

ions of Spec. Agt. in Charge Brennan:  
originated N.Y. Office - Journal Mode.

N.Y. File No.

IT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/30/23	11/28/23	WILLIAM L. TITUS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE  
RE: WILKIN BLOOM BROOKLYNWOOD  
Negro Medical Activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Agent called at the home of Cyril Briggs, who said that he had taken some literature with him to the city and had distributed it through some of the unions so they could have something to read on Thanksgiving Day, and after reading it they would see what the A. B. B. is doing. Briggs said that he was putting out all of the literature on this drive as he wanted to make this a great success and this is the proper time to send this out so the people can read it. He also said that he had made an engagement with Bernard Pinder and they would go all over Harlem to locate a place for the Forum and office for the A. B. B. and Workers' Party as they would have ample time on Thanksgiving Day. He further said he was very anxious to get a place as during the holidays would be a good time to get to the people and make a good many members in both parties.

Agent helped Briggs mail out 500 copies of the Consumers' Co-operative Help Workers and Briggs said he would send more out when he has his new office.

Agent visited a number of other places in the Negro district of Harlem but learned nothing additional.

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Spec. Agent in Charge Brennan: N.Y. File No.  
Case originated in N.Y. Office - Journal Trade.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
NEW YORK, N.Y.	11/30/25	11/27/25	EARL E. TITUS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD  
Negro radical activities.

FACTS DEVELOPED.

Agent went to the home of Cyril V. Briggs, 213 West 135th Street and found him writing. Briggs told me that he was answering some correspondence he had received from Western cities. He further advised me that the prospects look good and the A.B.B. is beginning to get a good foothold and the people are finding out what it means to them.

Briggs said he had visited some of the unions and had met some of the best people in that business and to his surprise most of them told him that they were very willing to help him and would give him all the assistance possible.

Briggs said that he would handle both the Workers' Party and A.B.B. literature when he visited the unions so as to give them both ends of it. He also said that he would get out the A.B.B. notices this afternoon and the Crusader Service on Friday.

Agent visited a number of other places in the Harlem District but learned nothing additional for the Department.

CONTINUED.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.  
Case originated at New York, N.Y.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Nov. 28, 1923.	Nov. 28, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u>		Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)	
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			

In connection with the above matter, Agent proceeded to the U.S. Court, where GEORGE GORDON BATTIE, representing MARCUS GARVEY, requested an extension of time in the MARCUS GARVEY appeal case, and JUDGE LACK extended the time until December 31st, 1923.

CONTINUED.

190-1781-6

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Ed Brennan.  
Case originated at New York.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York, N.Y.	Dec. 3, 1923.	Nov. 25th to Dec. 2nd, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: <u>U. S. vs. Marcus GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED

At New York, N.Y.

Agent spent part of his time during the above period reading the minutes of the trial of U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, and correcting the proposed bill of Exceptions, MARCUS GARVEY vs. U.S..

CONTINUED.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge  
Brennan: Case originated N.Y. Office-  
Special Agent

N.Y. File No.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 12/1/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/30/23	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM H. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD Negro Radical Activities.			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			

Pursuant to instructions I today called at the Bureau office where I had a conference with the Director and Special Agent in Charge Edward J. Brennan and was instructed to proceed on Sunday, the 2nd instant to Washington and there to report to the Bureau office.

In the evening I covered a meeting of the African Blood Brotherhood, which was held at the home of Grace Campbell, 206 W. 133rd Str., but due to the bad weather, not enough members appeared to hold a meeting. The next regular meeting will be held at the same place on Friday night, Dec. 7th, 1923.

(Book No 215)

Marcos Garvey

Re: Viol. Sec. 215 - U.S. Crim. C.

U.S. v. Garvey, U.S. v. Galt to defraud  
- Negro National Activities

Subject was sentenced to 5 years  
in Penitentiary (Atlanta). Given stay of  
Execution 4 months. While wait of  
and petition to change place of Imprisonment.

Subject.

Indicted 2-17-22 also Geo.  
Robins (Dreas) Elie Garcia (Seey) + C. M.  
Thompson. + gave bonds for appearance.  
1 trial of \$2500 each

Re: Garvey

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.

Dec. 7, 1935.

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

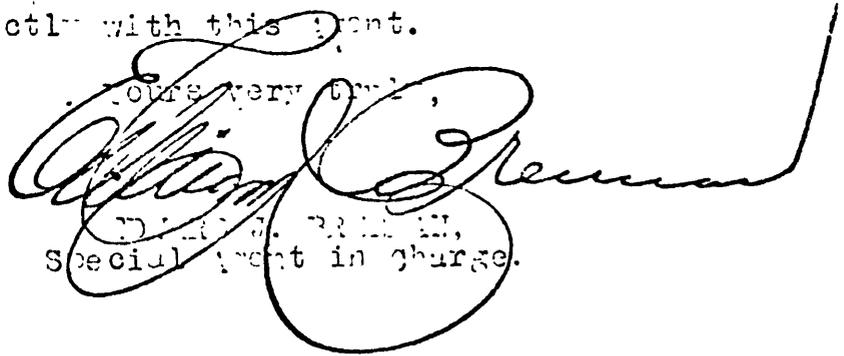
Attention of U. Y.  
Re: (W. H. Blood Brotherhood,  
Report of Agent Carl J. Titus  
for November 25, 1935.)

Dear Sir:

Referring to Bureau letter dated December 5th, 1935, initialed U. Y. and numbered \_\_\_\_\_, concerning information embodied in a report submitted by Agent Carl J. Titus for November 27th, an examination of the files of this office shows that on November 25d Titus makes mention of the fact that Otto Huiswoud read a communication from the Organizer from Montgomery, Va.

Inasmuch as Agent Titus was transferred from this district several weeks ago and assigned to the Washington office of Bureau, it is respectfully suggested that the matter be taken up directly with this agent.

Yours very truly,

  
WILLIAM H. QUINN,  
Special Agent in Charge.

CJS: JTF

HN: J.M.

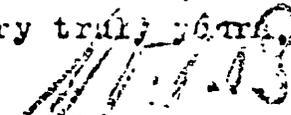
December 12, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BOHNER.

Several weeks ago, a report was received from Agent Titus, who was then in New York City, relative to the activities of the African Blood Brotherhood.

The report in question mentioned that one Otto Hilswood had read a communication from the organizer from Montgomery, Va.

A perusal of the Postal Guide fails to show any Montgomery, Va. There is however, a Montgomery, West Virginia. Will you please inquire of Agent Titus, whether or not Montgomery, West Virginia is correct.

Very truly yours,  
  
Director.

Instruct received from Agent in Charge W. E. Bohner.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY.
Washington, D. C.	12/7/23	11/30/23	A. L. Brent.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: NEGRO RADICAL ORGANIZATION.		THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD.	

FACTS DEVELOPED.

Washington, D. C.

Attention Mr. Hoover.

Upon further investigation Agent is informed that the only person in this city connected with the above mentioned organization joined said organization in New York City, coming here afterward.

Agent acting under cover wrote Cyril V. Briggs, #2299 Seventh Avenue, New York City, requesting information as to membership in said organization; literature forwarded is attached to the original of this report.

Agent is thoroughly convinced that no branch of this organization exists in this city.

(Closed unless otherwise directed.)

Case originated at New York. Journal Made.  
Instructions of Agent in charge E.J. Brennan

N.Y. file

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	12/15/23	12/15/23	MORTIMER J. DAVIS

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE

In re:           MARCUS GARVEY   (Colored)  
                  Deportation Matter

FACTS DEVELOPED

Sometime ago Inspector Zucker of the Immigration Service, Ellis Island New York, called at the Bureau office seeking information concerning the above named subject with a view of having him deported to his native country - Jamaica, British West Indies. Mr. Zucker stated he desired from this Department copies of alleged radical speeches made by Garvey and other matter along that line upon which a deportation warrant could be requested. It was suggested to Mr. Zucker by Agent that inasmuch as Garvey last entered the United States in the year 1921, his recent conviction for a violation of Section 215 U.S.C.C. would be sufficient upon which to base his request for a warrant, but Mr. Zucker stated that inasmuch as Garvey is appealing the case he would prefer to have in hand such material available as would bring the subject within the scope of the "alien anarchist" provisions of the Immigration Laws particularly in the event that Garvey should be successful upon his appeal.

Agent, therefore, promised to gather together the material requested by Mr. Zucker. However, Agent finds that the newspapers containing Garvey's speeches, circulars issued by him, etc., etc., needed for the deportation matter are now part of the evidence in the mail fraud case against him and are, therefore, not now available. In view of this, Agent must defer this matter until such time as the necessary documents are released by the court.

Investigation for the purpose of... (faint text)  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT ... JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	12/19/36	12/18-19/36	J. Edgar Hoover

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:  
... (faint text) ... VICTIM ... (faint text) ...

FACTS DEVELOPED. ... (faint text) ...

Agent spent a part of each day during above period reading minutes of subject's trial and correcting proposed bill of exceptions.  
Continued.

CHICAGO FILE NO.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO BUREAU OFFICE.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Chicago, Illinois.	Dec. 19, 1923.	December 15-16, 1923.	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD		RADICAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES	

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Agent called at #118 East 47th Street and interviewed MR. JOHN OWENS, who is an active member of the A. B. B., who said that post in the City of Chicago had 25 active and paid up members, but they had a split in the organization about a year ago and had lost a great many members. He also said the A.B.B. FORUM MEETINGS were held on the South side in conjunction with the WORKERS PARTY. He also said that the A.B.B. were to have a meeting at the SOUTH SIDE COMMUNITY HOUSE, #3201 Wabash Avenue, on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

On December 16, 1923, Agent went to the SOUTH SIDE COMMUNITY HOUSE, #3201 Wabash Avenue, and was informed by the President, MRS. ADA MCKINLY, that the A.B.B. members had engaged a room for a meeting on Wednesday, December 19, 1923, but found none of the A.B.B. members at the above mentioned place. Agent was there from 2 to 5 p.m.

CONTINUED.

N.C. file

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New Orleans, La.	12/20/23.	12/17/23.	HARRY D. WELBY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
MARCUS GARVEY et al - - - Negro Radicals - - - Using mails to defraud Murder of Gov't. witness.			
FACTS DEVELOPED			

Attention: Mr. Hoover-2.

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former reports on above subject.

On October 2nd, 1923 the Supreme Court of the state of Louisiana remanded for a new trial the cases of William Shakespeare for killing Dr. Mason, January 1, 1923 and taken and A. C. Dyer, convicted of manslaughter, /up on appeal from the Criminal District Court at New Orleans.

On this day this matter was called for hearing in Criminal District Court, Division D, but trial postponed until January 17th, 1924.

CONTINUED.

CHICAGO FILE NO.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Chicago Bureau Office.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: Jan. 18, 1924	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 15-16, '24	REPORT MADE BY: EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE. AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD RADICAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT CHICAGO ILLINOIS:

Agent covered a meeting held at the home of EDWARD L. DOTY, No. 3638 Ellis Park, Apr. 3, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was called at 8:45 P.M., and closed at 11:00 P.M. There were 13 persons present.

In the absence of GORDON OWENS - MR. DOTY acted as chairman. After the regular routine of business, Mr. Doty gave a talk and in his remarks stated: "That there are only two things the negro wants and that is opportunity, and justice, which are fast coming to him, if he will only meet the opportunity when it presents itself. That this Capitalist United States has made a great many mistakes, and one of them is - toward the negro, but the negro is waking up, and has begun to think. The other mistake is - toward the working man. That they are now trying to rectify themselves; that here of late they have started what is called the KLU KLUX KLAN; that the negro was driven out of the South, as you know, and they were received in the North by the Jews, and the Catholics, and the Capitalists have absolutely failed, and are now trying to get the negro back in the South again, but the negro has begun to think and to awaken. That a SANHEDRIN Conference is to be held in this city beginning the 12th of February next. The African Blood Brotherhood, and the Workers Party will be

well represented there. We are working quietly, and slowly, and we will spread our propaganda in this meeting, and we will give them time to think, as we know that KELLY MILLER is a Communist in his heart, but is working slowly, and it is this great scheme that will get the colored people to think, and join our party, and in that way we will be able to get some recognition, as we, as Communists, are all of one race - the human race, and we will be able to join any trade union in this, or any other country, who are Communists." He further said "Look at Claude McKay in Soviet Russia today, he is one of our group, and he is received with open arms, and there is no discrimination."

MR. DOTY further said "that in this meeting of the SANHEBRIN, to be held in Chicago, it will give them one of the best opportunities to start their propaganda that they have ever had, and he was sure that it would have its effect."

CONTINUED.

CHICAGO FILE NO.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO BUREAU OFFICE

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Chicago, Illinois.	Mar. 28, 1924.	Mar. 23-24, 1924.	EARL E. TITUS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RADICAL NEGRO ACTIVITIES		RADICAL MATTER.	

FACTS DEVELOPED

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Agent learned through an informant that the AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD is inactive at this time but has not been dissolved. After receiving this information, Agent went to EDWARD L. DOTY who is the Secretary of the branch in Chicago, who stated that he has not received any communication from the Chief Executive, CYRIL W. BRIGGS, 213 West 135th Street, New York City, for over two months, and did not know anything concerning what the order was doing.

Agent also learned through an informant that OTTO E. HOISWUD, 206 West 133d Street, New York, N.Y., was still in Chicago. HOISWUD was at one time one of the leading factors in the Communist Party. Lately he has been attending a printing school in New York City and was promised a job on the "DAILY WORKER" in Chicago; but, so far, is not working.

CONTINUED.

Instructions from Agent in Charge Brennan.

(N. Y. File No.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	4/1/34	3/27/34	JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: MARCUS GARVEY - VIOLATION SECTION 215, U. S. C. C., USING THE MAILS IN SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED. In New York:

Lawyer Nagler appeared before Judge Julian Mack asking for an extension of time for filing record of Garvey's case for appeal. Judge Mack gave him until April 17th to file record. No objection was offered by Mr. M. Mattuck, U. S. Attorney in the case.

Pending.

Instructions for Agent in Charge Bureau.

(N. Y. File No.)

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY:
New York City	5/24/24	5/22/24	James E. Aron
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
RE: HENRY GARVEY, DE AL. - VIOLATION SEC. 215, U. S. C. C., USING FIDELITY IN JURISDICTION OF A COURT TO DEFRAUD.			

FACTS DEVELOPED. At New York:

Agent was informed by U. S. Attorney Mattuck that he intended to indict Garvey Thursday, May 29, 1924, for falsifying his income tax return.

Continued.

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 9th, 1934.

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

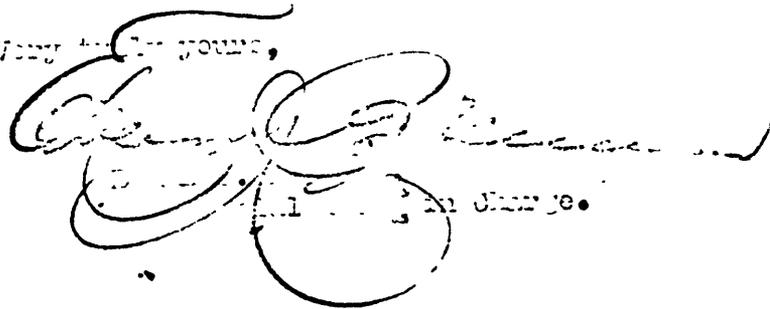
Re: U.S. vs Marcus Garvey - Violation  
Section 235, Internal Revenue Act of  
1918 and Section 123, U.S.C. T.T.  
File No.

Dear Sir:

I desire to inform you that evidence was today presented to the U.S. Grand Jury in this district by Assistant United States Attorney, Maxwell J. Mattuck, for the purpose of obtaining an indictment against Marcus Garvey for a violation of the above entitled laws.

You will recall that Garvey is now out on bail, pending the outcome of his appeal from his conviction and five year sentence for violation of Section 215, U.S.C. While agents of this office were engaged on the latter investigation, it developed that Garvey had made a false income tax return for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. On April 27th, 1923 he was bound over by the U.S. Commissioner in \$50.00 bail on a complaint containing two counts, the first charging the filing of false return in the year 1921 and the second with perjury, in making this return. The evidence on which this complaint was based was presented before the Grand Jury and I am advised that the Grand Jury returned an indictment on July 11, 1923, charging Garvey with the violation of the above entitled laws.

Very truly yours,

  
Special Agent in Charge.

Instructions of Agent in Charge E.J. Brennan

N .File

New York City

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	7/9/24	7/7 to date	Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
U. S. vs Marcus Garvey, Vio. Sec. 253, Internal Revenue Act of 1918 and Sec. 125, U.S.C.C. - Fraud and Perjury in filing income tax.			

FACTS DEVELOPED

The above named subject is at present at freedom under bond pending appeal from his sentence of five years and \$1,000 fine for violation of Sec. 215, U. S. C. C. During investigation of the charge mentioned, by Bank Accountant Merrilees, Agent J. E. Amos and the writer, it developed that Marcus Garvey had filed fraudulent income tax returns for several years, notably in 1921. In 1920 he apparently filed no return, while in 1922 he also filed a return which was incorrect and which defrauded the Government of taxes due. In addition to defrauding the Government in his 1921 return, Garvey also made false statements, such as deductions for the support of his wife (who in the same period sued him for non-support) and for the support of an invalid sister, who, as I have previously reported, was during that period not only not an invalid but was living with and being supported by her husband. At the time these discrepancies were found the matter was reported to the Treasury Department, following which Agents Schwartz and Hayes, the latter being attached to the Special Intelligence Division in New York, made an investigation. Their reports, together with the cancelled checks and records containing entries, necessary for evidence in possession of Agents of this Department, were turned over to Asst. U. S. Attorney Mastuck.

100-1781-6

Instructions rec'd S. E. Agt. in Chg. Lotherman.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Boston, Mass.	7/9/24	7/8/24	Carl C. Emery.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
U.S. vs. Marcus Garvey : Violation Section 125 U.S.C.C.			
FACTS DEVELOPED		Boston, Mass.	
		Boston File	

Based on letter received from New York Office dated July 7, 1924, requesting that Mrs. Hudson C. Pryce, 7 Brookview Street, Dorchester, Mass., be interviewed to ascertain her husband's present address in Chicago.

Agent proceeded to 7 Brookview Street, Dorchester and was informed that Mrs. Pryce was the guest of friends residing at 164 Straffmore Road, Brighton, Mass.

Agent proceeded to Brighton, Mass., and interviewed Mrs. Pryce concerning her husband's address in Chicago. After considerable hesitation Mrs. Pryce stated that her husband was residing at 3805 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Agent ascertained through conversation with Mrs. Pryce that she intends to leave Boston on July 10th to join her husband in Chicago.

Closed.





Instructions from Acting Special Agent in Charge, F.K.O'DONNELL

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York City	8/9/24	8/8/24	JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			Frauds and Perjury in filing Income Tax Returns - Internal Revenue Act 1918. Secs. 253 and 125 U.S.C.C.
IN RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY:</u>			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

N.Y. FILE

Agent interviewed Vernal Williams, one of  
Garvey's former Attorneys.

DETAILS:

In an interview Agent had with VERNAL WILLIAMS, one of Garvey's former Attorneys, whose office is at 145 W. 45th Street, New York City, Agent was informed by Williams that in 1921 he had pleaded with Garvey to make out his Income Tax Return correctly, Williams telling Garvey he would certainly get himself in serious trouble with the Government if he did not make out a correct statement, as there were so many people who knew just how much money he had received during the year. GARVEY told Williams to mind his own business and the Government could go to the devil as he did not care anything about the Government of the United States.

CONTINUED.

August 19, 1934.

JL:MS

in re: US. vs. Marcus Garvey.

Mr. G.P. Morrises,  
P.O. Box 241, City Hall Station,  
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

The Department has written Commissioner of Internal Revenue David M. Blair to the effect that you have been instructed to render any assistance possible to wherever the Commissioner may apply to the audit desired by the United States Attorney in the above named case.

Therefore, you will please keep me fully advised of the situation should you be called upon to render whatever aid you can in the way of furnishing information that you obtained in your investigation of another phase of this case.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

100-1781-6

Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Investigation.

New York City, N. Y.  
August 20, 1924.

J. E. Hoover Esq., Acting Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:                   Attention of Mr Cunningham

Receipt is acknowledged of your favor of  
19th instant advising me to render any assistance  
possible to whomsoever the Commissioner of Internal  
Revenue may appoint to conduct an audit in the case  
of the U. S. v. Marcus Garvey.

This matter will receive due attention and  
please be advised that on July 9th I appeared before  
the Grand Jury in this connection and on August 2nd  
assisted the U. S. Attorney's office in the prepara-  
of an indictment.

Respectfully,

*Thomas P. Merrill*

Thomas P. Merrill  
Expert Accountant.

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

*SK*  
5-51-1-1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SK: EFB

August 13, 1924.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUMMINGS:

For your information, there is attached herewith carbon copies of letters addressed to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the assignment of an Auditor in the case of United States v. Marcus Garvey.

Will you please see that Mr. Merrilces be given whatever instructions may be necessary to enable him to assist in the investigation of this case.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General.

*Label Walker Willibrandt*

(LABEL WALKER WILLEBRANDT)  
Assistant Attorney General.

SK:EFB

WTH:

5-51-21-1

August 13, 1924.

Honorable D. E. Blair,  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of a letter of the 8th instant from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in which he states that an indictment has been filed recently in his District charging Marcus Garvey with falsifying an income tax return and with perjury in connection therewith. The United States Attorney states that it is necessary to a thorough investigation that an accountant be assigned to do such auditing as is necessary. I should be glad if you will furnish the United States Attorney the necessary assistance in this respect.

The United States Attorney also states that Mr. Merrilees, an accountant of this Department, is somewhat familiar with the facts thru a prior investigation made by him of a mail fraud scheme with which the defendant Garvey was connected. Mr. Merrilees will be instructed to render any assistance possible to whoever you may assign to the auditing desired by the United States Attorney.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General.

(MARCEL WALKER WILLIAMS)  
Assistant Attorney General.

United States Attorney,  
New York City, New York.

Sir:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant in which you request that Mr. Ferrilee, an accountant of this Department, be assigned to do such auditing as is necessary in connection with the indictment recently filed in your district against James Garvey with falsifying an income tax return and with perjury in connection therewith.

As such audit is essentially within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Department has this day requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to assign an auditor to make the investigation desired by you. The Department, at the same time, has informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that by reason of the familiarity of Mr. Ferrilee with the case, he will be instructed to render any assistance possible to the Agent of the Treasury Department assigned to the case.

Respectfully,

For the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	10/24/24	10/18/24	JAMES E. ALOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY:</u>		Internal Revenue Act, 1918 Sec. 253 & 125.UCCB, Fraud and Perjury in filing income tax.	

FACTS DEVELOPED

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

N. Y. FILE

Garvey indicted by Grand Jury and released on bail.

DETAILS:

Subject was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. Subject was arrested and held under bail. Case referred to Assistant U.S. Attorney MARSHALL M. MAT-  
TUCK, of the Southern District of New York.

Case Closed.

Instructions from Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY.
New York City	8/7/24	7/28 to 8/5/24	JAMES E. AMOS
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE			
IN RE: <u>NEGRO ACTIVITIES:</u> Marcus Garvey			

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

N. Y. FILE

Marcus Garvey arrested on charge of Perjury and swearing falsely to Income Tax Return for year 1921. Garvey pleaded guilty and was held by Judge McClintic under bail of \$2500.

DETAILS:

Agent was in Judge McClintic's Court when Garvey was brought in Court on a charge of Perjury and swearing falsely to Income Tax Return for year 1921. GARVEY pleaded not guilty and was held by JUDGE McCLINTIC under bail of \$2500. The New Amsterdam Casualty Company, 60 John Street, put up bail for Garvey.

Agent also interviewed Mr. Ilgen, Agent for Elder Demster S.S. Line who informed Agent that he had instructions from his superior not to sell any tickets to Negroes going to Africa, and especially the Garvey crowd.

Agent also interviewed Mr. Sohm of the Bull S.S. Line, who informed Agent that he had received the same instructions as Mr. Ilgen.

Mr. Sohm further stated that on July 25, 1924 that the Garveyites had shipped by his line lots of machinery, but he had been informed since that it would not be allowed to land.

The Elder Demster and Bull Lines are the only steamship companies

190-1781-6

N.Y. FILE: August 7, 1924

JAMES E. AMOS

sailing from this port to Africa.

Agent also interviewed Mr. E. T. Merrill, who is the Liberian Consul, at 326 W. 19th Street, New York City. He gave Agent copy of letter sent to all papers in New York, and which copy is attached to this report. Mr. Merrill further stated that he had also received instructions from the Secretary of State of Liberia not to visa any passports for any Garveyite; he also stated that he had communicated with the British Consuls and advised them of the instructions he received as there were other ports Negroes could leave the United States by. Mr. Merrill further stated that he had been informed that Garvey had sent a cable to President King of Liberia, stating that he was greatly surprised at King's attitude toward him. He also sent a cable to the King of Abyssinia.

Attached to this report are clippings from New York daily papers.

CONTINUED.

July 10, 1924.

Liberian Consulat General  
In United States of America  
826 N. Carey Street,  
Baltimore Md.

My dear Mr. Editor

For the benefit and information of American Citizens or for that matter any person or persons who may be interested by attractive offers and promises by the Garvey movement with Liberia as their objective point as Liberian Consul Genl. in the U.S. I am authorized to say that no person or persons leaving the U.S. under the auspices of the Garvey movement in the U.S., will be allowed to land in the Republic of Liberia. All Liberian Consuls in the U.S. are instructed and directed not to visa the passport of any persons leaving the U.S. for Liberia under the direction of that movement.

It is due the public in order to save future trouble and embarrassment to uninformed person, who may leave the U.S. under the auspices of the Garvey movement for the Republic of Liberia, that this information be widely circulated.

Yours truly

ERNEST LYONS

Liberian Consul Genl.  
in the U.S.

(COPIED MDP)

EDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1924.

# NEGROES ACCLAIM A BLACK CHRIST

## African Bishop Wants Pictures of White Jesus and White Madonna Burned.

### MARCUS CARVEY PRESIDES

#### Abyssinian Says King James Bible Was Founded on Script Stolen in Ethiopia.

The demand for a black Christ was the feature of last night's meeting at the convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association held in Liberty Hall, 129 West 125th street, where the speakers and debaters from the four corners of the world agreed that it was the right of stupidity and self-interest for nations to worship a Caucasian deity.

Of that opinion prevailed and men and women stood up and cried out "Hallelujah, Amen, Amen, Amen." At the close of the African Bishop's address, the speaker, to the interest of the audience, the pictures of the world should be the pictures of a white Madonna and a white Christ

out of their homes and make a bonfire of them.

"Then let us start our negro painters getting busy," he exclaimed, "and supply a black Madonna and a black Christ for the training of our children."

Conscious in front of the speakers' platform was a large painting of an Ethiopian Christ and a black Madonna framed in gold. The white-robed choir sang hymns of praise to a black Man of Sorrows, while the assembly fervently acclaimed a Human God and Christ. When the Bishop told of an aged negro who came up to the platform where a negro preacher was telling of a black Christ and offered him \$5 because she knew that "no white man would ever die on the cross for me," and tumult of applause drowned the speaker's voice.

He spoke of Christ as being of a reddish brown color, and declared that if Christ ever came to New York he could not live on Riverside Drive on account of his color, but he would have to live in Harlem, "because all the nigger people live here in Harlem."

The Bishop said that the white man was responsible for the color scheme in religion, and he declared that the Western negro was the only negro in the world who accepted the white man's devil as black. "Now we call the devil white," he exclaimed. He referred to Loeb and Leopold, and the many crimes committed by white men today. "Whose children are they?" he asked, and he answered, "Why, children of the devil."

He contended that the first Aborigine man was chocolate colored, and that the only difference between a white and a black man was that one traveled south to the equator and his pigment increased, while the other traveled north and lost some of his pigment. He said that when he once visualized God as a great patriarchal negro and Christ as a man of his own race.

Mr. Carvey, President-General of the association, opened the meeting, and introduced the first speaker, the Rev. J. D. Barber, a negro from Abyssinia.

Mr. Barber argued that Moses, David and King Solomon were black. He said it only took a few drops of black to spoil a man and take him out of the white race, and related how King James based his version of the Bible on the Ethiopian script, which his soldiers stole in Abyssinia.

He referred to John, caught up in the grand council of God on the Isle of Patmos, as describing Christ as a black man, with feet that shone as polished brass, hair of lambs' wool and eyes with flames of fire. Then he declared that he did not blame the white men for believing Christ was white as they wanted an ideal, and prophesied that the day was coming when the negro would have his own pictured Bible.

8-9-22  
**MR. GARVEY AND LIBERIA**

Marcus Garvey wins new headlines.

In the midst of his colorful convention he is notified of his indictment by a Federal grand jury.

We are not commenting upon the indictment, for he will be given a fair trial, and he will be able to secure justice as easily as any other man: we are commenting upon the fact that Garvey, who causes very little stir in New York, outside of the ranks of his own Negro people, had caused considerable stir in European chancelleries.

There are cute, cunning old men in Europe who do not like Garvey. They claim he is a dangerous agitator, because he has succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of his own people and has offered them the thought of a real Negro republic in Africa.

And in Liberia, supposed to be a republic, Garvey is very much hated. The Negro president of Liberia fears Garvey means to get control of the country, so he tells his consular agents here to grant passports to no one associated with Garvey.

That will not block Garvey for already two thirds of the people of Liberia want him. They are tired of their present government and should be. They know they have been exploited and that the immense natural wealth of Liberia has been pawned to an international gang of looters. They know, too, that there is a close and mysterious connection between the present Liberian government and the Republican administration in Washington.

Perhaps, they know what few Negroes in this country know: that the president of Liberia greatly embarrassed the Harding administration during the disarmament conference. The president of Liberia was in Washington at that time attempting to negotiate a loan. He was there two days before the conference opened. Then someone told Secretary Hughes that if this Negro president were in Washington during the burial of the Unknown Soldier, he would have to be given the place of honor in the parade because he was the highest ranking foreigner in the capital.

What happened?

The president of Liberia was told that it was essential that he go home, that the loan would be arranged later, and that the United States warship, the Denver, was waiting for him in Boston.

Marines were sent with him to the railroad station, marines met him in Boston, and the warship carried him home. But those honors were extended so that he would be out of the way when the parade in honor of the Unknown Soldier was being held!

Perhaps the same slow-thinking which induced the Liberian chief executive to quit the country to accommodate Republican politicians, has embarrassed him in his administration of affairs at home.

At any rate he has made a mess of things and now he is very much afraid of Marcus Garvey.

## 3,000 Negroes Parade Behind Marcus Garvey

Gold Braid, Waving Plumes  
and Uniforms and Floats  
That Rival the Rainbow  
Mixed In With 8 Bands

### Africa Republic Field Day

Potentate Tells Followers at  
Carnegie Hall They Are  
Too Lazy to Prosper in U.S.

Accompanied by eight blaring brass bands, the embodiment of the Republic of Africa paraded yesterday through the negro-crammed streets of Harlem. Gilt-braided and uniformed, it invaded Carnegie Hall last night. The shining light of both occasions was Marcus Aurelius Garvey, known as the President General of the Republic, Supreme Potentate of the Royal Order of the Nile and Generalissimo of the Universal African Legion.

Garvey's army mobilized just before 2 o'clock near Lenox Avenue and 135th Street. A dozen regiments, mounted on smart horses and wearing red-striped black uniforms with fat ropes of gilt braid, cantered up and down 135th Street, bringing into order the massed troops and the Black Cross nurse contingents. The troops carried shiny sabers with glittering hilts. 3,000 negroes marched or rode in the parade. It took thirty minutes for the procession of soldiery, Black Cross nurses, Republic of Africa officialdom, "Back to Africa" floats and the automobiles of Harlem's wealthy to pass. The "Ethiopian Christ" and the "Black Madonna," oil paintings, were carried at the head of the parade.

#### Pink and White Chapeau

Preceded by the 1st New York Infantry of the African Legion and the mounted Royal African Guards, General Garvey, now out of jail on bail pending appeal from a five year sentence for misuse of the mails, rode in a capacious motor car hung with a huge banner reading "President General." His squat figure was topped by a large pink and white feathered Napoleonic hat, and his hand clasped a sabre hilt.

Garvey's car was trailed by an open limousine in which George O. Marke, former chief clerk of Freetown, Sierra Leone, beamed from under a gaudy feathered hat. Marke's black uniform was resplendent with braid. His car bore the caption, "Potentate Grand Deputy."

In individual motors there followed William Sherril, Garvey's first assistant; Rudolph Smith, Garvey's second assistant; Clifford Brown, the High Chancellor; Thomas Anderson, the Minister of Labor and Industry, and Levi Lord, the High Auditor. All wore long black coats with brass buttons, red striped black trousers and hats with colored plumes. The Rev. Bishop George Alexander McGuire, of the Orthodox African Church, rode in a car in his canonical vestments. At his side sat the Rev. Van Richards, chaplain to the Liberian Senate, in university cap and gown.

Earlier in the day Bishop McGuire officiated at the "divine services" in Liberty Hall, 12 West 138th Street, and told several thousand negroes that the Saviour had negro blood in his veins and that God "must be black."

"If you are made in the image of God," Bishop McGuire said, "then your God is black. If you are his children, then He is your Father, black as you are."

#### Fifty March as Negro Jews

The strangest link of the chain that wound from 135th Street and Lenox Avenue to Seventh Avenue, down Seventh Avenue to 110th Street, over 110th Street and up Lenox Avenue to the starting point, was that composed of half a hundred "negro Jews." They were led by a negro clergyman wearing a purple beretta and a shoulder sash of white and pale blue over a black gown. He carried a banner with the inscription, "The Black Jews of Israel Driven Out of Judea Into Abyssinia by the Gentiles."

Garvey's troops, at least a thousand strong, were recruited from Harlem mainly, and also from Ohio, New Jersey and Philadelphia. There also were delegations from Hartford, Brooklyn, Boston, Seattle, South Carolina, Barbados, Costa Rica, the Virgin Islands, British Guiana, Jamaica, Florida, Panama, St. Louis and Antigua.

The note of the parade, as of the Carnegie Hall meeting, was the "back to Africa" movement advocated by Garvey and the formation of an African United States. One gaudily lettered sign read, "By the Science of Perpetual Motion the Negro Will Control Africa." Another read, "A White America—A Black Africa." There were numerous signs heralding Marcus Garvey as the supreme negro, one of them reading "Booker T. Washington, Ex-Greatest Negro of the Twentieth Century."

#### Floats Sum It All Up

Three floats, coming in the tail end of the parade, summed up the intentions of Garvey's republic. The first was called "Ethiopia Builds the Pillar of Africa," and showed a high throne on which was seated a negro woman of massive proportions, sewing at a large red, green and black banner. Half a dozen handmaidens in white silk sat at her feet. The second carried the "Ladies of the Royal Court of Ethiopia," a group of gilded, sicken-clad maids gathered around a papier-mache lion. They all held silver trumpets to their lips. The third float was called "Pleading Africa's Cause at the League of Nations." A crowned negro in ermine robes, said to represent the league, sat high up on a gilded throne, while several supplicants, the women in white silk and loaded with jewelry, the men in "full dress" suits, presented the Garvey petition for African United States.

Garvey, in his speech at Carnegie declared for negro emigration to

Africa. His retainers have petitioned the League of Nations Council for the German colonies in East Africa and he said that "Africa is ours." Garvey told the thousands of negroes packed in Carnegie Hall that he was not there "to foster them."

"We are shiftless and irresponsible," he said.

"We must thank God for the last two generations of whites in our Western civilization; thank God they were not made of sterner stuff. The progress of the negro was only tolerated because of indifference and that indifference exists no longer."

#### Denounces "Traitors"

Garvey scored Du Bois, rival negro leader opposed to African emigration, along with Moore, Harris and Pickens, also rival leaders, who were killed in the parade as "traitors."

"Du Bois and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," Garvey said hotly "will tell us by flattery that the time will come when a white President of the United States will get out of the White House and give the position to a negro, and when a Mr. Hughes will desert the Secretaryship of State and give it to the negro, James Weldon Johnson; that the time is just around the corner of constitutional rights when the next ambassador to the Court of St. James's will be a black man from Mississippi or from North Carolina. Do you think white men who have suffered, died and died to make America and the world what it is are going to hand over to a parcel of lazy negroes the things they prize most?"

Garvey then proposed emigration to Africa as the only way to negro "progress."



## Garvey, Held on Charge, Urges Retaliation at Polls

Marcus Garvey, president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, now holding a thirty-day convention in Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, was arraigned before Federal Judge McIntire yesterday, in the Federal Building, and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with filing a fraudulent income tax for 1921. He was released in \$2,500 bail.

Fresh from the courtroom, Garvey appeared before the several hundred delegates to his convention and broached a new project. The time had come, he said, to inject politics into the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He indicated his belief that his conviction last year and sentence of five years in the penitentiary for misuse of the mails, the refusal of the Liberian consul to visa "Garvey" passports and his arraignment yesterday were "political attacks" against him.

"We have 4,000,000 members in America," he shouted from the Liberty Hall rostrum, "and we can raise 2,225,000 votes in November. We'll vote in one block and use the only weapon we have."

# MRS. M. GARVEY, NOW HERE, IS INTERVIEWED

Will Take Legal Proceedings in New York for Divorce from Husband.

TELLS OF TRAVELS.

Mrs. Marcus Garvey (ex Mrs. Ashwood-Garvey as she now prefers to be called) paid the Gleason Office visit yesterday.

She arrived by the Chanzonola on Monday and intends to remain here for about a month with her relatives going afterwards to New York in connection with legal proceedings against her husband, whom she is suing for divorce. Her trip to Jamaica was a sudden decision of hers, and having no address arranged, she had directed her letters to our office, hence the reason of her visit to the Gleason Office, which exactly suited our interviewer who had been looking for her the day previous.

"Any love letters?" asked Mrs. Garvey—and a letter and a cable were handed to her.

"I believe you have been travelling about quite a bit," said the interviewer.

"Yes, for the last two years," she replied. "I went to London, then to Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Lucerne, Rome and one or two other places; then I went to West Africa, then back to Canada and from there here."

"Holiday?"

"No. I really went to Europe to study conditions, social problems, human nature, in fact, as part of a social and educational programme which I am working on in behalf of the Negro."

"But isn't this part of March?" began the interviewer.

MARCUS GARVEY WRONG.

"No," interrupted Mrs. Garvey. "quite different." This is an educational movement, pure and simple, and is nothing whatever to do with politics. My view is that the Negro as a race is not yet ripe for political emancipation. You must educate him before he will be able to understand anything about politics. I worked with Mr. Garvey for six years, started with him here in Jamaica, and continued in the United States, and I saw where he was wrong."

"Why didn't you advise him, then?"

"Of course I advised him. But he wouldn't listen. Success had turned his head. He thought everybody wrong who didn't agree with him. He abused the intelligentsia of our own race whenever they expressed any opinion different from his."

"You had only to disagree with him and he became your enemy."

The interviewer here inquired whether this difference of viewpoint between her husband and herself had anything to do with their domestic breach.

"Yes, it had," Mrs. Garvey agreed. "Anyway I am working on my own lines now, and I am concerned particularly with Nigeria. I have started an Association in London, known as the Nigerian Progress Union, and is intended for the well-being of Nigerian students in England and the Continent. There is already a large membership, and it is growing. We intend to build a hostel in London. We have some funds towards it already. And I am not working single handed. I have the support of some able men. Mr. Henry Carr, late Resident of Lagos is one of them—you know what a resident is, don't you?"

"I have an idea," said interviewer, "sort of Commissioner."

"Not exactly," Mrs. Garvey corrected. "he is really higher than a Commissioner, he is in charge of all local—"

"Minister of Native Affairs, then?"

Interviewer interrupted with a second question.

"Yes, something like that. Well, there is Mr. Carr, and the hon. Dr. Adenrele Jones, one of the three elected members of the Legislative Council of Lagos. Then the Kings of several African tribes have written to me expressing me of their support. They understand what I am driving at and they want it. They want education—not white."

#### A GEOGRAPHICAL BLUNDER.

"Dr. Garvey, leader of an African Kingdom," he went on, "was a geographical blunder."

"There are too many tribes, each differing from the other in customs, that it is quite impossible to form them into a single people. What is more they want no Afro-Americans or West Indians as rulers over them. They want no kings or dukes of their own kind over here sent there to rule. Mr. Garvey never did a more foolish thing for his movement than when he began to create peers for all that he did. In doing so he made a whole scheme into ridicule, and what was good in his plans is fatally mixed with what was bad. The native African is a suspicious creature. He has his doubts about all outsiders, and he was practically doubtful about Marcus Garvey, who he thought was—

"Out to exploit him!" suggested the interviewer.

"No, not that. He thought that Mr. Garvey's scheme would simply get him into trouble."

"I would like to be quite fair to Mr. Carr, though," he continued. "He has done one thing. He has awakened the race consciousness of the Negro, and created the desire in him to raise his status. Which is where I will come in, for I know that the only possible means of raising his status is by education. My programme is non-political and non-sectarian. It is education pure and simple in the home and in the classroom. And he expects to succeed. I am going to do the pioneer work and when I have done that I am appealing to the spirit of the Englishman to give a fair chance to the natives in his territories."

Mrs. Garvey was full of her subject and was not afraid to talk.

"Take another view of the matter," she said. "Missionaries, I don't say missionaries haven't done some good, but they can't do much. You can only teach people through their own language, and missionaries going out to Africa ought to study the native vocabulary, or they should educate some of the natives, and then let them do the teaching. Another thing is that the characteristics of Africa are quite different from those of Europeans, and they cannot understand each other. The African suspects the European, he does not look up to him. In Nigeria, 75 per cent. of the people are Mohammedans, many of them of the Ahmedee persuasion—an advanced type of Mohammedanism. In the eyes of the Moslem world monogamy has failed, and they argue that where one part of Western ethics fail, others will fail too, so they are not much impressed."

"Perhaps it is because the Mohammedan prefers the idea of four wives."

"Perhaps, but Mohammedans are not the only ones who—"

"Oh, Mrs. Garvey."

"Oh, yes! But it is their law, and it is not the other people's law. So, that's where the trouble is."

"Well, that's a very serious affair," commented the interviewer. "And have you been doing anything else on the Continent besides studying these grave matters?"

"Scarcely," Mrs. Garvey answered. "Except this. I've written a novel called 'The Jungle of Civilisation.' The theme is the psychology of mixed marriages, and I collected some of the material for it in my travels about. I have also written an article on 'Divorce' for the Gleaner, but I am going to have it typewritten. When shall I send it?"

"Oh, any time."

"Very well, I'll send it Saturday." For the third time the chauffeur poked his head in at the door to ask Mrs. Garvey if she was not coming, and as this time he accompanied the question with a threat to leave, Mrs. Garvey had to cut her visit short.

"I'll see you again when I get back from the country," she said.

N Y Herald Tribune

August 5 1924

THE NEW YORK

## 'Moses' Garvey Turned Back by Promised Land

### Indicted on False Income Return Charge Just as Liberian President Bars Door to First 'Settlers'

Marcus Garvey's Black Star Navigation Line foundered a year ago on the rocks of a United States court. Yesterday Garvey's dream balloon of African empire was exploded by a Liberian court. To-day Garvey is threatened with arrest for having filed a fraudulent income tax report.

Garvey's troubles seem to increase as he goes along. Sentenced to five years in jail for misuse of the mails, the president general of the mythical African Republic was released upon bail several months ago, pending appeal. He came right out of jail and started another colony project by which he planned "the eventual transfer of the American negro back to his homeland, Africa."

Through his organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, now sitting in thirty-day convention in Liberty Hall, 120 West 128th Street, Garvey bought a sawmill and four tractors and a water filtration plant and innumerable picks and shovels. They were shipped to Liberia on July 25, aboard the West Irmo, of the Bull Line. Garvey said that 300 Harlemites would follow in October. Liberia loomed as the first foothold in Africa for the Garvey legions.

Yesterday, while a Federal Grand Jury was indicting Garvey for making out a fraudulent income tax, word came from the little negro republic that members of Garvey's movement could not get their passports vised by the Liberian consul-general. Apparently C. B. King, negro president of Liberia, wants Harlem to stay at home. He instructed Dr. Ernest Lyons, Liberian consul-general to the United States, with offices in Baltimore that "Garvey" negroes could not land in the tiny African state. Dr. Lyons's instructions became known yesterday through E. T. Merrill, Liberian consul in New York.

Charged with having sworn falsely to his income tax return for 1921, in stating that he owed \$104, whereas the government contends that he should have paid \$579, and threatened with arrest to-day unless he gives himself up to the authorities, with his dream of a Liberian colony erased, Garvey still plans to go on with his convention, which he says "represents 400,000,000 negroes of the world."

He evidently plans also to go on with his colony, for he sent two cablegrams yesterday. One was addressed to President King of Liberia and expressed "alarm and surprise at the statement touching discrimination against emigration to Liberia." The other was addressed to the Empress Zoaditou, of Abyssinia. Having lost Liberia as a locus for the African Harlem, Garvey showered felicitations on the Empress and expressed his desire to assist the Empress in "maintaining the glory of Ethiopia."

Meanwhile, Garvey has to answer three counts of a Federal indictment charging perjury and fraud in connection with his income tax. And, in September he faces another court in his appeal from the jail sentence of five years. He has been in the Tombs twice—once when arrested on a charge of criminal libel and again during the trial which ended in his conviction.

# GARVEY BAILED OUT ON NEW CHARGES; LIBERIA BALKS REFUSES TO LET ITS CONSULS VISE NEGROES' PASSPORTS— HE BLAMES IT ALL ON POLITICS.

Refuses to Let Its Consuls Here  
Vise Negroes' Passports—  
He Blames It All on Politics.

SWUNG DEMOCRATIC VOTES:  
G.O.P. IS AFTER HIM. HE SAYS

Presides Unruffled as New Or-  
ganization Is Formed for  
Political Activity of Negroes.

Yet one more organization of Negroes was founded yesterday at the fourth day's session of the fourth international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at Liberty Hall in Harlem. It is to be an organization of Negroes for political purposes. Marcus Garvey presided.

Up and down the aisles of the big, low-ceilinged auditorium went ushers, selling slices of red watermelon. And nobody seemed the least bit disturbed, not even the speakers.

Nobody let on by word or gesture that Marcus Garvey is arrested again and that Liberia refuses to receive the Garvey hegira.

It's all politics, Garvey explained when the last oration had been declaimed and the last piece of watermelon consumed. Politics is behind the new Federal indictment handed down against him, charging a false income tax return for 1921, under which Garvey surrendered himself yesterday, pleaded not guilty and was released under \$2,500 bail. And politics is behind the instructions to Consuls of Liberia in the United States not to vise the passports of any follower of Garvey's who undertakes to go to the African Negro Republic.

"At the last election, when Smith was elected Governor and Hyman Mayor, I swung the Negro vote to the Democrats," said Garvey, mopping a wide forehead. "That's the bottom of the whole thing."

"The new indictment against me for a false income tax return specifies the return for the year 1921. I've already been indicted once before on that same charge. The first indictment was in 1922, at the time of the indictments in the Black Star Line cases. (Garvey is now at liberty pending appeal from his conviction for using the mails to defraud in connection with the exploitation of his Negro steamship line.)

"They wanted to have a case on which they could prosecute me if I was acquitted in the Black Star Line cases. That time I pleaded not guilty, was released under \$500 bail, and never heard anything more about the matter. Now they spring this new indictment, just at this time, thinking to hurt our convention.

"As for the Liberia matter, that gives us some trouble.

"Harding appointed Solomon Porter Hood of New Jersey a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (a rival to Garvey's organization) consul in Liberia. Then W. D. B. Du Bois, also an enemy of ours, was named special representative of the United States there for the inauguration of President King, last February. These two men have prevailed on President King to oppose us.

"Our plans for colonization in Liberia are based on agreements with the Government there dating back as far as 1921. Our society is chartered there by special act of the Liberian Senate. We have already sent two shipments of machinery and tools to

our representatives there. Now we will have legal redress if they hinder our plans.

"We were going to send 300 colonists to Liberia in October. We have waiting lists of 20,000 people eager to go. But of course we won't be able to send any boat until the present trouble is fixed up."

Mr. Garvey mopped his forehead. A wagon load of watermelons stopped in front of Liberty Hall. There was an hour for dinner. In the evening, serene in the face of adversity, the convention deliberated the "Dedication of the Black Man of Sorrows"—the Negro Jesus.