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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents MARTIN A. MCWELLY and DOUGLASS W. WENDEL on January 3, 1952.

ASIS: The following interviews were conducted for the purpose of ascertaining possible travel and activities of victim HARRY T. MOORE during the period between about November 26, and December 16, 1951, also to determine if possible whether or not HARRY T. MOORE carried insurance.

OTIS JAMES, 609 Second Street, West Palm Beach, Manager of the Afro-American Insurance Company 503 Rosemary, advised he had been a close friend of the victims for several years and that he had attended the same college as HARRY T. MOORE.

JAMES stated that he knows that HARRY MOORE was in West Palm Beach, Florida on November 26, 1951, and on December 10 and 13, 1951. On each of these nights there was a meeting at which both MOORE and JAMES were in attendance. The November 26, 1951 meeting was for the purpose of collecting funds for the defense of the two colored boys in the Groveland Case. The December 10, 1951, meeting was a meeting of the Progressive Voters League and the December 13, 1951 meeting was a meeting of the NAACP. JAMES was not sure that MOORE was in West Palm Beach between these dates. He said MOORE traveled quite extensively over the state in connection with his NAACP work.

JAMES advised that MOORE had told him in the past that he had assisted the present political office holders in Miami, Florida and the opposition had been unfriendly toward him due to his political assistance. JAMES further advised that during the SMITHS - PAPERER campaigns and election, the Progressive Voters League of Florida, of which MOORE was an officer had supported PAPERER. At this time MELTON A. ROOKS was president of the Progressive Voters League in Florida. ROOKS supported SMITHS. ROOKS was then expelled from the Progressive Voters League for having voted against instructions of the League. ROOKS started the Florida State Voters League and MOORE during the Progressive Voters League meeting in West Palm Beach on December 10, 1951, advised the group to stay away from ROOKS' organization and continue with the Progressive Voters League.

MELTON A. ROOKS' address according to a letterhead of the Florida State Voters League is 1135 Pierce Street, Clearwater, Florida.

The letterhead of the Florida State Voters League was furnished the Agents by JAMES and JAMES stated in connection therewith that his, JAMES', name appeared thereon, though he had never been consulted by BOOKS concerning the use of his name.

JAMES stated that HARRY T. MOORE had never mentioned any threats having been made toward him and that MOORE did not generally discuss his personal life with outsiders. JAMES did state that S. M. FLUELLYN had mentioned an incident concerning the fact that MOORE seemed concerned for his well being.

S. M. FLUELLYN, 820 - 15th Street, West Palm Beach, Florida, who has been previously interviewed by Agents advised that HARRY T. MOORE was in West Palm Beach, Florida on December 18, 1951, and stopped in his drug store. MOORE advised FLUELLYN at the time of this particular contact that he was going to attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the NAACP but did not mention the location of this meeting. According to FLUELLYN, MOORE then told him that he planned to return to Mims, Florida for Christmas. FLUELLYN stated that it was his opinion that the NAACP meeting was in New York but he possessed no direct knowledge of this opinion.

FLUELLYN stated that in September or October, 1951, he had received some mail for MOORE and had then decided to deliver this mail to MOORE's place in Riviera Beach, Florida. He advised he arrived at MOORE's place at about midnight and had knocked on the door to the apartment and waited 4 or 5 minutes. After this wait he had called out for MOORE and MOORE immediately opened the door and told FLUELLYN he wanted to make sure it was not the wrong party, or that it was the right party. FLUELLYN stated this was the first indication that MOORE was worried about his well being.

FLUELLYN advised he had visited MARILETT MOORE while she was in the hospital after the incident but she would not tell him anything about HARRY T. MOORE's possible enemies.

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know MOORE's itinerary would be EDWARD DAVIS of 601 W. Bay Street, Ocala, Florida.

To his knowledge MOORE received no threats, nor did he know of any threats received by anyone connected in an official capacity with the NAACP. FORDHAM added that the only knowledge he had of MOORE's future plans was a meeting he would have attended at Orlando, Florida, where the NAACP planned a reorganizational meeting in January, though the exact day had not been set.

He had no specific leads concerning any possible suspects, but in his opinion MOORE's death was probably the result of his NAACP activities in Lake County and MOORE's interest in the Groveland Case. He had no indication that there was any connection between the Miami bombings and the bombing of MOORE's home. He said the NAACP members in the larger towns were not pleased with MOORE's work as Executive Secretary because he spent most of his time in the small towns, so the convention eliminated MOORE's job November 26, 1951, however, he felt certain that this slight difference in policy in the NAACP would not result in any violence.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOHN A. HANLEY and E. WILSON PURDY, on December 29 and 30, 1951:

AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

FLOYD A. DUNN, 437 - 11th Street, North, salesman, Central Life Insurance Company of Florida and a member of the State Board of Directors, NAACP, advised that he had attended the NAACP Convention at Daytona Beach November 23-25, 1951, and had seen and visited with Victim HARRY MOORE at that time. DUNN stated that he has known victim very well since about 1940 and that their entire association had been through the NAACP in that they met frequently at meetings and conventions throughout the State of Florida. HARRY MOORE was in St. Petersburg during the latter part of October, 1951, for four days, during which time he stayed at DUNN's home and attended to NAACP business throughout Pinellas County. Prior to that MOORE had visited St. Petersburg in May, 1951, for a couple of days. These are the only contacts DUNN has had with MOORE during the past year and has had no personal correspondence with him.

DUNN was unable to furnish any additional information concerning MOORE's activities, movements, projects, associations, friends or possible enemies during this time.

DUNN stated that he has no suggestions to offer regarding what person or organization might be responsible for MOORE's death and that he is of the opinion that MOORE, who was a very mild mannered and well-liked man, was very highly regarded among both Colored and White circles and had no known enemies. DUNN added that he is not familiar enough with victim's social, personal or business life or activities to suggest any possible leads to the solution of this matter.

DUNN further advised that he is of the personal opinion, although he has nothing to base it on, that there is no connection with the bombings and acts of violence in Miami, Groveland and Mims. According to DUNN, MOORE traveled openly as a representative of the NAACP and had never mentioned receiving any threats or encountering any difficulties which might lead to acts of violence against him. DUNN stated that he knows of no split or friction within the NAACP which might have caused this violence. He volunteered the information or opinion that victim's death might have been caused by a colored person as well as by a white person, and that he does not believe that the Ku Klux Klan had anything to do with it, at least on a state level. DUNN is of the opinion that it is entirely a local matter based on some local problem or situation or that it is a personal matter in which the MOORES were involved.

DUNN stated that he would furnish Agent PURDY with any information concerning this matter which comes to his attention in the future.

Reverend JESSE LEE FENNELL, 2027 - 7th Avenue, South, pastor, New Hope Baptist Church and State Vice-President, NAACP, was interviewed December 30, 1951, by Agent PURDY, at which time he advised that he had known Victim HARRY MOORE for approximately two years; had seen him only about five times during that period; and that their entire association had been in connection with the NAACP.

FENNELL stated that he had attended the Convention of the NAACP at Daytona for only about two hours on Saturday, November 24, 1951, and had not had an opportunity to speak to

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on February 17, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: FORREST ALPHONSO KILGORE interviewed inasmuch as he was formerly executive secretary of the Florida Klan in order to obtain information concerning background of the Klan and terrorist activities in the Orlando area.

FORREST ALPHONSO KILGORE who resides on Pocket Lake outside Orlando at Post Office Box 1548, formerly executive secretary of the now defunct Florida Klan under LOVIC PIERCE HAGAN, furnished the following information.

He was a charter member of the revived Ku Klux Klan in 1919 and remained as an active member of the Klan through the years until about 1948 or 1949 when he ceased his activity due to the fact he and Captain L. P. HAGAN were forced out of Klan work because of the increasing terrorist activities of various Klansmen to the embarrassment of the Florida Klan.

Mr. KILGORE who appeared to be very cooperative was reluctant to volunteer the names of Klansmen, still feeling he was under restraint by reason of his Klan oath, but throughout the interview was willing to make observations and admissions concerning persons mentioned specifically.

The national organization of the Ku Klux Klan was disbanded by the Executive, or Imperial Board at Atlanta in April, 1943, because of the tax suit being brought against the Klan by the United States Government. The Klan as a national organization has been out of hand for eight or ten years because a certain group of individuals in Atlanta were getting all the money out of the Klan for their own use and political advantage.

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The discontented members of the Florida Klan pulled out to form Klaverns in the Georgia Klans. Thus he and HAGAN were practically forced out of Klan work.

He believed that WALTON H. BROUGH of Wildwood, formerly an assistant of Captain HAGAN in the Florida Klan who is now the Grand Dragon for the Association of Georgia Klans in Florida, was the leader and spokesman for the radical dissident group of the Florida Klan who contacted Dr. SAMUEL GREEN and started the move into the Association of Georgia Klans.

About this time Captain HAGAN issued a bulletin or circular instructing the Klans rigidly that the Klans under no circumstances were to use hoods or robes at any time or commit acts of violence. This was the "straw which broke the camel's back" and started the move of the radical members of the Klan to form Klaverns of the Association of Georgia Klans. BROUGH, described by KILGORE as a "goody preaching" kind of person, made a speech in favor of wearing the masks and robes and was kicked out of the Florida Klan.

During the time the Florida Klan in Orlando was operating it arranged for a circuit court in Orlando to issue a charter to it for the Century Club which was to hold title to the clubhouse and other property of the Klan. This clubhouse is on Sherwood Lake on Route 50 which is the road from Orlando west to Winter Garden and is located 5.4 miles west of the city limits of Orlando.

At the time of this split in 1947 or 1948 the radical group which split from the Orlando Florida Klan to operate independently in Winter Garden was allowed to retain, or were left with, the name Fort Gatlin Klan. Those individuals retaining the Florida Klan affiliation took the name of the Cherokee #7, Orlando, and received a charter under that name. Then the Winter Garden group which was still nominally part of the Klan obtained a charter from the state under the name of the West Orange Klan, becoming an independent Klan or organization. Thereafter that same group applied to Dr. SAMUEL GREEN for a charter in the Association of Georgia Klans over the protest of the Florida Klan, and received a charter.

KILGORE does not know whether the Winter Garden outfit retained the name West Orange Klan. He believed that shortly thereafter TILMAN H. BELVEN, who had never belonged to the Florida Klan at any time,

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but had been in the old Klan, and seven to eleven others petitioned for and received an Association of Georgia Klans charter for Orlando. Not all the radicals from Winter Garden or Orlando were with the Association of Georgia Klans in Winter Garden or Orlando.

The Association of Georgia Klans at Orlando is supposed to meet out Cheney Highway east of Orlando, five to seven miles beyond the airport in a galvanized iron building with citrus fruit boxes used for seats.

After the above-described split among the Klansmen the Winter Garden group which went into the Association of Georgia Klans virtually took possession of the clubhouse on Sherwood Lake which had also been paid for by funds supplied by persons who remained in the Orlando Florida Klan, the Cherokee #7. He recalled that after this Winter Garden Association of Georgia Klans group put a lock on the clubhouse he had quite an argument with F. E. LOOMIS, the undertaker of Winter Garden, who became unreasonable and very angry during the argument. TILLMAN BELVIN accompanied LOOMIS at the time this argument took place. Thereafter the Florida Klan Cherokee #7, Orlando, ceased to use the Sherwood Lake clubhouse.

The American Club of the Florida Klan in Apopka pulled out of the Florida Klan as an unit and obtained a Association of Georgia Klans charter, according to his understanding, and PHILLIP HUGGINS was the head of this Klan and at one time BILL BOGAR was the Exalted Cyclops. In response to a specific inquiry Mr. KILGORE stated he had never heard of L. H. "POP" SHEPHERD or EMMETT HART.

About a year after the formation of the Association of Georgia Klans, probably in 1948 or 1949, the executive committee of the Florida Klan passed a resolution to dissolve the organization. KILGORE himself had actually ceased all Klan work and affiliation with the Florida Klan even before this resolution was passed and before the dissolution of the Florida Klan. When he pulled out there were hardly 200 members of the entire Florida Klan in the state. The Cherokee #7 was dissolved at the same time the state Florida Klan was dissolved.

He has never received information from the Association of Georgia Klans in Orlando inasmuch as he is hated and feared by persons in the Georgia Klans who would never tell him anything. Any information he might have he would have to obtain indirectly and from casual remarks dropped by acquaintances.

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It should be noted that KILGORE classified TILLMAN H. BELVIN, EARL BROOKLYN, EDGAR BROOKLYN and CLAUDE YATES as persons affiliated with the Winter Garden radical group although they come from Orlando.

When the name of EARL J. BROOKLYN was mentioned Mr. KILGORE remarked "you are on the right track of the renegades". He further advised EARL BROOKLYN and his younger brother, EDGAR, who has only one arm, are boys who mean well but are bloodthirsty, rough and mean and are easily excited and incited into doing almost anything. When asked for specific incidents in which the BROOKLYNs were possibly involved Mr. KILGORE replied he had never heard of anything they were not involved in. He stated there was always suspicion but never any proof along that line. He believed EARL BROOKLYN would be the most logical suspect in any terrorist activities in the Orlando area and that if a person from the Orlando area were guilty of the Mims bombing of the HARRY T. MOORE home, EARL BROOKLYN and his associates would definitely be the persons to investigate.

After a number of names had been presented to him and he had furnished whatever information he had about them, the interviewing Agents requested KILGORE to voluntarily furnish the identity of any other persons who might be guilty of terrorist activities in the Orlando area in the past and particularly those who would be associated with EARL BROOKLYN and his brother, EDGAR BROOKLYN. To this he replied that the BROOKLYNs had a buddy named CLAUDE YATES who is a fisherman in commercial seining and trout fishing who became very angry with Captain HAGAN and himself because they would not go along with any of the rough stuff and terrorist activities believed to be engaged in by BROOKLYN, YATES and the rest. Mr. KILGORE does not know where CLAUDE YATES resides and has not seen him in years and is rather certain he is somewhere in the Orlando area. He believes MORGAN HOWARD of Winter Garden, TILLMAN BELVIN and possibly Constable CARL SANDERS would be able to furnish some information as to his whereabouts.

CLAUDE YATES was described as follows:

Race	white
Sex	male
Age	50
Height	5'7½"
Weight	165-75
Hair	black

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When the name EMORY BRANTLEY was mentioned KILGORE remarked he had saved him from going to jail when he got mixed up in the beating of a woman and her young daughter from Apopka, Florida. The woman was accused of running around with a married man. The terrorist group caught the woman and her daughter at Clercona on the road between Cocee and Apopka and gave them a beating. That incident broke up the relationship between the groups in the Klan, the rough group in Winter Garden and the officials of the Florida Klan who were trying to keep it as a decent organization. This occurred over four years ago when JAMES BLACK was sheriff of Orange County. Sheriff BLACK and his deputy, GEORGE JUMP, investigated the case to a point where the victim was all set to go out to Winter Garden to identify the terrorists. The woman victim had insisted she would be able to identify the voices of those involved in her beating. Mr. KILGORE is certain the woman would have been able to identify EMORY BRANTLEY as being a member of that terrorist group. ALEX SCHMITT, KEMP MASK and WILLARD SMITH were also accused of being members of the terrorist group. However, just as Sheriff BLACK was ready to take the woman victim to Winter Garden to make the identification the Klan stopped the investigation in order to save the reputations of forty or fifty others who might become involved if anyone talked. This refers to leading members of the community who were Klansmen but were innocent of implication in that incident.

According to KILGORE, the former sheriff, JIM BLACK, actually investigated the terrorist cases and would have put any of the Klansmen in jail if he had any concrete proof of their guilt. It should be noted that at the time of the investigation in the above incident the strong political influence of the Klan undoubtedly stopped the investigation. It should be noted the incident occurred shortly before election. KILGORE recalls that Sheriff BLACK and the local constable frightened LEE DAVIS considerably by giving him a severe talking to. Before that time LEE DAVIS used to associate with the group of terrorists in Winter Garden and was always under suspicion. He believes DAVIS has ceased being active in any terrorist activities since he received the tongue-lashing from JIM BLACK.

Mr. KILGORE made the following observations concerning other persons mentioned:

MORGAN G. HOWARD was the former Justice of the Peace who helped the terrorists at one time but was not too bad an individual.

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WILLIAM HARTZOG is probably one of the radical element in Winter Garden.

TCM RICE is known only casually to KILGORE.

F. E. LCOMIS, the undertaker at Winter Garden, was probably a radical person; however, LCOMIS became affiliated with the Klan after KILGORE left.

HORACE DUDLEY got along with the radical group in Winter Garden pretty well.

RAYMOND G. HOWELL of Ocoee saw eye to eye in what the radicals believed and would sustain their actions in any open meeting.

CARL "SID" SANDERS, the constable at Winter Garden, is a quiet, unassuming person he believes would not be engaged in any rough stuff.

ROY GUDGER now works for a citrus man as a truck driver in Winter Garden, would not be trusted by the radicals because he would not keep his information to himself and they would not let him in on any of their terrorist plans.

CLIFF A. DAVIS could have been with the radical element in Winter Garden.

EDWARD FISHER was a friend of all the radicals and would probably listen to their ideas.

W. O. FENCHER was the organizer who would do the paper work in obtaining the Association of Georgia Klans charter for the Winter Garden group.

E. S. KING, (possibly EDGAR KING), who lives off Orange Blossom Trail in Orlando, is a brother-in-law of W. O. FENCHER and probably a radical.

EDDIE JACKSON of Orlando was never close to KILGORE. His mind runs away with him. KILGORE was told JACKSON was a ringleader of the group which organized the Association of Georgia Klans in Orlando.

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JIM EVERETT would be too careful a person to be involved in any terrorist activity.

JOHN T. THOMAS (wife CLARONEL H.), commonly known as TINY, assistant manager of the A & P Store, 533 Clayton, Orlando, is an overgrown baby who could be led into activities of a terrorist nature.

JOSEPH COX believes in the principals of the old 1872 Ku Klux Klan.

C. W. HURD has a pretty level head and would not be engaged in any rough stuff.

ALBERT PARTEN is believed to have been in the TB hospital and now dead.

R. G. PITTMAN, formerly a principal in a local high school, died recently.

WILLIAM GOODING of Apopka was a member of the old Klan and is still engaged in Klan activities.

MEL WILLS who lives near KILGORE would know a lot about Klan activities since he knows all the Klansmen in the area.

FRED REISNER, constable at Apopka, was in the old Klan and is probably still in the Klan.

J. B. JOHNSON who lives near KILGORE on Pocket Lake appeared at the scene while the interviewing Agents were talking to KILGORE near another portion of Pocket Lake and asked KILGORE for the loan of the keys to his boat. KILGORE stated he had heard a lot of accusations against JOHNSON but was not able to say whether or not he was engaged in terrorist activities.

ART and BILL JOHNSON, brothers of J. B. JOHNSON, are only slightly known to KILGORE but he believes they are reamunctious persons.

The following persons were mentioned but KILGORE stated he did not know them:

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ROBERT L. JUDAH
ERVIN FIEDLER
CLARENCE THOMPSON
ALTON DIXON, JR. and SR.

S.C. "BUCK" WILLIAMS
WILLIAM S. LEE
JOE WADE
ROY RAMSEY

Mr. KILGORE made the statement that the interviewing Agents had named 99% of those he would consider the radical element of the Klan who would be engaged in any terrorist activities in the Orlando area. He considered the group from the radical element in Winter Garden as the most rabid terrorists.

Under the old Klan it was the practice to send any recommendations through the Klokann Committee. However, the newcomers in the Klan always insisted on handling things themselves outside the official Klan meetings which was one of the reasons for the break-up of the Florida Klan.

Mr. KILGORE advised he does not know much about terrorist activities in the Orlando area since Sheriff DAVE STARR came into office after defeating JIM BLACK.

When questioned closely about the persons who would be the most logical radical element which should be investigated for current terrorist activities KILGORE named EARL BROCKLYN, EDGAR BROCKLYN, CLAUDE YATES, KEMP MASK, ALEX SCHMITT, WILLARD SMITH, J. B. JOHNSON, ART JOHNSON and BILL JOHNSON, and possibly EDWARD FISHER and LEE DAVIS, DAVIS being a person who would know about terrorist activities.

Mr. KILGORE advised he had never heard of dynamite or any high explosives being used in any terrorist activities of which Klansmen might be accused. He related that since there is no control over the results of a dynamite explosion innocent people might be injured and the Klan terrorists at least claim they always get the right man.

He stated it is the practice for the radical element in Winter Garden and Apopka to interchange personnel on terrorist incidents. If any of the Klan organizations had a Klavern in Wildwood they would interchange with that Klavern if time permitted. He believed episodes which have occurred in recent years appear to be so spontaneous in their planning the persons involved would just hurriedly get into their cars, contact a nearby group and arrange for persons from that group to perform

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the "treatment". He believes the Apopka incident was done by the Winter Garden group at the request of the Apopka group.

He considered TILMAN H. BELVIN as a man who for over twenty years was a hot-headed individual always engaged in one of the scrapes, suspected of implication in any of the the terrorist activities, according to general information. KILGORE insisted he himself was never out on a "ride" and therefore was not out with BELVIN and has no direct information about BELVIN's activities. BELVIN hung out with the two BROOKLYNS, EARL and EDGAR, for years, was one of the ringleaders in any hot terrorist activities, and was a leader in the formation of the radical Association of Georgia Klans in Orlando until about three or four years ago when his health became so poor he had to discontinue his association or activities almost entirely. KILGORE has not seen BELVIN in over a year.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRED E. GORDON and EDWIN H. DUFF II on January 17, 1952:

BASIS: Among MOORE's personal effects was a letter dated October 1, 1951 to Chief of Police ROGER WILLIS, Ormond Beach, Florida in which he was pressing for prosecution of J. E. HOLT and NEIL DAVIS for the cutting of one ROGER PASCEAL, a student at Bethune-Cookman, in Ormond Beach, Florida during August, 1951. These interviews to determine whether or not HOLT and DAVIS knew that MOORE was pressing prosecution and might have been sufficiently incensed to do him harm.

President RICHARD V. MOORE, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, recalled the incident involving PASCEAL and said that when the incident occurred MOORE was in summer school at Bethune-Cookman and after the cutting of the negro student, MOORE became quite interested in attempting to bring about prosecution of the two white men involved.

President MOORE said that a conference had been held in his office at some date unrecalled, by him, after the cutting, attended by ROGER WILLIS, HARRY MOORE and PASCEAL and that the conference was strictly on a friendly basis and it was his personal opinion that WILLIS had gone all out in an effort to bring about the prosecution of the white men. MOORE knew of no animosity existing between the victim MOORE, WILLIS and/or HOLT and DAVIS.

Dean JACK W. THOMPSON, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, recalled the incident and verified the information furnished by President MOORE as set forth above. He recalled that at some stage of the game, subsequent to the cutting, he, THOMPSON, had received a letter from victim MOORE regarding his interest in the case but that the letter had been destroyed. THOMPSON knew of no threats which HOLT or DAVIS may have made to the victim and knew of no information which would have any bearing on the death of HARRY MOORE.

NORMAN DIXON, Professor at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, recalled the incident whereby PASCEAL, a student at Bethune-Cookman had, during August, 1951, taken a carload of negroes to the Ormond Beach Tropical Gardens and Zoo for the apparent purpose of sightseeing and that as he recalled, PASCEAL had parked his car and left his friends in the car and had walked to the snack bar to ask if colored people would be allowed to look through the place.

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Apparently when PASCHAL made inquiry two or three white men were standing around the snack bar and one asked PASCHAL "What the hell are you negroes doing around here." Apparently PASCHAL attempted to explain his situation, whereby one of the white boys took a knife from his pocket and slashed at PASCHAL cutting him across the right side and rear of his neck. Thereafter the matter was reported to ROGER WILLIS, Chief of Police at Ormond Beach, Florida who is also a Constable in that district and an immediate investigation by WILLIS apparently determined that the individuals involved were HOLT and DAVIS.

Thereafter the matter was held in abeyance for a while pending further investigation by WILLIS and ultimately a conference was held in the office of States Attorney MURRAY SAMS, DeLand and present were HARRY MOORE, NORMAN DIXON, ROGER PASCHAL, the two white men allegedly involved and possibly HORACE HILL, a negro attorney from Daytona Beach.

As a result of the conference before MURRAY SAMS, it was DIXON's recollection SAMS announced there was insufficient evidence developed to warrant prosecution of HOLT and DAVIS and therefore the matter was closed. DIXON recalled that PASCHAL was hazy in his identification of the suspects and could not positively identify either man.

DIXON said it was his recollection that after this matter was terminated by the States Attorney and HORACE HILL, the negro attorney, a suit against the management of Ormond Beach Tropical Gardens, suing them for \$10,000, was brought. The suit was apparently filed in DeLand and an announcement was made in the papers concerning it but the outcome is unknown to DIXON.

DIXON said he thought ROGER WILLIS was doing all that he could in order to bring about successful prosecution of the individuals involved, however, victim HARRY MOORE intimated to DIXON that he felt WILLIS was withholding information or possibly stalling. DIXON said that MOORE was persistent in his efforts to bring about prosecution and had several talks with ROGER WILLIS, the nature and outcome of which are not known to him.

DIXON said that everyone who had anything to do with the case was conscious of the fact HARRY MOORE was pushing prosecution and he felt certain that the two white men, HOLT and DAVIS, knew who HARRY MOORE was, however, he did not from his own knowledge, believe that the two white men were sufficiently incensed at MOORE's efforts to thereafter cause him any harm.

DIXON related concerning MOORE's activities that he, DIXON,

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together with MOORE and other officials of the NAACP branches from all over the State of Florida, which included the Presidents and Executive Secretaries of the various NAACP chapters, had held a meeting at Winter Park, Florida during the latter part of July or August, 1951, which meeting was held at the Recreation Center or Woman's Hall in Winter Park. DIXON said the meeting was an open meeting and was held for the express purpose of pushing "NAACP action in the Groveland case". DIXON said that he personally attended this meeting and he heard HARRY MOORE plead for funds for the financing of the appeal in the Groveland case and recalled that MOORE had announced at the meeting that he was "under pressure" on account of his work in connection with the Lake County affair.

DIXON said that MOORE had told him that he had been to Lake County investigating the matter there with Attorney PERKINS from Orlando.

As far as the meeting was concerned, DIXON said he did not recall the names of the individuals present but that he recalled that NAACP representatives from Orlando, Tampa, Lake County, Daytona Beach, Gainesville and Sanford were present. Also present and making an appeal for funds for support of the Groveland matter was HUBY HURLEY, Regional Coordinator, Southern Region for NAACP.

DIXON said that the meeting was held in the colored section of Winter Park and as far as he could recall there was no trouble at the meeting or after the meeting, he did not recall that any police officers, either white or colored were present and had never heard that the meeting was caused by any white man. At this meeting DIXON said that MOORE plainly and strongly indicated that every ounce of energy he had was centered on the investigation of the Groveland matter and that the Groveland case was the #1 job in Florida for the NAACP in order that they "might obtain justice for everyone concerned." DIXON reiterated his statement concerning this and stated the Groveland matter was all that HARRY MOORE had in his mind.

DIXON said that MOORE was very much concerned about the fact that WILLIS McCALL after the shooting of SHEPHERD and IRVIN was allowed to remain in office and MOORE clearly and strongly indicated that the Circuit Judge and JESS HUNTER "were unqualified to prosecute the matter because they were biased."

At the meeting in Winter Park MOORE indicated he had talked with various officials in Lake County and MOORE said "I was harpered and hamstrung at every turn." DIXON said that possibly 100 or more people attended this meeting in Winter Park and that it was covered by the press. He said at this

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meeting MOORE criticized the Lake County officials who had refused to cooperate with him in his investigation of the matter. DIXON reiterated that the main theme of the Winter Park meeting was the Groveland case, that the meeting lasted four and half hours and that MOORE, and RUBY HURLEY were the principal speakers and kept hammering on the Groveland case.

In addition DIXON said that he had heard from a colored truant officer in DeLand on December 28, 1951 when he, DIXON, was there refereeing a basket ball game, that MOORE could possibly have avoided his fate on Christmas night had he listened to his daughter. DIXON questioned the truant officer, whose name he does not recall, but who can be identified, and the truant officer is alleged to have said that MOORE's daughter, and DIXON thought the daughter was EVANGELINE, however, it could not have been she because EVANGELINE did not arrive at home until after the bombing, but at any rate, the daughter, apparently ANNIE ROSALEA, is alleged to have told her father on Christmas afternoon that she had seen some white men walking around the grove near their home and that when the daughter told her father about this the father brushed her aside by saying a lot of people walk around on Christmas afternoon.

Also DIXON said he understood from this truant officer that a Mrs. CUMINGS, a colored teacher from Oak Hill, had visited the MOORES on Christmas day several hours before the bombing and that Mrs. CUMINGS had allegedly gone to the MOORE house and found no one at home but had returned later and had seen MOORE and apparently other members of his family,

Also DIXON advised that subsequent to the bombing the two daughters of MOORE had gone home with a colored school teacher from DeLand named SHELLEY DIA who lives at the corner of Waltz Avenue and Parsons Street in DeLand and he felt that possibly SHELLEY DIA may have been told some information by the daughters which might be pertinent,

DIXON further advised that subsequent to the bombing he had discussed MOORE's death with numerous colored people in Titusville and Brevard County and that the colored people there believed that some local negro was undoubtedly brought into the picture in that no white men could have known so intimately MOORE's habits and the location of his bedroom. He added that the colored people all felt that MOORE's activity in Lake County was responsible for his death.

DIXON concluded by stating that MOORE, in practically all of his speeches that he had ever heard about, was extremely critical of the KKK activity and "mobism". He said that RUBY HURLEY also made many strong

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statements concerning the Klan activity at the Winter Park meeting and that both HURLEY and MOORE were pressing for mass action on the part of NAACP to assist in the Groveland case.

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MOORE knew of no enemies which the victim may have had and had never heard of him receiving any threats. He said he had no idea who was responsible and could furnish no other information and that he had talked with the victim's wife since the bombing and that she had not given him any information.

3-1-52 NICK FORD, 326 Magnolia Street, Cocoa, Florida, and a member of the Brevard NAACP, said he had last talked to MOORE during the latter part of November after the Daytona Convention and that as far as he knew MOORE had no personal enemies but he surmised that in the victim's duties he had undoubtedly incurred the wrath of some people.

FORD said that at the Daytona Convention the Tampa group of the NAACP "was after MOORE" and that the main individual in the Tampa group, whose name was unknown to FORD, was formerly Vice President of the Florida NAACP. FORD said that the Tampa group of the NAACP had quit cooperating with the State group and were incensed at the victim because they claimed that he "was not producing for NAACP."

FORD said that he also believed that MOORE had recently been working in and around Miami although he could furnish no definite information.

FORD said that a member of the Tampa group of the NAACP who was not against MOORE was named ROUNTON and he said that "the NAACP group in Tampa got so radical that things would turn up within their own group." He said that definitely this Tampa group was out to oust the victim from his job with the NAACP.

FORD suggested that ALEX AKERLAIN, Jr., Attorney for the Groveland case be contacted for information concerning MOORE's activities.

Deputy Sheriff JAMES DUNN, Cocoa, advised that he had been informed by H. C. CRAFFS, a colored laborer in Cocoa, that he, CRAFFS, had recently heard some talk in the colored section of Cocoa to the effect that MOORE had been previously threatened while in West Palm Beach and that within the past several weeks an attempt was believed to have been made on his life by some unknown individuals while MOORE was attending Church.

H. C. CRAFFS advised that he had received the above information from a colored boy named "BROTHER" SIMMONS who is living at Cocoa, Florida. CRAFFS said that SIMMONS told him that he had heard some talk about previous attempt having been made on MOORE at Lake Worth or Lake Park and that the