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44-270

The following investigation was conducted on December 28 and 29, 1951, by Special Agents CHARLES B. SCHILDECKER and J. RICHARD BUTTS:

AT RIVIERA BEACH AND WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

JOHN BRITT, Chief of Police, Riviera Beach, Florida, advised that he had known HARRY T. MOORE quite well and was also acquainted with his wife, HARRIETT MOORE. BRITT stated that MOORE and his wife were both considered to be good people; that they had never been in any sort of trouble in Riviera Beach; and he knew of no one or no reason why anyone should want to harm either MOORE or his wife.

12-24-51 DAVE FIELDS, colored police officer, Riviera Beach Police Department, stated that he was acquainted with both HARRY T. MOORE and his wife. FIELDS stated that MOORE traveled extensively throughout the State in his capacity as Secretary of the NAACP. FIELDS stated that MOORE and his wife were both known as responsible people. He knew of no one who had any reason to harm them and he stated to the best of his knowledge they had received no threats of bodily harm.

HOWELL WATKINS, 316 Valencia Road, West Palm Beach, Florida, Superintendent of the Palm Beach County Schools, advised that HARRIETT MOORE had been teaching 4th Grade at the Riviera Beach Colored Elementary School since September of 1949. He stated that she had a good reputation; had never been in any sort of trouble, and he, Mr. WATKINS, had never heard that MOORE or his wife had been threatened with bodily harm.

HAZEL ST. CLAIR, 900 - 10th Street, West Palm Beach, Florida, advised that she is the Principal of the Washington Elementary School, which is the colored elementary school in Riviera Beach. She stated that she was well acquainted with HARRY T. MOORE and also with his wife HARRIETT who was a teacher at the Washington Elementary School. ST. CLAIR stated that she was a member of the NAACP of which HARRY T. MOORE had been Secretary, and that she had had contact with him in connection with the NAACP, as well as knowing HARRIETT MOORE due to her employment at the school. She stated that both of the MOORES were persons of high moral character;

EXHIBIT

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116

vated by his deep interest in the Groveland Case. According to BROUGHTON, MOORE visited the two Negroes at the Raiford Penitentiary after their conviction in the Groveland Case. MOORE wrote letters of protest to the Governor of Florida, as well as to top Washington officials, and went around the State to raise funds for the defense of the two youths.

BROUGHTON asserted that MOORE was not too well known in the Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville areas since the bulk of his work was done in the small towns and rural areas.

12-30-51

JAMES JOHNSON of 1420 Nebraska Avenue, stated that he is a member of the Tampa Board of Directors of the NAACP and has had contacts with HARRY T. MOORE for seven years. JOHNSON had no information on MOORE's travel or contacts since December 20, 1951. He has not seen MOORE since the NAACP Convention in Daytona Beach in November, 1951. JOHNSON heard no one make any threats on MOORE's life and never heard of any threats being made recently.

In JOHNSON's opinion there is no connection between the bombings in Miami and the bombing of MOORE's home. He felt that the bombing at Mims was an outgrowth of MOORE's vigorous actions in following the Groveland Case. According to JOHNSON it was widely known in Lake County and the surrounding counties that MOORE was following the Groveland Case very avidly.

As an afterthought, JOHNSON mentioned that about two years ago MOORE commented that he had received some threats, the nature of these threats and from whom received not being mentioned by MOORE. Further, at this time MOORE related that he paid no attention to these threats.

WILLIAM FORDHAM, attorney, local offices at 1404 1/2 Central Avenue, stated he is on the Board of Directors for the Florida State NAACP, in addition to being Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee for the State. He asserted that he had no contact with MOORE since the NAACP Convention at Daytona Beach on November 26, 1951. His last letter from MOORE was dated November 2, 1951. In MOORE's capacity as newly elected State Coordinator, his itinerary would not be known to anyone in Tampa unless he contemplated a trip to that city. According to FORDHAM, MOORE's new job was to stimulate interest in NAACP activities in the State. The only one who would

12-29-51

Reverend ADD BROOKS was interviewed at his place of employment, the Neighborhood Store, Riviera Beach. He stated that he knew MOORE intimately and had worked with him in the NAACP and also in an organization called The Progressive Voters' League which was a Negro political organization. He stated that MOORE traveled extensively throughout the State for the NAACP but was in Riviera Beach approximately two-thirds of his time. Reverend BROOKS stated that he knew of no enemies whom MOORE had; that MOORE had never mentioned any threats having been received and BROOKS knew of no reason for anyone to want to do away with MOORE or his wife.

SAMUEL FLUELLYN was interviewed at his place of employment, the Pine Ridge Sundry Store, 12th and Sapadilla Streets, West Palm Beach. FLUELLYN stated that he had been MOORE's closest friend; that he had known him since they went to school together years ago in Mims, Florida. He stated that MOORE was regarded very highly by both Whites and Colored people and he knew of no reason why anyone would want to kill MOORE or his wife. FLUELLYN stated that he went to the Sanford Hospital, where HARRIETT MOORE is now confined, on December 27, 1951, and talked to HARRIETT. He stated that HARRIETT advised that she did not know who had set off the dynamite, but that she had several possibilities in mind; however, she would not disclose this information to FLUELLYN. FLUELLYN stated that HARRIETT's attitude was that the harm had already been done; that her husband was now dead; and she could see no reason for causing anyone any more trouble for causing this affair. FLUELLYN stated that he had absolutely no idea as to who had set off the blast; that MOORE had on one or two occasions stated that he was not too popular in certain portions of the State because of his work with the NAACP, but MOORE had never told FLUELLYN of any threats which he had received or expressed himself as being in any great fear of bodily harm because of his work.

SJL:GK
MM 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOSEPH E. RILEY and STEPHEN J. LABADIE on December 30, 1951:

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA

C. BLYTHE ANDREWS, 2216 - 23rd Avenue, owner, Publisher and Editor of the "Florida Sentinel", a weekly having Florida circulation of 31,000 and who is President of the Lily White Hospital, both Tampa, Florida, advised that he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Florida Branch of the NAACP; that he has known HARRY T. MOORE and been a close friend of his for over twenty years; that he last saw HARRY T. MOORE three Saturdays ago yesterday (December 8, 1951), at which time HARRY MOORE dropped into his office at 1511 Central Avenue, Tampa, after which he and MOORE had long discussions on MOORE's activities.

ANDREWS advised MOORE's whole life has been devoted to the progress of the Negro race; that he has been a leader of Negro activities in Florida for many years, having originally organized the NAACP Branch in Florida, and was originally its President. Since such time, until November, 1951, MOORE was the Executive Secretary of the NAACP, which was the top position in the NAACP in Florida. He stated that for the past two years MOORE's whole life has been devoted to raising of funds, making speeches, etc. concerning the "Groveland Case". He was very active in raising funds for defense of innocent Negroes, but inactive in raising funds for the NAACP. Members of the NAACP discussed this undesirable situation with him, MOORE, in the past. Thereafter, at the State Convention of the NAACP in Daytona Beach, Florida, a Mr. BYRD, a lawyer in New Orleans who is the Assistant Field Director in charge of Florida for the NAACP and who was presiding at such convention, made the suggestion that MOORE was not able to do his job; that the job be abolished, as well as his salary, until the Florida Branch was out of debt and until some other arrangements could be made. As a result of the election, MOORE was given job of Coordinator, not Executive Secretary, his salary abolished and no expense account allowed. He stated all this amounted to was a "dignified way of getting rid of him". ANDREWS said Florida Branch membership of the NAACP had fallen from 9,000 to 2,000 members and that the dues, money taken in by the NAACP were not enough to support MOORE: and that he was

spending all his time collecting monies for the defense of accused Negroes.

ANDREWS states the above indicates to him that whoever killed MOORE, or whoever had MOORE killed, did not know MOORE had been disposed of as Executive Secretary of the NAACP and that whoever had MOORE killed did so believing MOORE stood for all the trouble that he had been causing in the name of the NAACP.

ANDREWS advised that in his opinion MOORE was not killed by a woman. He never knew MOORE to have anything to do with any woman other than in wife. The only woman in twenty years MOORE ever mentioned was his wife. In his opinion MOORE was not killed because of any brawl or disorderly situation in which he might have been caught because MOORE never in twenty years smoked, drank hard liquor or cursed. In his opinion, MOORE was not killed because of any difference of opinion among NEGROES because he was considered "saintly" among them; a second "GANDHI", and that no one to his knowledge in the Negro race ever held anything against MOORE. MOORE never had any debts and was known to live a frugal life.

ANDREWS re-iterated the information that he thought MOORE was killed by someone who did not know he had been disassociated with the NAACP; that the unknown person knew MOORE to be the symbol of the NAACP; and that they thought the NAACP was causing all the trouble in Florida among white and colored. He informed that in MOORE's last discussion with him on his visit to Tampa during December, 1951, MOORE spent all his time discussing the "Groveland Case", stating that he felt deep in his heart after he had conducted investigation in the "Groveland Case" and in the recent "Lake County Case", that the two Negroes were innocent; that one was killed outright; that he did not believe the judge in the case was on the plot to railroad the boys; but that Mr. HUNTER, State's Attorney, Mr. HALL, County Judge and Sheriff McCall were in a conspiracy to white-wash the case, kill the Negro boys and end the entire matter. He informed that MOORE very definitely felt the Sheriff murdered the boy and wrote a letter to Governor WARREN of Florida, insisting the Sheriff should be tried for murder. He stated MOORE wanted him to use his paper to print his, MOORE's belief, and to help with solicitations for money for trials. ANDREWS states that he told MOORE that he would be sued for libel; that MOORE should leave well enough alone and that he, ANDREWS, was

not going to print MOORE's belief or he, ANDREWS, would be sued for libel.

ANDREWS stated he believes MOORE, for the past two years, has gone around small towns in Florida and in raising funds for trial of the "Groveland Case" has been continually "throwing salt on an open sore and then rubbing it in"; that WALTER WHITE, Executive Secretary of the NAACP from New York, came down and then "threw fire on top of the sore", which all tended to make the white people in and around Tavares, Lake County and Daytona Beach angry at MOORE as the leader of the NAACP in Florida.

ANDREWS states MOORE's position with the Progressive Voters' League would not cause trouble because such a program was sponsored by the white people four or five years ago; that the Attorney General of the State endorsed and encouraged Negro votes four or five years ago, and MOORE was not too actively engaged with such, but with raising funds for legal defense and court appeals in the "Groveland Case".

He stated MOORE, during December, 1951, was trying to raise \$10,000.00 for a new trial in the "Groveland Case" and wanted support from him to raise funds by advertising and solicitations through the "Florida Sentinel". ANDREWS states he knows of no threats to MOORE's life, nor does he know of MOORE's exact activities or location since he last saw him.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents QNNIE K. WALKER and JOHN P. LENIHAN:

AT TAMPA, FLORIDA:

EARL E. BROUGHTON, State Treasurer of the NAACP and who resides at 2912 - 26th Street, stated he had had no contact with HARRY MOORE since the NAACP convention at Daytona Beach on November 26, 1951. BROUGHTON was not familiar with MOORE's itinerary and believed the only one who would know it would be EDWARD DAVIS, the State President of the NAACP. He knew of no meetings scheduled in the future; had no suspects; and knew of no threats on the life of MOORE.

He stated he had a hunch that the bombing of MOORE's home was not in any way connected with the recent bombings in Miami, Florida. He felt that MOORE's death was probably moti-

MM 44-270

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