <b>NEW YORK NY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>May 15, 1922</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>May 8 to 15 1922</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>JAMES E. AMOS</b>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY</b>			
Violation Section 215 CC Using Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York N.Y.

Agent in visiting witnesses again called on A.B. PILKINGTON 2214 Seventh Ave., real estate agent who sold the house to Garvey for Amy Ashwood. The deal for the house was started in October 15, 1919 and was concluded in December 1919, Mr. Pilkington advised agent The house was to cost \$9000. the first payment was to be \$500.00 and \$1000. on delivery of deed. The house that was bought for Amy Ashwood was located at 123 W. 131st St. New York N.Y. Mr. Pilkington told agent he would help the government in any way he could.

Agent interviewed Wilfred Smith, 251 W. 128th St. who was chancellor for the Garvey movement from Nov. 1, 1920 to Nov. 30, 1921. Smith said he was born in Mississippi May 11, 1863; that his salary was \$7000. a year and that when he resigned they owed him for four weeks pay - he had signed same over the corporation because he was anxious to get away. He said his reason for resigning was that he found Thompson, Garcia, Silveston and Nolan crooked and he did not feel that he could stay with a concern that was crooked. He also stated that he was going to Galveston Texas and that his office would be located at 2511 Avenue E and his home address was 1211 29 St. He said all he knows about the Philis Wheatley (steamship)

was that Thompson had carried on the business for some and he did not know very much about it. Agent asked him if it was not a fact that Thompson or anyone else could not make any contract without his O.K. on it and he said yes, that it was true. Agent then said "Then you do know about the whole transaction" and he said yes. Agent asked him if he was connected in any way with the Garvey movement now and he answered no. Agent asked him why did he go to Garvey's office every day and he said to get his mail. He said Crichtlow was honest and straight forward - that Garvey had sent Crichtlow to Africa so that he Garvey could get a foot hold there. He said he had never sold any stock for the Black Star line; that he was present when the last \$5,000. was paid to Silverston on the S.S. Orien. That it was a certified check made payable to the U.S. Shipping Board. Agent feels that Smith came back to New York to try and get the moneys from the U.S. Shipping Board, in fact agent was so informed by Capt. Cockburn. Smith told agent he was willing to help the U.S. but from Smith's way of putting questions and making answers agent feels he could not be trusted. Agent called to see Mrs. L. A. Johnson, 17 W. 132 St. but found Mrs. Johnson sick. Agent was informed Mrs. Johnson could give him names & addresses of people who had bought passage on the Phillis Wheatley. Agt will see her at a later date.

YAM:PLM

May 15, 1922

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

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with the investigation of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC., in re JAMES B. GARVEY, et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent James M. Ames of the New York City office of the Bureau, under date of May 9, 1922, regarding a check for \$5000. drawn on the funds of the Corporation and apparently used for the personal benefit of Garvey.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Enclosure

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

May 24, 1932.

U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY  
Vio. Section 215 U.S.C

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to attached copy of a letter received from Special Agent in Charge Foster of the Philadelphia office concerning the attempt of Agent McDevitt to get in touch with Attorney Murphy in Philadelphia who has written the United States Attorney here that he represents several colored victims in Philadelphia who were swindled and enticed into purchasing stock in the Black Star line beg to state that it is considered important that these alleged victims be located and interviewed. We have on our files here the following named persons who we are advised would make good government witnesses:

Elen J. Simmons, 5241 Pulaski Ave.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Walter R. Grant, 1647 No. Donen St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
E. E. Anderson, c/o Wm. Frazier, 1910 Euclid Av.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
M. H. Hazelwood, 1928 No. Wernock St.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

It is requested that I be authorized to direct Special Agent James Amos to proceed to Philadelphia to meet and interview Attorney Murphy and locate and interview all these witnesses and make other necessary investigations pertaining to this case.

Very truly yours,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

190-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y. <del>ST. LOUIS, MO.</del>	DATE WHEN MADE: May 24, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 15 to 22 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
--	---------------------------------	---	----------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Section 215 C.C. Using Mails in  
furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

New York N.Y.

Agent in interviewing and visiting a number of witnesses called on Bishop McGuire, colored, 224 W. 135th St. who informed agent that Wilfred Smith had called on him and told him he was in sympathy with Garvey and that he had promised Garvey to come back when his trial was on to help him in any way he could. Smith is the man Agent spoke about in his last report and although he, Smith, told agent he was willing to help the government it can be seen that his intentions are to help Garvey. if he can do so without causing himself any embarrassment. Smith is very much afraid of being disbarred.

Agent also called on Garrett and Marshall, 2295 Seventh Ave; Anna Carrington, 120 W. 137th St; Capt. Cockburn, 201 W. 128th St; French & French, 139 W. 135th St; Claudius Meade, 2376 Seventh Ave; Mrs. A.E. Johnson, 17 W. 132nd St; Jas. S. Watson, 240 Bway; Louis La Mothe, 221 W. 141st St; Martha Perry, 6 Lawrence St, and all of these witnesses have told agent that Garvey has given everyone the idea that nothing can be done with him, that he is bigger than the government and that William C. Matthews was at one time U.S. Attorney in Boston and who is now acting, as I have been informed. as Garvey's attorney has been able to fix it for Garvey so that he will never be brought to trial. Everyone that Agent has talked with has told agent the

same thing and all have said if he is never tried it will just put the negro back another fifty or hundred years as Garvey has made all the 'good thinking white men turn against the negro now and that he should be put away as an example to other negro crooks

Agent interviewed Harry Watkiss, 80 Wall St. Watkiss was stock sales manager for Garvey from Feb. 1920 to Oct. 1920; that he started the duplicate receipt also the triplicate receipts for stock sales and his reason for doing so was because he had found shortage of from three to four thousand dollars a week. That he had personally found Eli Garcia short and that he had gone to Garvey about it and Garvey had made Garcia Secretary of the Itha Black Star Line even after he Watkiss had pointed out Garcia's theft. Watkiss also told agent that after he had been away on a trip on his return he had found his desk broken open and papers he had of Garcia's crookedness gone. He also told agent that when he was away with Garvey and Amy Jacques on one of the trips that he was in the habit of counting the money after each meeting but Garvey had instructed Amy to take all the moneys in his Garvey's room and they, Garvey and Amy would count it, but they never made any return to him. These moneys were for stock sales. Watkiss further stated that he ~~knew~~ knew of seven thousand dollars that was never turned in to the corporation. Miss Campbell who was assistant secretary and a Tina McDonald knew of all the transaction that were carried on by Garvey & the other members of the corporation. Agent feels that Watkiss will make a very good witness for the government. Agt. will also try to get in touch with Miss Campbell and Tina McDonald as soon as possible.



OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STAT 614

## Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 31, 1922.

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY

Vio. Sec. 215 C.C. Using Mails in furtherance  
of a scheme to defraud.

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

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of May 29th  
initialed VWH:PMH advising that you  
did not receive a copy of the letter addressed  
to this office from the Philadelphia office  
with reference to the above entitled matter,  
enclosed herewith is a copy of the letter for  
your records.

Very truly yours,

*Edward J. Brennan*  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Bureau of Investigation  
P.O. Box 451  
Philadelphia,

JFMCD:AG

May 23, 1922.

Edw. J. Brennan, Esq.  
P.O. Box 241, City Hall Sta.,  
New York City, N.Y.

\* RE: MARCUS GARVEY  
Violation of U.S.C. Sec. 215

Dear Sir:

Regarding previous reports of your agents requesting that we interview John Joseph Murphy, an attorney here in Philadelphia, with the view of having him give us the names and addresses of his clients, whom he said knew something of the Black Star Line, I have to report that Agent J.F. McDevitt of this office has made several attempts to have Mr. Murphy get him in touch with his clients but up until this writing he has been unsuccessful.

Very truly yours,

(signed) Walter C. Foster  
Special Agent in Charge.

100-1781-6

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: May 29, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 21 to 28 1922	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY      Vio. Section 215 C.C. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: New York, N.Y.			

Adverting to previous reports in this matter agent called on and interviewed many witnesses for the purpose of keeping in touch with them. Called on O.M. Thompson, 317 W. 137th St. Thompson told agent that everything he ever did while Garvey was out of the country was O.Ked by Tobias Garcia and Wilfred Smith - in fact he has letters authorizing him to go ahead and get a boat at any price and that Wilfred Smith who was taking Garvey's place while Garvey was out of the country would O.K. same; Thompson never did purchase a ship although he did attempt to buy the steamship Orien but the sale was held up by the U.S. Shipping Board because the Black Star Line could not furnish the proper bond. Thompson stated that no one could buy anything or contract any bill no matter how small unless Wilfred Smith first O.Ked it. Agent's reason for again interviewing Thompson was that Agent was not satisfied with what Wilfred Smith had told him. Agent is now more convinced than ever after talking to several witnesses that Wilfred Smith should have been indicted also with Garvey and the rest.

Agent also interviewed Anna Carrington 120 W. 127th St. She promised to have one Valentine Chaddick, who, agent thinks will have some valuable information, call on agent as soon as possible.

Called on Capt. Cockburn who informed agent that one

Isaiah T. Montgomery, colored, who founded the town of Mound Bayou Mississippi, had gone or was going to Washington in the interest of Garvey - that Montgomery was going to see if he could get one Dr. Johnson, the Recorder of Deeds to use all of his political influence to save Garvey. Agent was also informed that William C. Matthews was also going to see if he could get Dr. Johnson to help Garvey. Matthews was the United States Attorney in Boston and, as stated in previous reports is now Garvey's attorney.

Agent also interviewed one Casper Holstein, colored, who had loaned J.M. Thompson \$1000. to help buy the S.S. Orien. Holstein says he has never received any of his money back and has been to Garveys office several times for it but so far he could not get any pf it. He has now put it in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge R.B. Spencer.

REPORT MADE AT: Pittsburgh, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: June 14, '32	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: May 29-31, June 1-7, 1932	REPORT MADE BY: J. C. RIDER.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.,		Violation Section 215 C.C. - Using the Mails in furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.	
FACTS DEVELOPED:  AT PITTSBURGH and GREENVILLE, PA.  References - Letter, April 23rd, 1932, signed Edward J. Brennan, New York office, initialed EJB, N.Y. file      letter, April 28th, 1932, signed Edward J. Brennan, New York office, initialed EJB; letter, June 5th, 1932, signed Walter C. Foster, Philadelphia office, initialed JFWCD.  The files of this office refer to MARCUS GARVEY in connection with the promotion of the BLACK STAR LINE in and about Pittsburgh; however, not under the caption of "Violation Section 215 C.C.", but more particularly in connection with alleged radical activities.  The initial letter received by this office from Agent in Charge Brennan, New York, dated April 23rd, 1932, suggested that an agent of this office confer with Post Office Inspector O. B. WILLIAMSON Federal Building, Pittsburgh, whom, we were advised, was handling the entitled matter in conjunction with agents of the New York office, with a view of having the investigation in this case, which was instituted in New York, continued in this district.  Post Office Inspector WILLIAMSON submitted to Agent his file in this case, and gave it as his opinion that the matter of inter-			

viewing those shown on the list contained in the file, and as purchasers of stock in the BLACK STAR LINE, could be made to better advantage if arrangements were effected to have said stockholders appear at the office of this Bureau for interviews; accordingly, letters were addressed to said stockholders and to date only a few have responded, and referred to in this report:-

SARAH GROSS, 3104 Rose Street, Pittsburgh, appeared at this office on May 29th, and stated that she owned eight shares of the BLACK STAR LINE, Inc., stock; that it was fully paid and came into her possession about two years ago. SARAH GROSS stated that she was entirely satisfied with the proposition, and that the present prosecution, which has been instituted by the Government, came about through factionalism of the colored races. Further conversation with SARAH GROSS indicated that she would not be a favorable witness for the Government in the case when it goes to trial.

HENRY SCOTT, 1202 Herron Ave., Pittsburgh, appeared at the office on May 31st, and stated that he owns forty shares of the referred to stock, which is fully paid in the sum of \$200.00, five shares having been acquired by him in 1920, and the remainder during 1921. MR. SCOTT appears to be entirely satisfied with his transactions with the BLACK STAR LINE and MARCUS GARVEY, and from further conversation had with him, it is evident that he would not be a favorable Government witness in the case which will come to trial later on.

DANIEL W. WILSON, 2426 Wadsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, appeared at the office on June 1st, and stated that he had acquired during 1920 and 1921 forty-one shares of the stock in the referred to company, all of which he purchased direct from the New York office of said company, and that said stock had been transferred to him through the United States Mails, except four or five, which he purchased at Liberty Hall, Caldwell and Miller Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. This man is not considered a favorable witness for the Government.

Referring to letter received at this office under date of June 5th, 1933, from Agent in Charge Foster, at Philadelphia, captioned "THE BLACK STAR LINE - MARCUS GARVEY", requesting that an agent interview WALTER R. GRANT, formerly living at 1647 N. Darien Street, Philadelphia, but since moved to 203 Main Street, Greenville, Pa., care J. F. NOURSE, further advising that GRANT, through his attorney John Joseph Murphy, had expressed a willingness to appear as a Government witness at New York in the case of the BLACK STAR LINE and MARCUS GARVEY, GRANT appearing to be a favorable witness to the Government.

Agent, on June 7th, endeavored to locate WALTER R. GRANT, 203 Main Street, Greenville, Pa., care J. F. NOURSE, but MR. NOURSE was not known at that address. At the Post Office, Agent was advised that J. F. NOURSE is connected with the PHILIP EISLE COMPANY, 194½ Main Street, Greenville. The EISLE COMPANY is a highway contracting company, and doing considerable work for the State of Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Greenville.

PHILIP EISLE, the President of said company, was interviewed by Agent, it having been ascertained from him that J. F. NOURSE was in the field during the entire day as Supervising Engineer and Foreman for the said contracting company, and the hour of his return was questionable. MR. EISLE stated that his company had no record of a man by the name of WALTER R. GRANT in its employ; therefore, Agent remained at Greenville until later in the day, and had an interview with MR. NOURSE.

MR. NOURSE stated that he recalls WALTER R. GRANT as having been in his employ about two years prior to this date; that GRANT was colored, and resided on N. Darien Street, Philadelphia; that information as to the present address of GRANT might be obtained of the UNION PAVING COMPANY, 30th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., which company is connected with the PHILIP EISLE COMPANY, although MR. NOURSE stated that he was expecting a shipment of laborers from Philadelphia on or about the 8th or 9th of the present month, and it was possible that GRANT would be included in the shipment.

MR. NOURSE agreed with Agent that he would personally notify this office by letter or wire in the event WALTER R. GRANT, colored, arrived at Greenville, thus enabling this office to proceed to Greenville for an interview with GRANT. At the date of making this report, no word has been received from MR. NOURSE, and it is inferred that GRANT has not as yet left Philadelphia.



UNDEVELOPED LEADS.AT PHILADELPHIA:

It is suggested that the Philadelphia office endeavor to obtain of the UNION PAVING COMPANY, 30th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., or through their foremen, the present address of GRANT.

This investigation will be held open pending receipt of further information, either from MR. NOURSE, at Greenville, or the Philadelphia office.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Chg. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE: June 16, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5-8-22 to 6-12-22	REPORT MADE BY: JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY			
Violation Section 215 U.C. Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Philadelphia, Pa. &  
New York, N.Y.

Referring to previous reports in this matter, and based on a letter from the Director initialed W.H:EMH I proceeded to Philadelphia Pa. on Mon. June 5, 1922, went to Bureau office and there saw Spl. Agt. in Chg. W.C. Foster who turned me over to Spl. Agt. J. F. McDevitt.

In company with Agt. McDevitt interviewed one J. Joseph Murphy who had written several letters to U.S. Attorney Wm. Hayward in New York concerning several witnesses who had employed him, Murphy, as their atty.

Murphy stated that Walter R. Grant who had resided at No 1647 North Darien St. had moved to 203 Main St. Greenville Pa. Special Agt. Foster had Agt. J. F. McDevitt dictate a letter to the Pittsburg office asking them to call on Walter R. Grant and have him give a statement. Grant, as I have been informed by Murphy had brought the names of the other witnesses to Murphy. These witnesses names in this report.

Grant, as Murphy informed agent, had stated to Murphy that he would come to New York at any time he was wanted by the government because he felt that Garvey had swindled the colored people out of thousands of dollars.

190-1781-6

Murphy also stated that Grant had told him that he had subscribed to stock in the Black Star Line, and also to the

Negro Improvement Association and African Countries League on which he paid in monthly dues of \$10.00 and that Garvey had promised to pay a dividend each year but that he and none of the people he knew had ever received one cent dividend, neither had they been able to get any of their money back that they had invested. That after he had tried to get some of his money back or get interest on same and failed, he had gone to Attorney Murphy to see if he could get same for him; that Garvey had also claimed to have had three steamships running to and from the West Indies, Africa and other ports. Attorney Murphy also told Agent that he had sent to U.S. Attorney Hayward letters, stock certificates and correspondence that Grant had received from the Black Star Line and that he had Grant initial each piece so that he could identify same if he was called as a witness for the Government.

Agent also endeavored to locate M.H. Anderson and Wm. Philadelphia Frazier supposed to live at 1910 Euclid Ave./but as Euclid Ave. only runs to 16th St. agent was unable to locate them but will endeavor to do so at a later date through Walter R. Grant.

Agent also called on Mrs. H.H. Hazelwood, 1928 North Wernock Philadelphia St, but was informed by Mrs. Hazelwood's daughter that she was not in but that she, Mrs. Hazelwood had not bought any stock in the Black Star Line although they had been approached by one of the Garveys agents to do so; that they had been several times to the Garvey meetings but as they did not approve of Garvey's methods they had refused to buy any stock. They promised agent if at any time she heard of anyone

that had and was willing to testify they would communicate with agent.

Philadelphia

Agent also interviewed Mrs. Ellen J. Simmons, 5341 Pulaski Ave./

Mrs. Simmons told agent she had bought her stock in the Garvey movement because she felt she was putting a little by for a rainy day but that she had tried on several occasions to get her money back but she had been unable to do so and that on each occasion Garvey or his agents would call her and others traitors who tried to get their money back from him.

Agent also called on other witnesses on his return to New York to keep in direct touch with them and to see if they could give agent any more leads in New York.

REPORT MADE AT: <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>June 22, 1922.</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>June 12th to 19th, 1922.</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>James E. Amos.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : . . . Using the Mails in Furtherance of a Scheme to Defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Referring to previous reports in this matter, in interviewing witnesses, Agent called on one CAPTAIN ALBERT A. ZINK, residing at #225 West 133rd Street, who was captain of the Yacht "MASCIO" later named the "KANAWAH." ZINK, who is a West Indian, and from Jamaica, B. W. I., told Agent that he had gone to school with GARVEY and that when GARVEY came to New York to start this movement of his, ZINK was told by GARVEY to come to New York and he would be put in charge of a steamship called the "PHYLLIS WHEATLY" which GARVEY claimed to have at the time he wrote to ZINK.

ZINK further stated that he has never seen a ship by the name of "PHYLLIS WHEATLY" and after he had given up a good position to come to New York, he was put in charge of the "KANAWAH" a boat that LLOYDS' Agents had told GARVEY was no good. He further stated that GARVEY tried to make several ports in the "KANAWAH" after having spent thousands of dollars of the people's money on the boat for repairs, but found it was impossible to get any great distance; in fact ZINK claimed it took four days to go a distance of eighty five miles, and after a great many repairs had been made on the boat, survey had been made, and they again tried to leave port and got about five miles. Again the engines broke down and they

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

June 22nd, 1922. James E. Amos.

had drifted about for four days. They finally got to Havana, Cuba, tied up at the pier and the crew were all discharged without pay. ZINK went to the American Consul and he forced GARVEY to pay ZINK \$185.00, leaving a balance of \$510.00, which ZINK has since sued GARVEY for and got a judgment, but has been unable to collect. ZINK has promised to serve as a witness any time the Government wants him. He also promised to obtain for Agent a list of all the names of the rest of the crew. Agent will interview each and every one of these men.

Agent also interviewed VALENTINE CHADDICK, residing at #149 West 142nd Street, N. Y. City, who was stevedore and who loaded the whiskey cargo on the Steamship "YANMOUTH." He stated that he had known GARVEY for years; that he had done the same thing in Jamaica that he had done in the United States, and that was to rob poor people, but that he had not carried it on in such a large scale in Jamaica, as the British Government would not allow him to do so. CHADDICK further stated that he has had to sue GARVEY for his salary, and got a judgment for same, and in his opinion GARVEY is one of the biggest crooks he has ever met.

Agent interviewed MISS GIVEN CAMPBELL, #2376 - 7th Avenue, one of our witnesses who is going away for the summer, and is not expected back until October. MISS CAMPBELL said she could be reached through her address on 7th Avenue if she was wanted before she returned in the fall.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 6/26/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/22-24/33	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew H. Battle.
----------------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

INVESTIGATION OF MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL., RE-ARRESTED SECTION 215, USING  
MONEY TO OBTAIN.

FACTS DEVELOPED AT New York:

June 23rd: This day I proceeded to the Negro district in Harlem for the purpose of ascertaining the present activities of Marcus Garvey and his associates. Met Mr. Clarence Carpenter of 127 West 118th St. who, in the course of conversation, informed me that he had put up the first money in the Dime Savings Bank downtown for the Black Star Line and that he had been elected first Treasurer of this organization, as he thought very well of the company when it started.

Asked as to why he left the Black Star Line, Carpenter stated that Garvey was a type of man that would not take advice from anybody as he felt that he knew everything, and that after he had found that Garvey's methods were wrong he, Carpenter, left the company. This man further informed me that he was a Socialist and that he was a candidate for the position of alderman on the Socialist ticket in the 21st district and that he intended to make a speech on next Saturday night. Carpenter further stated that if I should call at his house on some occasion, he will inform me further concerning Garvey.

I am of the opinion that Carpenter is in a position to give me considerable information concerning the activities of the officers of the Black Star Line and it is my intention to cultivate his acquaintance in order to secure full and complete information.

I later talked with a Mrs. Johnson who resides at 76 West 118th St.

St. who informed me that Carpenter was residing with her and was a candidate for alderman. She said that Carpenter did not have any money, but that a white man in the Socialist Party was looking after his financial affairs.

June 24th: Information having been learned to the effect that one of the officers of the Black Star Line, a preacher, was going to resign his office in August, after an investigation I ascertained that the name of this man was Rev. G. D. Stewart, 223 West 135th St. Rev. Stewart, interviewed under pretext, advised me that he intended to resign his office in the U. N. I. A. at the next meeting which is scheduled to take place in August; and, asked for his reasons for resigning, Stewart stated that the management by Marcus Garvey was not on the level; that Garvey would not listen to anyone, but had a way of his own which was damaging both to himself and to the people and that he, Stewart, would have resigned prior to this but for the fact that the people elected him and he desired to leave the organization in an honorable way. He said that Garvey had managed the whole affair in a poor manner and had hindered the cause.

My purpose in establishing a friendship with Stewart is so that when Stewart resigns he might furnish me with some information concerning secret plans of the negro radicals in this district, also such information as he might possess concerning the August convention.

I spent part of the day reading the Negro World, the Chicago Defender and other publications for the purpose of familiarizing myself with the situation.



NAME OF  
J. H. MOHR.PLACE WHERE MADE:  
New Orleans, La.DATE WHEN  
June 26, 1922PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:  
June 23, 1922

ALBION GARVEY;

NEGRO AGITATOR.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Subject made application to the Mayor of New Orleans for a permit to make an address at a meeting in the Longshoremen Hall at S. Franklin & Jackson Ave. This permit was denied him by the Mayor for the reason that the night previous subject endeavored to deliver an address when the police broke up the meeting, because they stated that permit had not been obtained.

Friday morning, a delegation of negroes visited Mayor Le Shone and the Mayor told them that he would not allow subject to speak here because of his reported "TROUBLE INCITING RESPECTION".

The police were instructed that should Garvey attempt to speak to break up the meeting.

Late Friday evening, however, GARVEY, through the courts, got out an injunction restraining the Police from interfering with his lecture, and Friday night delivered a lecture on the lines that this was a white man's country, and that the white people were entitled to this country for the reason that they had framed the laws that govern this country. He gave as an example the "JIM CROW" law, and stated that notwithstanding that the white folks had framed this "Jim Crow" law, that they did not object to the negroes riding in their cars; that it was up to the negroes if they did not want to ride in the cars, why they did not have to. On the other hand, if they wanted to ride in the cars, that they must be guided by the rules that are made with reference to this law.

190-1781-6

4-1

of Africa by the Universal Negro Improvement Association at its convention in New York, where he claimed the organization had 4,000,000 members.

He set out that AFRICA was the country for them to go to, where they would frame their own laws and make "JIM CROW" laws for the whites, if they so desired.

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

Matter closed.

YMH:DJ

June 28, 1922.

Mr. T. E. Merrilees,  
Export Bank Accountant,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

For your information in connection with your investigation of the Black Star Line, Inc., re Marcus Garvey et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of report of Special Agent J. E. Amos of the New York office, under date of June 22, 1922.

Yours very truly,

  
Director.

enc.

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

MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	June 28, 1922, to 26th, 1923, incl.	June 19th	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. Vs. Marcus Garvey:</u>		Alleged Viol. Sec. #215-- Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Referring to previous reports in connection with the above matter, Agent, in visiting different witnesses, called on CAPTAIN COCKBURN, to get information as to the whereabouts of one GEORGE S. JOHNSON. JOHNSON was sent to Canada by GARVEY to give the negroes the impression that he, GARVEY, was trying to get a ship for African trade to keep the negroes on their toes and keep them subscribing to the Black Star Line.

COCKBURN has located JOHNSON in Asbury Park, N.J., but his address he has been unable to get so far. Agent will keep in close touch with COCKBURN as JOHNSON will make a very important witness for the Government, when located.

Agent has also been trying to locate CAPT. ADRIAN RICHARDSON, but so far has been unsuccessful.

Agent called at #231 West 135th Street, N. Y. City, and interviewed A. M. THOMPSON, who informed Agent that he had seen MR. JOSEPH P. NOLAN, #25 Broad Street, who is THOMPSON'S lawyer. THOMPSON said that NOLAN has been doing everything he could to get the money from the U. S. Shipping Board, which GARVEY has on deposit with them, also that the reason NOLAN had done this is because NOLAN has lost a very large amount of money in the last few months and he needs it. THOMPSON also told Agent, after

RE: U. S. Vs. MAL. US GARVEY :

June 28th, 1922.

James E. Amos.

considerable thought, that he had come to the conclusion that DR. ANTHONY R. SILVERSTON living at the Park Avenue Hotel, had defrauded the Black Star Line out of money, in buying ships for the Black Star Line. Agent was also informed by THOMPSON that all of the officials of the Black Star Line were sure GARVEY was going to prison and when he was out of the way, they intended to put ALI DUSE MOHAMMED in GARVEY'S place.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	July 3, 1932	June 26 & 27, 1932.	Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.(Using mails to defraud.)			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			

Today I met G. CAMPBELL at #227 West 135th Street, and after a short conversation concerning business matters, I referred to the radical papers and booklets given me by him several days ago, saying that I did not quite understand just what was in same, whereupon CAMPBELL advised that his partner, CARPENTER, would explain them to me.

CAMPBELL later stated that he was a close friend of MARCUS GARVEY at the time the BLACK STAR LINE was organized, and that he assisted GARVEY in formulating plans to get the peoples money, but that he never received a cent for his services. That they later quarreled and GARVEY called a secret meeting for the purpose of having his associates believe that CAMPBELL was stealing money from the organization. This, after CAMPBELL had turned over \$14.00 to MISS DUNN, the secretary. CARPENTER, when asked as to the financial support of the U. N. I. A., replied that the "NEGROE WORLD" which was the back-bone of the Association, was a joint idea of he and GARVEY, and that GARVEY started this paper after the paper published by HARRIS was about to fail, and that the first issue of the "NEGRO WORLD" bore headlines denouncing lynchings and burnings of negroes, and subsequently there was published a full and complete story of the BLACK STAR LINE, soliciting subscriptions

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 3, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

---

for same.

CARPENTER, further informed me that last night he feared he was to be arrested while making a speech at a meeting held at 138th Street near Lexington Avenue, and that his fear was based on the fact that he had been denouncing the present management of this Government.

Returning to the subject of the BLACK STAR LINE, CARPENTER stated that GARVEY never had any intention of actually operating ships, but that he was compelled to go ahead in order to keep his share holders from making complaints.

Asked as to what caused the final disagreement between he and GARVEY, CARPENTER stated that same was caused after he had made efforts to show the Directors that they had the power to say what should be done. CARPENTER further stated that he expects GARVEY to return here next week, and that again GARVEY will endeavor to fool the people and secure further subscriptions for the operation of the steamship company, but that it is quite possible that the Directors might turn against GARVEY and put him out.

MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	July 3, 1922.	June 28th, 1922.	Andrew M. Battle.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY : Alleged Violation Section 2215  
 • U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)

FACTS DEVELOPED:

at New York, N.Y.

I met CLARENCE CARPENTER today at my residence, #72 West 131st Street, and the subject of MARCUS GARVEY again came up. CARPENTER stated that he understands GARVEY will endeavor to show his followers that while he was out of the city in the interest of the BLACK STAR LINE, his associates involved the Organization, and that it was necessary for him to return and right matters. During the course of conversation, CARPENTER told me that he would introduce me to MRS. GRACE CAMPBELL, a prominent Socialist.

At 8:00 P. M. I called on the REV. G. E. STEWART, of #223 West 135th Street, who stated that during the last convention of the U. N. I. A., MARCUS GARVEY asked for power over all finances for the year, and that this power was given him. STEWART claims that he fought against giving GARVEY this power, but it was carried, despite his protests, although he was the Treasurer of the Organization. STEWART further informed me that GARVEY is endeavoring to put him out of the Organization and that is the reason he intends to resign, as he has no voice whatsoever concerning the disbursements of the monies collected, as GARVEY wants to run everything and have his followers believe that he is the only one with any sense in the Organization.

Information having been furnished by Agent Scully to the



RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 3, 1922.

Andrew L. Battle.

effect that a telegram was said to have been delivered to MARCUS GARVEY, said telegram having been sent him by CLARK, a prominent member of the KLU KLUX KLAN, in which CLARK requested a meeting with GARVEY. I this day verified the fact that the telegram was received by GARVEY,, but I was unable to ascertain the contents of same.

In a second conversation with the REV. STEWART, as to the number of officers of the BLACK STAR LINE, he advised me that there were eighteen. I then asked STEWART how it was that he had remained in office for nearly a year, whereupon he answered that he remained in office on account of the people putting him there, and that he could stay four years longer if he so desired, but that he would resign during the coming convention, as he possessed a clean record and that he does not desire to have GARVEY lead him about.

The subject of conversation again reverted to the KLU KLUX KLAN, and STEWART stated that the REV. WILLIS MOSES of Philadelphia indorsed the plans of the KLAN and that his congregation then caused him to leave his church in Philadelphia.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 3, 1932.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 1st and 2nd, 1932.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Today I had a talk with the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 135th Street. MR. STEWART again advised me that the officers of the BLACK STAR LINE and of the U. N. I. A. were disgusted with the methods of GARVEY, as GARVEY was continually neglecting them. He also advised me that GARVEY has been in conference with officials of the KLU KLUX KLAN and that some of the officers of that Organization are to speak at the coming convention.

GARVEY has recently started a Complaint Department and has ordered that all complaints made against members of his staff be sent to the office of the President General at #56 West 135th Street. Asked as to the purpose of this Complaint Department, STEWART informed me that it was a scheme on the part of GARVEY to have complaints filed against his associates so that he could force them to resign. DR. HILLIGER of Yonkers stated that he was going to resign his office shortly.

I next had a talk with C. H. DUVALL, who informed me that the U. N. I. A. owed him the sum of \$800., which amount he was endeavoring to collect.

On July 2nd I attended a meeting held at #196 West 131st Street and there conversed with D. E. TOBIAS, GRACE CAMPBELL and CLARENCE ALLISON and it was remarked that MARCUS GARVEY should

UNITED STATES  
vs  
RE: MARCUS GARVY :

--2

July 3, 1932. Andrew L. Battle.

---

be whipped out of the city as soon as he arrives here , for mixing  
up with the KLU KLUX KLAN, as this was about the worst thing he  
could do.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 3, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: June 29, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>M. L. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Today I conversed with CLARENCE CARPENTER and M. L. CAMPBELL at #127 West 135th Street, and agreed to attend a Socialist meeting on Saturday night at which MR. G. O. ALENDER would speak. CARPENTER advised me that ALENDER was a true friend of his and that he is the one who carried the step ladder upon which the speakers stand, and I told CARPENTER that I was glad to see that he had such a true white friend.

I next went to #496 Lenox Avenue, where I had a talk with MRS. F. M. BLACKSTONE, who informed me that she was one of the first to buy stock in the BLACK STAR LINE, and that GARVEY, in her mind, was a crook, as he had a plan to have the stockholders sign over their stock in the BLACK STAR LINE as soon as it was paid for, and because she, MRS. BLACKSTONE, would not sign over her stock, GARVEY was instrumental in having her resign from the office she held, although he carried her name on the printed matter for a year later. MRS. BLACKSTONE further stated that a man by the name of COTTER was acting as Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE. She also stated that GREY and others were intending to go to the Chelsea Bank, at 135th Street & 7th Avenue, for the purpose of attaching the funds of GARVEY. MRS. BLACKSTONE is a Socialist and is endeavoring to assist CARPENTER to secure a nomination on the ballot of that organization.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 5, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 3rd & 4th, incl. 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215. U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.: \*

JULY 3rd, 1922.

Today I met CARPENTER who advised me that he was against this Government, due to the treatment given the colored people since the war and that he was going to use every effort possible to work secretly among the negroes. He also stated that MARCUS GARVEY did right in deceiving the BLACK STAR LINE stockholders.

Met REV. G. E. STEWART who invited me to call to see him at his office. Later talked with DR. J. H. JENKINS of No. 17 West 135th Street, New York City. JENKINS stated that he approved of MARCUS GARVEY going over to the KU KLUX KLAN and advised me not to form any opinion on the matter until I heard GARVEY speak on Tuesday night and that after GARVEY had a member of the KLAN address the people, it would be time for us to decide whether GARVEY was acting in a fair manner.

JULY 4th, 1922:

Today I called on the REV. G. E. STEWART at No. 223 West 135th Street. This man stated that his reasons for resigning from the office he holds in the U. N. I. A. and in the BLACK STAR LINE is that he fears that he will be involved in some trouble over the misuse of the funds and that the only means of defending himself

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

will be copies of letters he has sent GARVEY concerning the latter's method of disbursements. He, STEWART, further advised that GARVEY is bringing on to this City, a man named BUNDY, of St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of having him take an official position with the BLACK STAR LINE. BUNDY is said to have been the leader of the St. Louis riot; that GASKER and TERVIS the Asst. President will tender their resignations, due to the mishandling of the funds by GARVEY and that at the coming convention both will make known their grievances.

Had GARVEY consulted his associates on the matter of meeting with CLARK of the KU KLUX KLAN, the matter would have been fixed up. I believe that either SIMONS or CLARK of the K. K. K. will speak at the Convention.

Went to Liberty Hall, 138th Street & Lenox Avenue, at 7:30 P. M., at which place there were gathered about three thousand colored persons. The first speaker, MR. RUDOLPH SMITH, stated that he supposed that everyone present was anxious to learn about the KU KLUX KLAN of Atlanta, Ga., and that MARCUS GARVEY would explain everything. GARVEY then made a speech, which in substance was to the effect that he had put over his program in the South by outwitting the negroes, the poor whites and the colored clergy; that in Los Angeles an attempt was made to stop him from talking but he secured an injunction restraining the police from bothering him; that he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he had a two hour talk with CLARK and other officers of the K. K. K., and that on Sunday next, he would explain in detail as to his visit with these people.

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle.

He also made mention that during his absence a great deal of dishonesty had taken place among the whole staff of officers and that he intended to make a clean sweep so that he will have a new staff when the Convention closes on August 30th; that the present officers are nothing but a bunch of crooks and thieves.

Meetings will be held at Liberty Hall during the entire week and it is my intention to be present at all.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 6, 1932	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: June 27 to July 4, 1932 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Violation Section 215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails in furtherance of <del>a scheme to defraud.</del> )			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing this investigation, Agent, in interviewing witnesses, was called on by CHARLES C. HARRIS, #3 Masterson Street, Pawtucket, R. I., who was first engineer on the "KANAWAH." HARRIS informed Agent that GARVEY was aware that the S. S. "KANAWAH" was no good; that he, HARRIS, had informed GARVEY that he had examined the engines of the ship and found them in very poor condition; that he had also informed GARVEY that the ship had been offered for sale for \$10,000. before GARVEY bought it, and the man who had taken the ship over had said he would not pay \$100.00 for it; that GARVEY had informed HARRIS it was none of his business what he was buying, and intended to use the boat for propaganda, and regardless of what anyone said he would and did buy the old boat. HARRIS says GARVEY refused to pay him his wages, but was forced by the American Consul to do so.

HARRIS is willing at any time to come to New York as a witness for the Government, and it is Agent's opinion that HARRIS will make a very good witness, as he is an American negro and has a great deal of respect for our Government. HARRIS also told Agent that GARVEY had sued the entire crew for \$25,000. for trying to destroy the S. S. "KANAWAH"; that before he went with GARVEY he



RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 5th, 1922. James E. Amos.

---

was with the U. S. Shipping Board as 1st Asst. Engineer, North Pole, and served with them through the war; that they left or sailed on the S. S. "KANAWAH" a few hours after had to pay \$1,000. to be towed to Delaware Breakwater; that, the crew and Captain wanted to come to New York, as the ship had to be repaired at New York, but GARVEY insisted on going to Wilmington with the ship so that he could bring the negroes on board and show the people, so he could sell more stock; that it cost the BLACK STAR LINE \$42,000. for new tubes in the boilers on the "KANAWAH."

Agent also interviewed CAPT. ADRIAN RICHARDSON, #164 West 146th Street, who was Captain on the S. S. "KANAWAH"; that Richardson had loaned GARVEY money and his cousin, ALEXANDER FLANDERS had loaned GARVEY \$100.00, but when he, RICHARDSON was through on the "KANAWAH" he was unable to collect his wages and had to sue GARVEY, but has not been able to collect yet, and that he is willing to be a witness at any time.

Agent also interviewed J. E. LUCAS, 4 West 134th Street, who was first pantry-man for GARVEY and will also make a good witness. Agent, has, through CAPT. RICHARDSON, made an appointment to meet the rest of the crew and RICHARDSON says he will bring them as soon as they are in town again.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 8, 1933	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 5th to 7th, 1933 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et. al. : Violation Section #215 U.S.C. (Using mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Today I met RICHARD B. MOORE at #237 West 135th Street, who stated that he was pleased with, MARCUS GARVEY for meeting the officials of the KU KLUX KLAN in Atlanta, Ga., and that the only thing left is for GARVEY to sell out his organization to the KLAN, bringing the entire colored race over. MOORE resides at #211 West 140th Street.

I next conversed with M. L. CAMPBELL of #227 West 157th Street, who also approved of GARVEY'S negotiations with the KLAN. J. A. DAVIS of #73 West 131st Street, expressed himself as believing that GARVEY did a very wise thing in affiliating with the KLAN, as the "WIZARD" is the richest man in Georgia and if GARVEY is right, he, the "WIZARD", will assist him. MRS. F. M. BLACKSTONE of #490 Lenox Avenue also approved of GARVEY going over to the KLAN, saying that she could see no difference, inasmuch as the white folks are after the colored, and as GARVEY is after the white folks, if they can come together, some good can probably be done.

At 7:00 P. M. the REV. G. E. STEWART called me on the telephone, requesting that I come over to his room, which I did, and held a conversation with him. STEWART requested that I become one of the delegates to the coming convention and then I would

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 8th, 1922. Andrew L. Battle.

represent a church, as it has been asked that delegates of the various colored churches be present. GARVEY has a sign up at LIBERTY HALL reading, "THE NEW NEGRO IS READY FOR THE KU KLUX KLAN."

At 10:00 P. M. I went to LIBERTY HALL, which is located at 138th Street, near Lenox Avenue, and there I found GARVEY addressing his audience, which numbered about 1200.

JULY 6th:

Today I conversed with CLARENCE CARPENTER, #76 West 131st Street, and in the course of conversation he advised me that RICHARD MOORE, PROFESSOR SPENCER, HERBERT MOORE, C. BRIGGS and F. L. BLACKSTONE of #490 Lenox Avenue, were members of the same organization, known as the "AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD," but at the present time no meetings are being held, which is probably due to the fact that BRIGGS, in a recent issue of the "CRUSADER", a negro publication, criticised GARVEY and his associates prohibited the sale of the paper on the streets.

MISS CORA ANNIS of #2174 East 85th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, who is in this city as the delegate of the U. N. I. A. again informed me that BUNDY of St. Louis was expected at the coming convention, having been invited by GARVEY. She claims that BUNDY is a crook and that he was under bond in St. Louis on five different charges; that he led the race riot in St. Louis, and then tricked the colored folks in the last election. MISS ANNIS said that she was of the opinion that GARVEY was pleased with this type of man. She said that she was secretary of the Cleveland division of the U. N. I. A., but resigned a month ago. MISS ANNIS further stated

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 8th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

that she is going to call a meeting of her organization as soon as she returns to Cleveland, and advise her followers as to GARVEY'S activities.

Later met RUDOLPH SMITH , but learned nothing of interest from him.

STEWART called at my house during the night and again requested that I act as one of the delegates to the convention.

JULY 7th:

ARNOLD J. FORD of #33 West 131st Street, Director of Music of the U.N.I.A., told me today that he approved of GARVEY interviewing the officials of the KU KLUX KLAN, but that GARVEY made a mistake in not keeping the matter secret. I. HOUGHTON of #48 West 136th Street expressed the same opinion about GARVEY and the K.K.K., as did the REV. R. R. WILSON of #72 West 131st Street.

At 8:30 P. M. I arrived at LIBERTY HALL, where SMITH was addressing a meeting and among other things he stated that while it may be said that President Harding is a friend of the colored people, should a race riot start, the President will take the guns away from the negroes and from the negro officers, but will let the white officers retain their arms, therefore we must set up a Government of our own. MARCUS GARVEY next spoke and he stated in part that this Government is not safe for the negro and the only thing for the negro to do is have a Government of his own. There were about 700 people at the meeting.

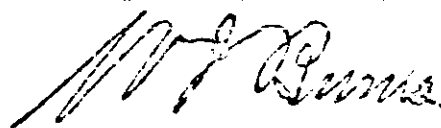
July 18, 1933

Mr. John D. Phillips,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in connection with the investigation of the matter of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, at St. Louis, I am enclosing herewith copy of report of Special Agent James H. Allen of our New York office, under date of July 6th, 1933.

Very truly yours,



Director

Enc.

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 8160  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

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

July 12, 1932.

U.S. VS. MARCUS GARREY et al  
Vio. Sections 37 & 215 U.S.C.  
Conspiracy to Use the Mails in  
Furtherance of a scheme to Defraud.

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

Attention Mr. Cunningham

Dear Sir:

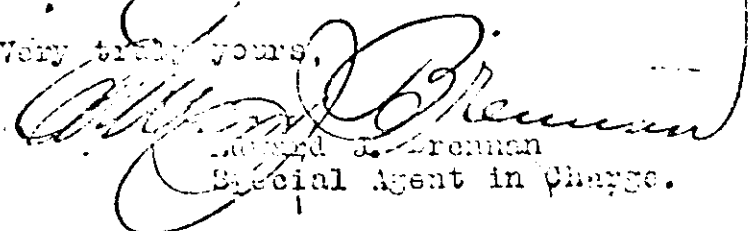
I am attaching herewith a copy of a letter from United States Attorney Hayward requesting that Mr. Vernal J. Williams or his representative be given permission to examine the books and records in the above entitled case which are in the files of the Accountants Room or branch of this office.

These books and papers have been practically in the custody of Bank Accountant Thomas Merrilles who is and has been in Washington on a special investigation for some little time.

Please advise approximately when Mr. Merrilles will return to New York as it would save much time and annoyance to have Merrilles exhibit these books and accounts and be present when this examination is made.

If accountant Merrilles is not available and will not be in New York for sometime I will endeavor to make other arrangements.

Very truly yours,

  
Edward J. Brennan  
Special Agent in Charge.

(COPY TO MDT)

MSH JUL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

New York

JUL 11, 1923.

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

Sirs:

There has been handed to Mr. Mattuck, a communication from counsel for Marcus Garvey in which communication the request is made that Garvey's lawyers and accountants be given permission to examine his books. There is no objection to permitting them to do that provided the books are not taken from your office, and provided further that no one except Mr. Vernal J. Williams of 56 West 135th Street or his representative is given that permission.

Respectfully,  
(signed) Wm. Hayward  
WM. HAYWARD  
United States Attorney.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 14, 1933	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 8, 9 & 10, 1933	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section 215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

JULY 8th:

Today I had a talk with F. DAVIS, #26 West 151st Street, who stated that he believed in colored people having secret arms, or concealed weapons, and that in his opinion MARCUS GARVEY made a mistake in disclosing to the public the interview he had with the head of the KU KLUX KLAN in Atlanta, Ga. The general impression among the American negroes seems to be that GARVEY made a mistake in making a public statement regarding his interview with the head of the KU KLUX KLAN. The West Indian negroes, however, seem to stand solidly behind GARVEY and claim to believe that the move he made in making this disclosure was the proper course to pursue.

JULY 9th:

I today had a talk with the REV. R. H. HIGGS of Coconut Road, Fla., where he was the pastor of St. James Baptist Church. He stated that as a result of a story spread throughout the community, to the effect that the colored people of the neighborhood had been advised to put poison in the food of the white folks by whom they were employed as cooks, he had been forcibly taken from his home and subjected to a severe whipping.

In the evening I attended a meeting at Liberty Hall



U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY :

July 14th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

on 103th Street, where MARCUS GARVEY made an address to an audience of about 4,000 negroes.

GARVEY stated in effect that instead of criticizing the KU KLUX KLAN, the negroes of the United States should be guided by them and should follow their example; in other words, they should benefit by the experience of the KLAN and organize so that they could thus better protect their joint interests.

JULY 10th:

I spent practically all day in obtaining the opinions of the negro population of Harlem, with regard to the statements made by MARCUS GARVEY in a speech made at Liberty Hall on the 8th inst., and as reported previously, found among the American negroes the general sentiment to be that GARVEY was wrong, while the West Indian negroes, almost to a man, stated that in their opinion he was correct in the attitude he had taken regarding the KU KLUX KLAN.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 19, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 11th to 13th, 1922 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : alleged Viol. Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

JULY 11th:

I today talked with CLARENCE CARPENTER of #123 West 135th Street, who informed me, among other things that G. ALENDOR is a German and has been going through the mining district for the purpose of obtaining information.

I also talked with M. L. CAMPBELL, who informed me that in his opinion it was all right for GARVEY to speak in favor of the KU KLUX KLAN, but that he should have kept it to himself and not made it public, as it was a private matter.

Later the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 125th Street, called me on the 'phone and asked me to go over to his rooms. In the course of his conversation he stated that the U.N.I.A. would go to the bad as BUNDY, who is President of the Ohio Division, is going to be one of the speakers on the opening night of the convention, and that he is a crook. It appears from the conversation had with BUNDY that he is very much against GARVEY as a leader and will evidently make efforts to oust him, if such a thing is possible.

I had a talk with the REV. H. HIGGINS of Coconut Grove, Florida, who informed me that his present address in New York is 2294 - 7th Avenue, top floor, west, care of PHILLIPS. He also informed me that in his opinion it was proper for MARCUS

RE: U.S.vs.MARCUS G. GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922.

Andrew H. Battle.

GARVEY to interview the head of the KU KLUX KLAN.

JULY 12th:

Today I interviewed the REV. J. D. BUSHELL of #12 West 130th Street, regarding his view of MARCUS GARVEY having interviewed the head of the KU KLUX KLAN at Atlanta, Ga., recently. He informed me that in his opinion GARVEY had made a mistake.

A number of other preachers with whom I spoke seemed to hold the same opinion as the REV. BUSHELL. Another person with whom I spoke was ISAAC B. ALLEN, #232 W. 135th Street, a real estate agent, who was the Second Vice President of the BLACK STAR LINE when the latter first started.

At 9:00 P. M. I went to a meeting of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICA, at #2241 - 7th Avenue. They are attempting to sell shares in the Society at the rate of \$75.00 per share, and expect each member to buy 20 shares, on which \$15.00 is to be paid on each share--the balance to be paid on the installment plan.

JULY 13th:

I today interviewed G. ALONDOR of #127 West 135th Street. In the course of our conversation, he informed me that he was a Jew and a radical and that while he had been here 40 years, he had not learned to like the white men of this country, nor to like the Government. He said the white men of this country had burned and lynched the negroes and had done the same thing to the Jew.

I later spoke with the REV. WILLS H. MOSAS regarding the KU KLUX KLAN, and he condemned it, saying that they appear to have no regard for the law which was the common will of all.

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

JULY 14th:

I today interviewed M. L. CAMPBELL, #127 West 135th Street. He stated in the course of the conversation that he is a radical and that when he was in the late war he took advantage of every opportunity in the ship's hold to try and spread radical propaganda. He said that DOMINGO, CARPENTER, MOORE and MILLER, all leaders in the radical movement, believed in the use of secret arms. He said that when CARPENTER was taking part in the Liberty Bond Drive in speaking from an automobile, he merely did so in order to keep from going to jail, but that his heart was not in the work.

#127 West 135th Street seems to be a meeting place where these radicals have a back room and talk over the radical situation.

JULY 15th:

Today I interviewed DR. LUCUS, Manager of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICA. Among other things he said he was a friend of MARCUS GARVEY and had spoken to MARCUS GARVEY last Sunday night. He also stated that in his opinion GARVEY had to talk with the leaders of the KU KLUX KLAN in order to keep up interest in the movement which seemed to have been waning because of lack of confidence on the part of his followers.

I understand that LUCUS, in selling shares of the CO-OPERATION SOCIETY writes the contract in the name of the Lenard Motor Co., and in this way he said the buyers never receive a share of the COOPERATION SOCIETY, as he informed them all that the Lenard Motor Co. is guarantying the COOPERATION SOCIETY. I understand the

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

Federal Court has been after this company for violation of one of the U. S. statutes.

I also interviewed the REV. G. E. STEWART of #223 West 135th Street, Treasurer of the BLACK STAR LINE and the U.N.I.A. He informed me that he intends to resign his office as Treasurer in the GARVEY movement as he was afraid to remain in office because he might have to go to prison. He stated that he had made out a number of checks for GARVEY, which had been misused and if he did not resign and leave the city, he was liable to be called as a witness by the Government, and if he told the truth upon being called as such, the GARVEY crowd would get after him. He added that if he did not tell the truth, the Government would, no doubt, charge him with perjury and that he was "between the devil and the deep blue sea." He asked me what I would do under the circumstances, and I advised him, above all things to tell the truth, no matter who it might hurt. He seemed to be worried about the present situation and said GARVEY had told him that if he, GARVEY, had to go to prison, some more would go with him. He also expressed the fear that if he read to the convention the letter that he had written to GARVEY regarding the way the latter was using the money of the Company, and GARVEY'S answer to same, someone might be in the hall taking the whole thing down in shorthand and would thus get him into further trouble. He expressed the intention of resigning his office in a very short time and leaving for Canada, where neither GARVEY nor the Government could get him. He said that he would put his furniture in storage temporarily and if things ran against him he would remain in Canada.

RE: U. S. vs. MAR & GARVEY :

July 19th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

whereas, if the matter was cleared up He would return to New York. He also said that the U.N.I.A. owed him \$1,000. in salary and that they owed money to every officer to the amount of about \$5,000.

JULY 16th:

Today I talked with DR. LUCUS of the COOPERATION SOCIETY of AMERICAN and he stated that JOHNSON, the manager of the New York Branch was a crook and had left his wife in Louisiana and come here with MISS MORGAN, one of the saleswomen. She lives at #14 West 139th Street and is fooling the people by claiming to be able to tell fortunes. JOHNSON was a preacher in Louisiana and LUCUS says that JOHNSON and MRS. STEWART are crooks, while MRS. STEWART, MISS MORGAN and JOHNSON say the same thing about LUCUS.

I also interviewed E. P. TOBIAS, M.L.CAMPBELL and CLARENCE CARPENTER at #149 W. 136th Street, the Harlem Community Church; REV. E. ETHERED BROWN is pastor of this church. In the course of a conversation I had with CARPENTER, he informed me that he had lost a good position in Chester, Pa., for advocating socialist propaganda and the foreman had stated that he, CARPENTER, was too dangerous a man to be near a plant. He said that he would never stop until he had put the propaganda over and that the revolution must come. He added that in his opinion the Socialist party came nearer giving the colored man a fairer deal than any other. He also said that he believed in violence and fighting and secret gatherings. He also said that DOMINGO is a power and a thinker, and MOORE is also a very good thinker and is a good leader.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

[illegible]

也。

20.

*M. J. Quinn*  
Director.

REPORT MADE AT New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE July 21, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE July 11th to 18th, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY.</u> Using the Mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing this investigation, Agent, in company with Agent M.J. Davis, interviewed WILFRED SMITH, 251 West 138th Street New York City. MR. SMITH informed Agents that GARVEY was trying to get one JOHN MITCHELL, JR., Banker of Virginia, to take charge of all business transactions for the Black Star Line and U.N.I.A., and that he, GARVEY, would only carry on Propaganda; - that GARVEY went to Cuba and Jamaica to carry on propaganda for the Philis Wheatly. This statement coming from SMITH, who was acting in GARVEY'S absence, proves that GARVEY knew all about the Philis Wheatly. GARVEY has claimed that the propaganda for the Philis Wheatly was started in his absence from the country, but SMITH proves that GARVEY knew all about it. SMITH also informed Agents that the "KANAWAH" was to follow GARVEY to Cuba and Jamaica but that it broke down and could only go part way. SMITH also informed Agent that if the Government thought they would stop GARVEY they were very much mistaken, as GARVEY was only a young man and if he was sent to prison, when he came out he would still be a young man, and that he would start where he left off; - that GARVEY had thrown away thousands of dollars, buying things he knew nothing about; - that DUSE ALI MOHAMMAD was to be in charge of a new magazine-printed by GARVEY, called the "Black Man"



July 21, 1922.

James E. Amos.

and that he was not to take GARVEY'S place, as Agent had been informed. SMITH also informed Agents that GARVEY was to call a stockholders meeting and offer to redeem all Black Star Stock by issuing U.N.I.A. bonds, payable in five years.

Agent also interviewed A.M. THOMPSON, 231 West 135th Street, New York City, who informed Agent, as he had formerly stated, that MILFRED SMITH did know everything that went on, in fact nothing could be done without SMITH having first O.K.'d it.

Agent interviewed M. MANOEDI, 124 West 139th Street, who is the son of an African Prince. He claims that he is here for the purpose of starting propaganda to offset anything that GARVEY might say about Africa; - that GARVEY had claimed, in his last convention, that Africans were sent here to speak for the African people, but he says it was all a lie, and that no African was authorized to make any arrangements with GARVEY for the Africans.

Continued.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 30, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 17 & 18, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

JULY 17th:

I today met ARNOLD J. FORD, Music Director of the U.N.I.A. at the Organization Headquarters, #59 West 135th Street. MR. FORD is at present residing at #38 West 131st Street. I got into a discussion with FORD about the aims and objects of the Organization and he stated that they have been changed from time to time by MR. GARVEY, without the consent of the members. FORD seemed to have an idea that the U.N.I.A. was originally formed to organize the negroes, have them march an army south and seize the territory below the Mason-Dixon line. FORD is a militarist and made it very plain in my conversation with him that he believes in the use of force by the negroes to attain their rights. I questioned him about GARVEY'S visit to the KU KLUX KLAN. He is of the opinion that GARVEY'S object was to get the KLAN to make it so hot for the negroes in the south that they will go back to Africa. He branded GARVEY as a traitor to the negroes.

FORD claims that most of the negroes do not know the real and secret objects of the U. N.I.A., which are as stated above, and that these objects can be explained to them only after they join the organization. If FORD expresses the opinion of any number of negroes, it looks as though the next convention of the

RE: U.S. vs. MARC GARVEY :

July 20th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

U.N.I.A. will bring a new leader to replace MARCUS GARVEY.

JULY 18th:

Today I had an interview with MR. M. L. CAMPBELL, at #72 West 131st Street. He told me that C. J. DAVIS, #204 West 143rd Street, D. E. TOBIAS and CLARENCE CARPENTER, are the men who usually hang around the tailor shop on 135th Street, and that these men are prominent members of the radical movement. CAMPBELL told me that there are a great many secret things which he cannot inform me of at the present time, but he invited me around to his place at my convenience.

Later in the day DR. E. BROWN, a preacher and a member of the radical movement, called to see me. Although this man is a minister, he denounced religion to me, making the statement that he did not believe the story that CHRIST died to save men.

At 2283 - 7th Avenue, known as the "Club" I found about 200 colored men present. Most of these men appeared to be complaining about everything in general, but I was unable to get a line on exactly where they stand.

I also had occasion to meet the REV. R. R. WILSON of #2325 - 7th Avenue, who, while he is a vigorous pro-negro, strictly advises against the use of violence. DR. FERRY, another preacher who I also interviewed, is of like opinion. In a conversation with the REV. PARRIS DEKTER, pastor of the Bethel M.E. Church, I found that he is very much against GARVEY, and he stated that in his opinion GARVEY is doing the negro more harm than good, creating lots of excitement, making a lot of money without accomplish-

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY :

July 20th, 1922. Andrew M. Battle.

ing anything, and in his opinion should be run out of the country. However, he stated he was afraid to say much against GARVEY in public, for fear that one of his henchmen might do him bodily harm.

A man named, ANDERSON who owns a furniture store between 130th and 131st Streets on Lenox Avenue, said that a West Indian told him GARVEY intends paying off the stock holders of the BLACK STAR LINE and also is endeavoring to have the people who have complained against him to the Government, drop their charges by paying them off.

VLM:PMH

July 25, 1942

Mr. Ehas. P. Merrilees,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your further information in  
connection with your investigation of the HANCOCK  
BANKING CO., Inc., in New York City, at 22,  
I am in New York City at present at 22,  
Agent-Charles H. Jones of our New York Office, under  
date of July 21, 1942.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 26, 1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 19, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M Battle.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE.</u>		Violation Section 215. Using mails to defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

To-day, July 19th, 1922, I had occasion to meet and interview the REV. E.E. BROWN, who resides at 209 West 137th Street and who is considered one of the leaders of the Radical wing among the negroes. He is a close friend of CLARENCE CARPENTER, CAMPBELL, and others. Of course, BROWN informed me that the Radical Government was the only salvation for the negro, and he pointed to BRIGGS, DOMINGO, MOORE and men of that type, as the persons who really had the right angle on the situation. Regarding MARCUS GARVEY, BROWN seemed to be of the opinion that GARVEY'S visits to the Klan meant no harm for the negroes, but rather meant that GARVEY was trying to form some sort of a compromise with the Klan. After which he could go to the southern negroes and claim that he had "put it over" on the Klan, and thereby gain many new members for his organization.

Later in the day I interviewed the REV. C.E. STEWART of 223 West 135th Street. STEWART is Treasurer of the U.N.I.A. and Black Star Line. He advised me that he expects shortly to resign his position, as he feels he may be arrested. Before so doing however, he stated that he will have a talk with JAMES McLEONARD formerly one of the counsel for MARCUS GARVEY, now State Assistant

RE: U.S. vs BLACK STAR LINE.

July 26, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle

District Attorney, and rely upon McLECHARD's advice as to whether or not he should resign and leave the city. I will make it a point to keep in touch with STEWART and advise the Bureau should he leave the city.

On July 20th, 1922 I had an interview with CLARENCE CARPENTER of 76 West 131st Street. He is one of the negro radical leaders. During our talk he stated that he is in favor of "overthrowing the Government". He does not believe that President Harding means the negro race any good. He denounced Congress, both Republican and Democratic parties, in fact denounced everything in general, and finally recommended to me the Socialist party, which he suggested I join. He also informed me that DR. HOLLAND of 117 West 141st Street, and MR. MOORE, MR. SPENCER and MR. SIEGELMAN are furnishing the money for the Socialist campaign. He asked that I call at the CAMPBELL Tailor Shop at 135th Street, where he states all the Radical element, both negro and white, meet.

On this same date, I also interviewed DR. LUCAS of 126 West 135th Street, and a MRS. STEWART, Agent for the Cooperative Society of America, 132 West 43rd Street. I obtained no information from these people, as the purpose of my meeting them was for future reference and use.

On July 21st, 1922, I interviewed MR. ARNOLD J. FORD, 31 West 131st Street, Musical Director of the U.M.I.A. He was very enthusiastic over the fact that he had been victorious at the election of officers last week. He stated that CARVON had

RE: U.S. vs BLA . STAR LINE.

July 26th, 1922.

Andrew M. Battle

tried to put him out of office on the ground that he would not protect the U.N.I.A. against rumors which had been spread broadcast about the President. When the latter was put to a vote, however, it resulted 50 to 15 in FORD'S favor. GARVEY then made a speech and another vote was taken, the result of which was 92 to 50 in FORD'S favor.

FORD, in my conversation with him to-day, informed me that the U.N.I.A. is striving to line up every real negro and also every negro church, behind the society. The ultimate purpose being to gain sufficient members so that they can turn their attention to the south, where they will outnumber the whites more than two to one. He spoke of "getting their arms ready" and while I presume, of course, he referred to fire arms, he did not continue on this line, but

switched the conversation to the coming convention suggesting that I attend it so that I may obtain a clearer idea of the objects of this society. FORD however, as previously reported, is an enemy of GARVEY, and he told me in his opinion, the society will never be able to accomplish it's aims until GARVEY is dethroned. GARVEY, he states, caters too much to the West Indian negroes, and FORD states that the negroes will never accomplish anything in this country without the full support of the American negro.

I interviewed several other people during the course of the day, none of whom, however, appeared to be important, or seemed to have any information in which this department would be interested.



REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	July 26, 1922.	July 1st to 25, 1922. Incl.	James E. Ames.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> :		All. Viol. Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing on the above case, Agent interviewed CAPTAIN J. COCKBURN, #201 West 128th Street, who gave Agent the following information:

That one DR. BERNARDO RUIZ SUAREZ is a Cuban by birth and has written a book entitled the "COLOR QUESTION" in the two Americas. COCKBURN says that GARVEY has invited RUIZ to make a speech at Liberty Hall in the month of August, which RUIZ said he would be glad to do, because it would help him, (RUIZ) sell his book. GARVEY told him he would have to write his speech and submit it first to him, and RUIZ refused to do so. RUIZ criticized GARVEY'S movement in his book. (pages 56 to 60) and GARVEY'S reason for asking him to speak was to make him take back from the platform, what he has said about him in his book.

Agent also interviewed A. M. THOMPSON, #231 West 135th Street, who told Agent that WILFRED SMITH was still with GARVEY and that he received pay from GARVEY last week. THOMPSON also stated that all the officials of the U.N.I.A., also the BLACK STAR LINE, were to be dropped at the convention and that STEWART was to leave the country as soon as he resigned.

100-1781-6

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

Los Angeles  
California

July 24, 1922.

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

Re:- MARCUS GARVEY  
U.N.I.A.

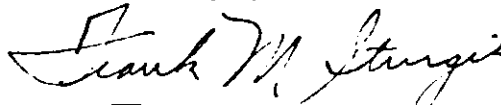
Dear Sir:-

Attention Mr. Hoover-2-

For the information of the Bureau,  
I am forwarding herewith Stenographic Report  
of the Address of MARCUS GARVEY, President  
of the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,  
as delivered at Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles,  
California, June 5th, 1922.

AAH/111  
Enclosure

Very truly yours,



FRANK M. STURGIS  
Special Agent in Charge

ADDRESS OF

HON. MARCUS GARVEY

Delivered at Trinity Auditorium, Los Angeles, California,  
Monday Evening, June the 5th, 1922.

Taken in Shorthand and Transcribed by

EDNA GREENE SMITH  
Stenographer-Typist

With The California Eagle.

ADDRESS OF  
MARCUS GARVEY

Delivered at Trinity Auditorium, June 5.

---

Mr. President, Members and Friends of the  
Universal Negro Improvement Association:

Once more it becomes my pleasure to say a few words to you of the great work we are engaged in known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association. We who make up this organization represent a type or a class within our race possessed of faith and confidence in self. Looking at things as they are we realize that the world in which we live is about to reconstruct, to reorganize itself. Humanity everywhere are engaged in the process of reorganization, reconstruction. Out of the chaos of worldly things of human affairs the different races and nations expect to build up a new civilization of their own, whether they be Irish, Ethiopian, Indian, Jew, Russian, French, English or American, each group is seeking in this reconstruction, in this reorganization to build a civilization all its own. We who make up the Universal Negro Improvement Association believe that the time has also come for the Negro to build, to construct a civilization of his own. (Applause)

There are those who say our one desire is to destruct and destroy, but those of us who make up the Negro Improvement Association lack faith, and confidence in the treatment that has been given us for the last 500 years, we have no more faith and confidence in the other man's civilization, in the other man's probation of human love and brotherhood because of the hypocrisy of it for over 300 years. We are therefore looking to ourselves, to our own efforts to build a civilization of our own; (Applause) to re-educate ourselves, because we are not yet properly educated.

We have been inoculated with the other fellow's propaganda--not educated, only inoculated by the other fellow for his own convenience, to suit his own purpose; and for 500 years we have been slaves to this other fellow's propaganda--the propaganda that teaches us that there is a superior race and an inferior race. The Universal Negro Improvement Association refuses such an education, rejects such propaganda. The new education that we support is the education of human equality, and for that, the organization that I represent is striving, is struggling day by day. We have been struggling for four and a half years to carry this new education to the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world. This new education teaches liberty, it is a new education industrially, socially and religiously. This new education industrially teaches us that the Negro must depend on his own sweat and manhood if he is to survive; this new education socially teaches the Negro that beauty is in his own eye, that the Negro is as good socially as any other race in the world. (Applause) This new education religiously teaches us that there is but one God who has no respect of color. The old propaganda taught us that socially the white man was supposed to be the acme of human perfection, that the white man was supposed to be the Lord of industry. Religiously, we were taught that we had a white God and a black devil. We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are objecting to that propaganda; we know that the God we worship has no respect of person, and if one race is going to make him white, we are going to make him

my God could not look like anybody but like me.

The Universal Improvement Association is engaged in the development of a new education, a new culture. We are trying to unite all the Negroes of the world into one great, glorious body. We are endeavoring to unite 400,000,000 people of the world for the purpose of building up a nation of our own on the continent of Africa. The cry has gone out that Africa must be free, AFRICA SHALL BE FREE. (Applause) And it is our duty as members of the Universal Improvement Association to carry this declaration throughout the world; and I have come to your city to let you realize that Negroes all over the world have taken up the cry of "Africa for Africans", those here and those abroad. This glorious cry has resounded around the world. Every where colored men are to be found, you will find the colors of the red, black and green, the new emblems of Negro liberty. We have had a hard time carrying our propaganda because we have had to fight down opposition from within as well as from without, and yet tonight we have five and a half million members. You will be able to gauge our success when I tell you that four and a half years ago we had but one branch, tonight we have 900 branches. Today we have the governments of Europe and the government of the United States trembling in their shoes as to the outcome of the Negro Improvement Association.

In four and a half years we have changed the world's opinion as far as the Negro goes. Once it was said that the Negro was sleeping, today they are afraid of the Negro, especially the ones who wear the red, black and green, because they realize that he is a new man. Once upon a time we were typified as the Uncle Tom Negro who went hat in hand with shaking knees, looking up to the master; but today through the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, everybody feels, whether he be English, French, German or white American, that a new opinion must be formed of the new Negro. Today we have many of the governments of Europe very much concerned about their actions and attitude toward the Negro race. Once upon a time nobody would pay any attention to whatever the Negro said, whether in his church or in his club room or society hall, because everybody knew there was not anything behind it. Do you not know that we have for many years been sending up petitions and prayers to American assemblies--we have been meeting in mass meetings and making protests against our treatment, but the white man has never paid any attention to our prayers or petitions and could not waste time to hear our protests from our mass meetings. Prayers did not reach him at all. So long as we resorted to these methods, so long as he knew we were acting in that way, he was quite all right in acting in his belief that he could pay no attention to the Negro.

But when the Universal Negro Improvement Association adopted a new program of not holding mass meetings for protests, not begging anybody for a chance, but declaring to the world that we were going to take a chance, that somebody is going to die, then the whole world got alarmed. I tell you, more attention has been paid to the Universal Negro Improvement Association than to any other Negro organization in years. We told them that we demand our rights and if we don't get them, somebody is going to die, and since that time the whole world has been concerned. If you will study about this union, you will find that more printers ink has been used about us because we encountered that one word in our constitution, that word, "Death". Nobody likes that word. When you start to use that word, people become interested.

But the Negro is not disposed to fight anybody or to kill anybody but is prepared to adopt the course followed by everybody who has sought human liberty, and everybody knows there can be no remission of sins unless you know how and somebody will have to pay the price. Now if we think we can sit here and get liberty sent us all parceled up in a package, we are making a mistake-- liberty does not come that way. Study human history and you will find it has never been given that way. Every race that has obtained human liberty has had to work for it and some have had to die for it. Liberty where? Not in Europe, not in Asia but all over the world. In order to be able to protect that liberty, we see that the first duty of the Negro is to build up a government of his own sufficiently strong as to demand that liberty. Some think the Negro problem is an American one -- the Negro question is a national one. Prejudice affects us everywhere. In Europe, Asia, Canada, everywhere the color of us affects us because of our condition and we will never be able to change this world feeling until we better our conditions., and that is what the U.N.I.A. is seeking to do.

For fifty years we have been trying to better our condition as people in America and we know the result, you see the condition today. We therefore have made a study of the question, of the problem, an international study and we find that Negroes are abused, maltreated and ill-treated everywhere because Negroes are disunited. Therefore we say if American Negroes are suffering from a common malady, if West India Negroes are suffering from a common malady, if African Negroes are suffering from a common malady, it is our duty to come together and create a union that will relieve us of this common malady from which we are afflicted, hence the birth of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

How much we have done is told by the number of branches we have established all over the world. Therefore you will realize that this number represents a strength and force never known by Negroes before, a force that must be recognized by governments and empires. Two years ago they elected me as the first provisional president of Africa, I can not say why they gave me such a position but I suppose it was because they saw me with shoulders very broad and thought I could measure up to the burdens that such a position would inflict upon such a person called to lead. They have given me the biggest job of the age, bigger than Harding's job, bigger than the job of the president of the United States because President Harding is called to administer the affairs of a government that is already finished, all he has to do is to go in and work a government that has already been established, but they have given me the job of creating a government out of governments-- now you know that is a big job. But I believe I can measure up to the job after analyzing the thing properly and I am here to reaffirm the declaration that "Africa Shall Be Free", so long as 400,000,000 Negroes live, Africa must be redeemed. We are not sending up petitions about it, we are just organizing to take it. Some may say we can't do it but if we were men enough to drive the German hosts across the Rhine, we can drive somebody into the Indian ocean or across the Nile, and that some of us are prepared to do.

Now, understand the Universal Improvement Association represents a manhood program, a program of unity and love, a program of charity but we say Charity begins at home. We say we love all humanity and expect all humanity to love us, we respect the rights of all men and expect all men to respect us and since we are human beings, we are

not going to give to the other fellow more than he gives to us. If he gives us love, we will return love. We love the great white man and desire to see him prosper and live because God created him to enjoy happiness of this world; we love the yellow man and hope to see him prosper and live because God created him to enjoy the happiness of this world, and we love ourselves for the same reason. (Applause) We have been helping the white man for the last 500 years to establish himself to enjoy life and now we are about to help ourselves and I know he is going to be large enough and broad-minded enough to help us as we have helped him but anyhow we are not going to have him start first helping us-- we are going to start first helping ourselves. We are not going to ask him however, if we should have a government of our own. Now this thing of governments is a big idea, very, very big, is the biggest thing of the age, is the thing men are seeking everywhere -- independence of government so that they can have a real democracy under their own system of government.

We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are very much dissatisfied with our condition at present, living under the different governments of the world because as we see things, we are just being fitted in for convenience of the various people of the world. When they want us, they are glad to see us and when they don't want ~~xx~~ our services they don't care about seeing us, as during the late war, they were very glad to see us. I came from a country where the black men except by some extra luck could never get the opportunity to live in the atmosphere of the other race; and they kept up their heartless treatment as long as everything was normal, but when an earthquake came and demolished the homes of the people who lived in that high atmosphere and they heard that the next thing to come would be a tidal wave, they came to us, saying, we are all brothers, we are all one." Why? Because they believed in that moment that we were all going across the Jordan and they didn't mind being brothers on that journey. But after waiting for twenty-four hours and the tidal wave did not come, in another twenty-four hours the country took on that same attitude. We were not brothers any longer. Now that happened in the West Indies two years ago but a similar circumstance happened in America in 1914 and 1915, everybody was then a brother to the other fellow, we were all brothers but when this war scare was over, they went right back up into their high atmosphere. Now the Negro of today refuses to be a convenience for anybody any more. We are either brothers now or we will all wait until we get to Heaven. But we are not going to let anybody take us for conveniences,-- we are brothers in earthquakes and in wars and then when we want positions to make a living for our families, they don't know us. Therefore knowing humanity as we do, that they are only using the black race as a convenience, we have determined to stick by the rule that Charity begins at home. So we come before you with a program that is not intended to offend anyone, endeavoring to build up a union so strong that when you strike one Negro in any part of the world, you strike 400000000.

That is what this program means, Unity. We can't afford to fall out and be against ourselves because all are links in the chain. We must arrange our affairs so as to have all the people pulling together for a stronger race economically, a greater race socially and a freer race politically. We have been inoculated with all kind of propaganda which causes us to believe among ourselves that we are inferior people. My father and mother died believing they were inferior to somebody, having a wrong conception of that great God of us all, but I hope

God will pardon them and accept them into his great black throne. Yes, great black throne. So long as we reflect this white man's propaganda, so long will we be slaves. If they are going to have a white throne and white robes, we are going to have black throne and black robes. This other fellow has laid out a skillful propaganda, and that is why Negroes are such slaves physically and mentally. He tells us about his white God and beautiful white angels and about the black devil. Who told him the devil was black? If the devil is such a wicked creature he could not have been black at all, he would have had to be just the reverse color because if you go to Texas, you won't find one devil, you will find hundreds of devils down there. If God is to have color, God looks like me because God created me in his likeness. You know what a likeness is-- then if God created me in his picture, how could God look like somebody else to me? You know I went into a separate school the other day and asked the children to describe God and they described him as a beautiful white man with long braids. The white man tells us that God is a beautiful, handsome, prepossessing white man with long braids and they have so soaked it into our children until they grow up with that conception and see perfection only in whiteness. If virtue is white and all is black that is evil, what can you feel but that you are an outcast?

We allow them to paint that stuff, give it to us and we have had no better sense than to hang it up in our homes. Have you ever thought of it, now we have swallowed the other fellow's propaganda, followed the other fellow's way of thinking -- that is why we are the only inferior race in the world, because we are the only people who have accepted the other fellow's ideals. Go to Japan and see if you see any white God there. Every race if they have to portray God, and think of Heaven, do so out of their own kind. You say we all worship the same God. That is true, but they have brought God down to look like them and we are the only fit to take on the countenance of another God. God is a spiritual being, you understand that, but sometimes we have to paint objects to fit ourselves. The white man knows there is no white God and the yellow man knows there is no yellow God, but in order to focus on their mental visions an image of God, they imagine him as looking like them and we had no better sense than to accept the other fellow's physical God. Let us make God white just for argument's sake, suppose we have a white God over the millions of white folks over here, what would be that God's business but to look after the affairs of these millions of white folks, so the best thing we could do would be to get us a black God to pray to. Of course we all know that God is not physical, God is spiritual, we simply want to destroy that propaganda that God is a white man. God is a loving, merciful, spiritual being, loving black as well as white, that is the God we have accepted.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association teaches a closer kinship of races, not because we desire not to maintain the sacred injunction of Brotherhood of man and Fatherhood of God, but we realize that God must have had a purpose when he created the races different, when he created the great difference in the animal kingdom, the lion different from the tiger, etc. God must have had a purpose when he made this difference of race and color in the great human family. No chance, no accident, it must have been a purpose when he said, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands." God had a purpose for the black folks, he meant that we should find our own leader and that we should have our



god because he expects us to worship him under our own vine and fig tree. We should not blame the great white man when he builds up his Australia, America, Europe and Canada nor the yellow man when he builds up his Asia and his Japan and surely the world will not blame us when we build up our own Africa. Now when it becomes unnecessary for the Italians to have Italy, when it becomes unnecessary for the Japanese to have Japan, etc, then it will become unnecessary for the black folks to have no black empire -- not until then.

I know there are some of us who have no manhood, no courage, no hope no vision, we have been so brutalized in slavery until we have lost our manhood, we believe there is no use trying. Every race that lives in the world today passed through slavery at one time or another. The great white man who lynch and burns me below the Mason and Dixon line, who segregates me in different cities, who Jim Crows me, a few hundred years ago he was a slave. When Imperial Rome rose and stood out in her glory Britain was a slave nation -- Britians' were slaves to the Romans 55 years B.C. Ten Britians brot less money than one Negro brot in Georgia 60 years ago. And who is the Britian? He is the Anglo Saxon of today, he is the Englishman of today, who in the course of time crossed the Atlantic and settled on this continent and is doing to another race what another race did to him several hundred years ago. It is human history repeating itself. In every age the strong oppresses the weak. Slavery will ever be so long as one race remains strong and the other remains weak; and you and I will never be free until we become strong enough to protect ourselves in the world.

Do you know we are the most careless people in the world, not one better off physically than when Abraham Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation, or when Victoria of England signed the emancipation proclamation. Do you know that President Harding can make us slaves again, because we have done nothing to protect our liberty, we have not acted as other people have done to safe-guard ourselves for the future. After being released from slavery by the Romans, the Britians did not remain careless about their freedom but got together and said we are going to build up a great nation and those Britians applied themselves assiduously to building up a nation for themselves and what happened? Today we have the great British empire upon which the sun never sets. We hear them singing, "Britianna, Britianna rules the world; Britians shall nevermore be slaves", and every time he sings that national anthem, he remembers he has been a slave and gathers strength and determination from it; but the Negro forgets his slavery five hours after he gets out of it. I have come across Negroes who attempted to fight when you tell them, their grand-fathers were slaves. He begins to deny where his grandfather came from. "Yes my grandfather came from Ireland; why you can see the map of Ireland in my face now." That is the way we try to get away from our race. When did you ever see a black Irishman, if so it is an accident, so don't think too much about it. So therefore I am not an Englishman, I am an African, and if I was given the chance to choose for myself, what I should be, I would say, let me be an African citizen; and I trust in time it will be an honor to be an African citizen as it was in days gone by to be a Roman citizen. And why not? We are made of the same stuff and if anything better because when other men started something, we had to finish it for them, and as we did it so gallantly and with our love and kindly disposition for other folks in those days, we are now

prepared to do it for ourselves. Now you students and historians, I know you are hard to convince because we have imbibed within you so much of that other fellow's culture that it is hard to believe many things. So many of our people go thru college and don't know what they are studying. So many of us swallow things without digesting it. Before I swallow a thing when I read, I analyze it and if I don't believe it, I reject it. So many of us read things and believe anything we read as true. I refuse to believe anything as true until I apply the gifts God gave me in proper scrutiny so when those folks come and tell me that God made me to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, I am not going to believe it. God made me to be a man. Who told you I were to chop wood, who told you I were to draw water and if I want to chop wood, that is my business and I am not going to chop wood all the time. If I want to draw water, I will draw water to my convenience but I am not going to draw water all the time. God created me to be a man.

I trust you understand the purpose of the Negro Improvement Association -- we teach human love with respect to all mankind. I hope you will never do anything to interfere with the white man's government. Remember, this is a white man's country. Some of us flatter ourselves to believe that because we are here we are going to get everything -- we will get certain things up to a time, up to a certain point, that far and no farther. I am just an ordinary student of the times; I see that in another few years we are going to have all kind of indignities heaped upon us in all parts of the world because as the Negro fits himself and enters into competition with the other fellow for what he wants, he is going to kill you before he allows you to take his place. As you and I fit ourselves intelligently, the more we will engender his hatred, he will forget what he is if we rival him for the job he wants, he is going to do anything in the world to get rid of us. Even if he be a bishop, you will find him acting just this way and if a bishop will act in such manner, what will the politician do, what might we expect from the bread-winner, the man who doesn't stop to reason but only to eat; do you think that man is going to yield up his job to you when there is only one job and two men. And if you and I stay here without making any preparation for ourselves, we will soon find such conditions existing. I heard a man say the other day that it would in a little while be as scarce to see a Negro around America as to see a lion in a zoo. He knows what he talks about, he knows economically that the white man can kill every Negro in thirty days. He can take our jobs from us and if we haven't jobs, we haven't money to buy food, and if we can't buy food, we are bound to starve and if we starve, we are bound to die -- that is what could happen to you and I in thirty days.

We don't need to watch the ordinary white man on the streets, he is harmless for the time being, the ones for you to watch are the leaders. The masses will change their opinions over night -- watch the leaders, study them and you can tell where the race is going. That idea of Mr. Hughes for a greater America means a study. Don't follow the average white man, follow and analyze the leaders. They are not going to come out and tell you what they are going to do, we must find that out for ourselves, and that is strategy and diplomacy. That is what the Universal Negro Improvement Association is trying to do -- find out what is hidden in the gray matter of the leaders of the world. We know it means a bloody conflict between the Orient and the Occident so the U.N.I.A. is preparing the minds of 400,000,000 Negroes of the race so that when the clash comes we can fight our fight for African liberty and the emanci-

I am sorry I cannot spend more time in Los Angeles to explain the work of this organization. Keep in touch with the union by reading the Negro World. I may pass this way but once, if I come not again, remember that Marcus Garvey was here and in his humble way tried to convey to you the signs of the times, that which was written on the walls of time. Before I say Good-night and Good-bye, I am going to ask you to join the Association. Buy one of the almanacs for 1922 and you will find there the pictures of all of the twenty-one leaders. I thank you for your presence and trust to meet you again. Good-Night.

Instructions from Spec. Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/1/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/22 to 29/22 incl.	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew M. Battle. ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN R. E. U. S. VS. MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL. - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C. - USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:

July 22nd: Today I interviewed Mr. J. H. Morris, founder of the Merchant Tailors' Amusement and Industrial Association, who informed me that the Ku Klux Klan had sent for Garvey for the purpose of securing all information possible concerning the U. N. I. A., and that Garvey was informed by an official of the aforementioned secret organization that they had no intention whatsoever of harming the negroes, but, to the contrary, they were trying to help them. Morris further stated that he was in sympathy with the Garvey movement and that he attends every meeting that Garvey addresses.

I next conversed with Rev. G. E. Stewart Treasurer of the Black Star Line and of the U. N. I. A., who informed me that he expected to have a conference with McLenard on Monday night when he would be in a position to state whether it would be safe for him to remain in the United States after he resigned his office during the coming convention and that he intended to consult a lawyer on the matter. I also interviewed Mrs. M. W. Johnson of 100 West 136th St. who I found was not at all in sympathy with Garvey's action in interviewing the officials of the Ku Klux Klan.

July 23rd: Today I attended a radical meeting held at 196 W. 131st St., which meeting was addressed by D. T. Tobias, Mrs. A. K. Lewis and Miss Grace Campbell. The first named, in his address, stated that

he supported Garvey in his controversy with Harris; that the latter was endeavoring to break up the Garvey movement so that he, Harris, could obtain more financial support, but that neither of the men showed good sense in referring to the matter of the history of the negro in the newspapers.

Clarence Carpenter also made an address in which he stated that the Socialist Party was the only organization that had done anything for the colored folks. Mrs. Lewis stated that the only thing left was for the radicals to gather at the forum which they are operating and with which the Rev. E. E. Brown is affiliated.

July 24th: Today I interviewed Mr. W. D. Lee, of 17 West 134th St., who brought up the subject of the controversy between Harris and Garvey, saying that both of them were trying to swindle the negroes, but that Garvey seemed to have the upper hand.

Later I spoke with Mitchell, the owner of the cigar store located at 433 Lenox Avenue, who stated that the only thing left for the negro is to gather so that there can be a revolution that will wipe the other side out. This man is a close acquaintance of Clarence Carpenter and M. L. Campbell and it appears that they discuss with him the doings of the Socialist Party throughout the negro district. Mrs. J. Bushell informed me that Will Moses had preached several times for Garvey and that he, Moses, endeavored to engage her at a salary of ten dollars a day to sing, but that she refused inasmuch as she feared it might injure the reputation of her husband who is the pastor of the Walker Memorial Baptist Church.

July 25th: Today I again interviewed Mr. J. H. Morris of 122 E.

134th St. I joined the association which he is conducting in order that I might be able to meet with the younger element of the colored race in this city who are said to congregate in his place.

Dr. G. E. Stewart, Treasurer of the U. N. I. A., called on me today and stated that F. A. Toot, Secretary of the organization, was going to try to put a stop to Garvey in the coming convention and that he heard that Garvey would marry Amy Jacques sometime this week. Stewart further stated that at the convention he intends to read the letter he wrote Garvey on November 25, 1921, and the one sent in April, 1922, and that he is certain that these letters will cause Garvey some inconvenience.

July 26th: Today I held a conversation with J. A. Holland of 117 West 141st St. who stated that Campbell and others would be in a position some day to compel the capitalists to make way for them.

I also called at 127 West 135th St., Campbell's place of business, where most of the negro radicals meet, and I succeeded in entering a back room where it is said private discussions take place.

July 27th: Today I interviewed F. A. Toot, Secretary of the U. N. I. A. and Black Star Line, who informed me that he was going to resign his office as Secretary, as was Gasher and Stewart; that as soon as he, Toot, leaves the organization he is going to England. He made mention of the fact that he knew more about the business of the concern than any other person and that he could not afford to remain in office after the Rev. Stewart resigned, as there would be danger for him to do so. He remarked that Garvey was not a clean man, nor is he honest; therefore, he, Toot, must get away.

I also conversed with Dr. J. A. Holland of 117 West 141st St. who called at my house., During the course of conversation he made mention of the fact that Campbell is quite active in the radical movement and that everyone should be in readiness when they strike a blow at the Government; that the plan may take one or two years, but it will be carried out no matter what it costs.

July 28th: Today Arnold J. Ford of 38 West 131st St., who is the director of music for the U. N. I. A.; called to see me and in discussing the activities of the U. N. I. A. he stated that the real object of the movement was to line up all of the negroes of America and then use them for a cat's paw to secure a hearing and possible standing in Africa; and, should they be successful they will turn over their commercial business to the West Indies and by so doing they would then have a way to the gold fields; but, that Garvey changed their plans by going over to the Ku Klux Klan in order to make it so disagreeable for the Southern negro that he cannot live in the South or in the North and by those methods the negro will have to go into some other country. Ford also advised that William Ferris intends to resign his office in the coming convention. I also had a talk with Dr. J. A. Holland and the Rev G. E. Stewart, but secured no information of value from either.

July 29th: Today Rev. G. E. Stewart informed me that he had heard that Marcus Garvey was planning to break up meetings that are to be held during the month of August in the vicinity of 131st St. and 7th Avenue, and that he feared if Garvey took this action it would probably be the means of stopping the convention.

It appears that Garvey went to Baltimore last Thursday where

he was married to Amy Jacques, but he made no mention of this fact to any of the officers of his organization. Mr. Mathes of Boston, who was formerly an officer in the Black Star Line, told me of Garvey having fooled the people by selling them tickets for passage when he did not even own a ship. Today there will be an officers' meeting at which time it is expected the board's attention will be called to the false statement Garvey made to Dean Eekens.

I attended a meeting at 133rd St. and Lenox Avenue at which meeting Carpenter spoke against the management of this government. During the meeting John T. Morris of 210 West 133rd St. advised me that there was a man coming from Ireland and that he was afraid that this government would make efforts to deport this person as he was coming here in the interests of the Socialist Party.



REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: July 12, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 4th to 11, 1922, incl.	REPORT MADE BY: James L. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY</u> : Alleged Violation Section #215 U.S. C.C. (Using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Continuing this investigation, Agent interviewed witness ROBERT LEWIS WARING, #220 West 137th Street, N. Y. City, who informed Agent that he had been retained as attorney for the crew of the S. S. "KANAWAH" to throw GARVEY into bankruptcy, and that one of the crew had informed him that a member of the crew of the S. S. "KANAWAH" had opened the seacocks on the ship with the idea of scuttling the ship. This was done by instructions of GARVEY. WARING informed Agent that as soon as he could, he would get all of the facts and turn same over to Agent.

Agent also interviewed CAPT. RICHARDSON, #664 Lenox Avenue, who informed Agent that GARVEY had accused him of damaging the ship to such an extent that it had cost him, GARVEY, \$45,000. for repairs. RICHARDSON showed Agent the bill for repairs, also letters and telegrams from GARVEY authorizing same. RICHARDSON also claims that all the moneys he received were \$9,000. for coal and repairs and wages for the crew, and that the total amount for repairs and other things was \$13,000. RICHARDSON is very bitter against GARVEY and will make a most excellent witness for the GOVERNMENT, and is willing and ready to testify at any time.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Aug. 2, 1922.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: July 28th to Aug. 1, 1922.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs. RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY</u> : All. Viol. Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent spent entire period interviewing witnesses for the Government, against MARCUS GARVEY and other officials of the BLACK STAR LINE.

Agent was informed by CAPT. COCKBURN that MARCUS GARVEY had, on Thursday, July 27th, 1922, married in Baltimore, Md., one AMY JACQUES, who was former secretary to GARVEY. Agent got in touch with MR. MARSHALL, who was MRS. GARVEY'S attorney when GARVEY sued for divorce, (which he did not secure at that time.) MR. MARSHALL informed Agent that he had just received a letter from a British law firm instructing him to start proceedings against GARVEY at once, by request of GARVEY'S wife, who is now in England. MARSHALL also told Agent that he had sent for some of GARVEY'S officials, who informed him that GARVEY had stated he received his divorce in one of the Western States, but when MARSHALL asked them which state, they refused to tell him. MARSHALL is sending to Baltimore for records to see if GARVEY really was married there, as reported.

190-1781-6

Instructions: Henry J. Brennan, Special Agent Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-4-31	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-30-31	REPORT MADE BY: Andrew H. Battle
TITLE AND SUBJECT: U. S. VS. HERMAN GALT, et al - Violation Section 215, C. C. (Using the Mails to Defraud).			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

July 30th. This evening I called at the Forum, 169 West 131st Street, at which place there was gathered quite a number of persons who were present to listen to speakers on radical subjects.

Richard B. Moore was the first speaker, and he called upon the colored folks to organize so that when the revolution comes one blow can be struck. He followed this by reading the history of Hayti.

Reverend E. T. Brown also urged the colored folks to gather so that the capitalists can be overthrown. Domingo, who was the next speaker, did likewise, but requested his audience not to think of other countries, but to turn their attention to America.

Edgar Gray and Grace Campbell also addressed the audience. The latter called upon the people to stop fussing about Africa and other countries, who are able to take care of themselves, and that they should do something for themselves.

During the day Clarence Carpenter called at my room and advised me that Roger Baldwin, who was a rich Socialist, had been instrumental in having the meeting stopped in the library at 135th St., due to the fact that the meetings were organized in that place for the purpose of overthrowing the Forum.

July 31st. Today Mr. John T. Morris, 210 West 135d Street, called at my home. At this time Special Agent James A. Amos, who was present,

Andrew M. Battle for July 30 and 31st. Garvey

took up a position in the back room so he could hear what Morris had to say.

During the course of conversation Morris stated he had been in town for the last six weeks, but that he did not make his arrival here known to his associates as he first desired to look around. He stated that he is going to do everything possible in order to have Marcus Garvey join the radical ranks of the Socialist Party, and that if he is successful it will mean that the radical groups will have a large following. He also spoke of De Valera, the Irish rebel, who he says is now on his way to the United States, and claims that the Irish Socialists in this country will immediately join with him, and if the colored folks join up with the Garvey movement, provided the latter comes into the radical ranks, the Government could be captured at once. He further stated that this Government did not want DeValera in this country as he had visited the U. S. about two years ago and had stirred up things, and that he, Morris, was afraid that DeValera would be deported as soon as he lands.

Morris again repeated that the Government must be captured and that if Garvey joins the movement we will have great strength, and then the Socialists will share things equally, and that there must be a revolution in this country.

There is a Socialist headquarters located at 149 West 136th Street, at which place Morris claims meetings are held every Thursday night. He promised he would inform me when DeValera arrives in the U. S.

Andre W. Battle for July 30-31. Garvey

During the day the Reverend R. R. Wilson and Arnold J. Ford, called at my home and spoke of Garvey. However, I did not obtain any information of value from either.

OFFICE OF  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

TELEPHONE, BARCLAY 9180  
POST OFFICE BOX 241  
CITY HALL STATION

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

August 4th, 1922.

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

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

Dear Sir:

For your information I am transmitting herewith mimeographed copy of a letter addressed by Marcus Garvey to Professor William Pickens dated July 10th, 1922, in which the former advises Pickens that his name appears on the list of those who have been singled out for recognition by the Univerreal Negro Improvement Association.

Attached to Garvey's letter is also a mimeographed copy of a letter to Garvey from Professor Pickens dated July 24th, in which the latter declines to accept any recognition from the U.N.I.A. and gives his reasons for so doing.

Very truly yours,

*W. J. Brennan*  
W. J. Brennan,  
Special Agent in Charge.

July 10th 1922.

My dear Professor Pickens:-

You will find herein enclosed a copy of a partial program of the Convention which will give you an idea of the important things to be discussed; but still I am directed to write to you on a more important matter, that is one that is personal.

You are therefore advised and requested to make every effort to attend this grand Court Reception to receive the title that will be conferred upon you. If you can attend no other sitting of the Convention, you are requested to attend this one, as several dignitaries of the race will be honored on the same night.

I have the honor to be,

Director of General

RG/L

General Improvement Association,

no. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 8

received, with an invitation and a summons to me to be present on the night of August 10th, at Liberty Hall, when "His Highness the Potentate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is the Honorable Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, will in his official capacity as Potentate, confer certain honors and titles upon certain distinguished Negro characters according to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

The matter is important enough for me to make a definite expression for the sake of clear understanding.

I will first say, therefore, what is unnecessary; that I can never deem myself too good, or quite good enough, to receive any distinction from the hands of honest people, however humble they may be, and especially from colored people. On the other hand, I cannot feel myself quite bad enough to accept any honor or alliance with such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan or the Black Hand Society. I would rather be damned or murdered by such an organization than to be honored or rewarded by it.

The U.N.I.A. is not (or at least has not been heretofore regarded as) in a class with those criminal organizations, but I gather from your recent plain utterances that you are now endorsing the Ku Klux Klan, or at least conceding the justice of its aim to crush and repress colored Americans and incidentally other racial and religious groups in the United States. You compare the aim of the Ku Klux in America with your aims in Africa, - and if that be true, no civilized man can endorse either one of you. The Ku Klux are boldly proposing to commit a great crime against civilization by turning the world back to the racial geography of fifty generations ago. It makes no difference that they cannot do so; their crimes will consist in the trouble they will make trying to do it.

It is fair to assume, in the absence of their objection, that your Executive Council approve of your endorsement of the Klan, which proposes to decitizenize the American Negro. But I believe that the rank and file of the U.N.I.A., if they understand it, will disapprove of it as strongly as do the rank and file of the rest of us.

If you are trying to fool the Klan, you have employed a losing stratagem. If you are sincere, then you are more unfortunate to the American Negro than the whole Klan. You say in effect to the Ku Klux: All right! Give us Africa and we in turn concede you America as a "white man's country." In that you make a poor deal: for twelve million people you give up EVERYTHING, and in exchange you get -- NOTHING. For the Klan has nothing to "give up" in Africa; it does not own or control one square inch of Africa. But the Negro American citizen has everything to give up in America. You might as well tell the Klan: We will give up all our homes, our rights, our lives, our past and our future in our native land, providing the Klux will give us a free and undisputed title to the moon. In fact the Klan can give you a much less troublesome title to the moon today than it can give you to Africa. The moon is, of course, a little further away, but so much the better protection against the long-range guns of England, France and Portugal. -- What is the earthly compensation of having the moon in the United States for what the Klan, and not the U.N.I.A., can ever give u Africa?

If it is ever to be possible for you to negotiate a worse deal than the Black Star Line, this must be it. In the deal I see, if at a very great expense, you will actually get some safe when in a good harbor, -- put in this K.K.K. get absolutely nothing for the group, and for yourself, you a little inner kind -- perhaps -- to exploit the more parts of the group in the Klan-ridden section of the country. The dependable part for that yet. The oppressor will not be toward any influence that proposes to fool and dis- black and convert their minds from seeking into a so fooled and deluded; it will take -- You imply that the Klan is Africa. Well, that



Page - 3.

the worst possible recommendation for both of you.

Even if the Negroes in Africa should (1,000 years from now, - and we would like to see it earlier) control a territory there, only a very few American Negroes will ever go there, even on a visit, - perhaps one out of a thousand in a decade. There will never be fewer people of Negro blood in these United States than there are at this minute, and never less white blood in Africa than now. Modern science has not done away with races but it has certainly dispensed with racial geography.

Now, I believe in law and civilized government, and am therefore against the Klan and all of its principles, yesterday, now and to-morrow. I would not therefore accept any special honor from even black people who believe in Klan-principles. -- Wherein I have thought Marcus Garvey to be right, I have said so, regardless of the opinions of those opposed to him. Now that I know him to be wrong, I say so. In this Ku Klux attitude he is just about the wrongest black man that ever tried to lead American Negroes anywhere.

Perhaps, then, you will understand why I have the temerity to turn down my first, and doubtless my last, chance to become a Knight, or a Duke, or some other breed of Nobleman. I would rather be a plain black American fighting in the ranks AGAINST the Klan and all its breed than to be the Imperial wizard of the Ku Klux or the allied Imperial Blizzard of the U.N.I.A.

I would accept any title of honor at the hands of Black People more proudly than at the hands of any other people, but I would regard it as more than a dishonor, as even a dishonesty, to so much as indirectly endorse Mediaevalism and crime.

I believe in Africa for the Africans, white and black, and I believe in America for Americans, native, naturalized and all colors, - and I believe that any of these Americans would be foolish to give up their citizenship here for a thousand-year improbability in Africa or anywhere else.

*Ami Pickens*

260 - West 139th St., N.Y.C.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	8-9-1922	AUG. 1 to 8, 1922.	JAMES A. AMOS.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u>		VIOL. Sec. 215. Using mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.:

Agent interviewed WALTER WHITE and PROFESSOR WILLIAM PITKINS, of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, and these gentlemen feel that they are not able to stop GARVEY by their propaganda, and that there will be bloodshed between the West Indian Negroes and American Negroes. PITKINS has been threatened by GARVEY and was told Sunday morning if he made a speech in Shuffle In Hall that he would be killed. Agent also received a circular letter from Alderman GEORGE H. HARRIS, 135 W. 135th St., concerning the K.K.K. Agent will attach a copy to this report, which copy is self explanatory.

Agent also interviewed one M. MANLODI, 124 W. 134th St., who, as I have stated in one of my reports, is a full blooded African, and who was sent here by his tribe to fight GARVEY in his "back to Africa" scheme. He told Agent, even if the negroes wanted to go to Africa, they would not be allowed to land there. He told GARVEY that if he, or any negro who was sent by the U. N. I.A. came to Africa, they would put them in jail. MANLODI told Agent he had seen one of the letters like the one HARRIS received and he felt certain it was sent out by GARVEY, but that he would find out and let Agent know later.

The stockholders of the Black Star Line have sent four

RE: U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY Aug. 9, 1922.

JAMES E. MOSS.

accountants to go over the books and make a report to them. They told Agent, after going over the books for a day, that they had never seen books in such a deplorable condition and that they expected to report to stockholders that they were unable to locate certain moneys that should be in the books. And they claim, when they report their finding, that GARVEY and his officials will certainly be made to account to the stockholders for every penny.

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