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I. EXPLOSIVE TESTS CONDUCTED JANUARY 9,
1952, AT U. S. AIR FORCE GUIDED MISSILE
TEST CENTER, CAPE CANAVERAL, FLORIDA

On January 9, 1952, a series of experimental explosive tests were conducted to assist in drawing on-the-spot conclusions as to: (1) the type of explosive that was used in instant bombing, (2) the knowledge or skill required in the detonation of explosives and (3) the equipment necessary to effect such an explosion. These tests were arranged by Bureau Agents through Captain F. W. YANKER, U. S. Army Ordnance Officer at the U. S. Air Force Guided Missile Test Center, Cape Canaveral, Florida. The first series of tests were conducted to collect soil samples of specimens from the detonation of T.T., dynamite, and primacord. The soil in which the explosives were placed was taken from the area of the blast at the victims' house. The second series of tests were performed for the purpose of witnessing the demolition effects of dynamite and tetrytol as used under abandoned houses on the Air Force reservation. A final test was conducted to ascertain if a single flashlight battery was capable of exploding electric detonating caps.

These tests are as follows:

TEST #1.

Properties: One tub of soil samples taken from the area around the victims' home; explosive charge of two 1/2 pound blocks of T.T. detonated by #6 instantaneous electric detonators.

The explosive was set off by inserting the detonator into the explosive and attaching its 12' wire to a 12-gauge electric power line 250' in length and this power line was attached to an Everready battery which carried 45 volts, 2 amps. The explosive charge was laid right on top of the mound of soil samples. The mound was 2 1/2' in diameter, 8" high.

Results: A yellow flash surrounded by black and white smoke which quickly dissipated into the air. The crater was 3' in diameter and 4" deep from the top of the mound. A considerable amount of grayish white material was in the immediate crater. It was determined that 2 1/2" of the detonator wire was destroyed or disintegrated

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES P. SHANNON and ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ on January 6, 1952.

BASIS: HAZEL SHELTON was interviewed as the result of his brother ROY SHELTON stating that HAZEL could give us some information about MOORE as he has known him for quite a number of years.

HAZEL SHELTON lives in the Negro quarters in Mims, Florida and advised that on the night of the explosion he was on his way home after having gone to the store. He said he did not know exactly what time it was that the blast occurred, however he felt a terrific shock and he wondered just what had happened. Upon arriving home his niece called him and told him that Professor MOORE's home had been bombed. SHELTON advised that he thought that his niece might have exaggerated a little, however other people in the neighborhood began talking about it so he called ARNOLD STEMS and was advised that MOORE's home had been bombed and that MOORE and his wife were taken to the Sanford Hospital and were in pretty bad shape. SHELTON then walked down to the MOORE residence and estimated that he arrived there about 3:00 AM and upon his arrival he saw JOE ALLEN, State Attorney HUBERT GRIGGS and Sheriff WILLIAMS on the scene. SHELTON said that he looked into the bedroom in which the victim's were sleeping and he observed the crater left by the explosion. He immediately surmised that it was not dynamite used because the amount of damage to the house was not balanced with the hole in the ground. SHELTON qualified himself by saying that he had used dynamite in clearing land blasting stumps for many years and that it was his experience that dynamite blew against resistance and in this case it would be the ground. He stated that an awful lot of dynamite would be required to do that much damage to the house and a comparable hole in the ground would be left by the explosion. He said he could see no fragments of wrapping paper nor could he smell the usual odor left by dynamite. He advised it might have been TNT but that he did not know what the reaction of TNT was whether it left an odor or whether it blasted against pressure.

SHELTON advised that he has known HARRY T. MOORE for 20 some odd years and that he knew him to be the Secretary for the NAACP but he understood that MOORE quit the organization a week before he was killed. He also stated that he knew MOORE was Secretary to the Progressive Voters League. SHELTON advised that MOORE did not have any money and as far as he could learn he did not know where MOORE's income came from. He went on

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to say that HARRY T. MOORE got along with everyone in the community and that he was respected by the Negroes as well as the whites. He was a man who kept his troubles to himself and to SHELTON's knowledge seldom mentioned his troubles to his wife. SHELTON advised that he had talked with a few of the Negroes in the Community and a lot of them feel that MOORE's activity in the Groveland case might have had something to do with his death.

SHELTON stated that he had talked to a boy named ARTHUR MCKENZIE at a Negro Juke Joint and that MCKENZIE was supposed to have seen a couple of automobiles parked in the grove in front of HARRY T. MOORE's house prior to the explosion on Christmas night. SHELTON definitely asked MCKENZIE if he saw such a thing and ARTHUR MCKENZIE told him that he was not going to say that he did see the automobiles in the grove and he was not going to say that he did not. SHELTON went on to say that ARTHUR MCKENZIE was with his uncle one ADEL MCKENZIE and a girl named LISA in an automobile that night. That is as much as he could learn from ARTHUR MCKENZIE.

SHELTON advised that he works in the groves around Lins and he is in contact with quite a few of the people in the Negro quarters day in and day out and it is his opinion that the people are scared to death. Some of them tell him that they are afraid to go to sleep at night. He further stated that some of them would be afraid to tell the truth if they knew it for fear of some sort of reprisal, however, SHELTON advised the interviewing Agents that he held no fear of talking to the FBI and that he would attempt to find out all he can from his people and promised that if he discovered anything of value he would get in touch with the Agents and let them know.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents ROBERT E. SUNKEL and ROBERT T. NLSCHWITZ at Mims and Titusville, Florida, on February 20, 1952.

BASIS: Verify information previously developed to the effect ARTHUR MCKENZIE, ADEL MCKENZIE and OLEATHA ADAMS, nee Thomas, formerly McKenzie, on December 25, 1951, observed the county patrolman's car parked close to MOORE's house sometime after 8:00 P.M.

Mrs. MARIE THOMAS, mother of OLEATHA ADAMS, stated she, ADEL, ARTHUR and OLEATHA had gone to Daytona Beach, Florida, during the afternoon of December 25, 1951, in ARTHUR's car. They returned to Mims at about 8:00 P.M. at which time they dropped her off at her home in the colored quarters of Mims. Immediately thereafter the remaining three drove to Titusville so OLEATHA could make a long distance call to her present commonlaw husband, one --- ADAMS, in Slaton, Texas. Mrs. THOMAS stated her daughter was visiting in Mims over the holidays and returned to Slaton just after the first of the year. She stated she could not recall any of them saying anything about having seen the county patrolman's car on their trip to or from Titusville. Mrs. THOMAS furnished the information that her daughter OLEATHA is at the present time in Slaton, Texas, at P.O. Box 3. She stated she is living with her commonlaw husband, ADAMS.

← HAZEL SHELTON on reinterview stated he had heard that OLEATHA, ARTHUR and ADEL had made statements both before and after the bombing that they had seen the county patrolman's car parked in one of the lanes leading to victim MOORE's house on the night of the bombing as they were returning from Titusville along the old Dixie Highway. According to SHELTON, OLEATHA had become so frightened at what she had seen in the light of subsequent events she left town, returning to Texas. In this connection it will be noted that information has been reported previously to the effect that ADEL MCKENZIE stated he was in Daytona Beach the night of the bombing and that he was nowhere near MOORE's house and that he consequently had not seen any automobiles in the vicinity of MOORE's house.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on March 21, 1952, at Sebring, Florida.

BASIS: LUTHER COLEMAN interviewed inasmuch as he was the victim of an attempted abduction and ride by the Klan.

LUTHER COLEMAN who presently resides at 300 Lemon Street and is employed as a citrus worker for W. G. ROCKE, Winter Haven, Florida, his foreman being ARTHUR OWENS, furnished the following information.

He came to Oakland, Florida, September 8, 1936, and for a time worked for PETE TUCKER, presently Justice of the Peace at Winter Garden, until about 1948 when he took a job as janitor at the elementary school in Winter Garden. He believed his work as janitor was satisfactory because he got periodic raises.

He received his beating on February 6, 1951, and left Winter Garden March 31, 1951.

He related that he started to work with EDDIE WADE, janitor of the Lakeview High School in Winter Garden and doing janitor work at the First National Bank sometime prior to Christmas, 1950.

On February 6, 1951, at about 7:00 P.M., just before dark, he had swept the second floor of the bank and emptied the waste baskets into the trash cans outside the bank. He started sweeping the sidewalk at the side of the bank just in front of the side entrance of the bank. He noticed two cars drove up and parked across the street facing north on Boyd Street. As he looked across the street he noticed two very stout white men walking across the street in his direction as though to go into the barber shop nearby. First one of these men walked past him and after passing grabbed his left arm. Then the other grabbed his right arm as he passed. One struck him on the side of the head with something like a wooden club. The first man told him to get into the car and keep his mouth shut and to lie on the floor of the car. He was struck again with the club and began bleeding

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by this explosion. In the crater were found the metal cap of one of the TNT containers, a 1 1/2" square piece of the cardboard wrapping which still contained the coloring and printing unchanged by the blast, and a 2" piece of charred wrapping.

TEST #2.

Properties: One tub of soil taken from the area around the victims' home. Explosive was two 1/2 pound sticks of duPont 50% dynamite which were taped together by friction tape, laid flat upon the soil which was 3" in diameter and 4" high. The dynamite was detonated by a #8 instantaneous electric detonator and detonated in the same manner and with the same equipment as in Test #1.

Results: A yellow flash surrounded by white smoke. The smoke appeared to linger in the immediate area longer than in Test #1. The crater was 2 1/2" in diameter and approximately 6" deep from the top of the mound. A grayish white material was found in the center of the crater and found a greater depth within the crater than in Test #1. Immediately following the blast a definite odor could be discerned approximately 30 yards from the blast area. There was a slight south wind blowing and the observers approached the blast area from the east. This odor dissipated rapidly and could thereafter only be discerned by holding the soil close to the nose. It was determined that 2" of the detonator wire was destroyed or disintegrated by this explosion. No wrapping paper or detonating cap particles were found in the blast area.

TEST #3.

Properties: One tub of soil taken from the area around victims' home, 3" in diameter and 6" high. Explosive was 10' of prim cord coiled in a 6" circle. The filler of the prim cord is the explosive PETN. This cord was attached with friction tape and a #8 instantaneous electric detonator used to explode it with the same equipment and in the same manner as Test #2.

Results: A sharp blast occurred with a bright yellow flash surrounded by gray smoke which dissipated in the air quickly. The crater was 2" in diameter and 6" deep from the top of the mound. A pronounced odor of burnt powder could be discerned in the immediate

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crater area. It was determined that 2" of the detonator wire was destroyed or disintegrated by this explosion. There were no fragments of the explosive or detonator found in the blast area.

TEST #4

Properties: One Mark Two block of Tetryl was used. This explosive is 1' long and 2" square and weighs three pounds. It is a standard U. S. Army Engineers demolition charge. The explosive was placed under a frame building similar to the construction and form of the home of HARRY T. MOORE, but not as well constructed. The explosive was placed 15" from the floor on the ground and placed under the house 1 1/2' from the north wall and 6' from the east wall, there being a porch extending along the east side of the house to simulate conditions at the MOORE home.

Results: No flash was visible, heavy black smoke surrounded the immediate blast area and dissipated quickly. The crater was 4" in diameter and from 15-16" deep from the surface of the ground. A charred piece of the heavily waxed paper wrapping of the explosive charge, approximately 3" x 1 1/2" was recovered from the blast area. The north wall of the building was blown away from the foundations, the porch flooring was lifted loose and scattered; what appeared to be scorch marks were prevalent on the cross timbers and a light grayish material was found in the immediate blast crater. The ceiling above the explosion was destroyed in an 6' circle. The rest of the ceiling was shattered and hanging loose. The west side of the house and the lower siding blown loose near the base. The southwest corner was not damaged except for one piece of siding being blown out. The south side of the house was intact with no noticeable damage. The detonator wire was blown approximately 10' northeast of the house and was entangled in the debris, being wrapped around several long boards.

It should be noted that this house is on pilings as the MOORE home and has an 18" air space between the ground and the floor.

TEST #5

Properties: Another frame house was used, this house being set on concrete pilings approximately 18" above the ground and similar in shape and construction to the MOORE home except that it was

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of weaker construction. Explosive was ten 1/2 pound sticks of duPont 50, dynamite taped together by friction tape. The detonator used was the #8 instantaneous electric detonator. This charge was placed 2' from the south side and 4' from the east side of the building and under the house. An empty 50 gallon drum was placed in the room immediately over the explosive charge to ascertain what the effects of the blast would be upon it. The floor of this house was of pine and the walls of cypress siding, all in good condition.

Results: A vertical blast occurred surrounded by heavy black smoke which dissipated quickly and no odor was discerned in the immediate blast area unless the soil from the crater was held close to the nose. The south wall, intact, was blown away from the east wall and the roof. The east wall was shattered in the immediate room under which the charge was set off. There was no damage to the north wall and the west wall was intact except for the siding being blown loose near the eaves. The flooring of the room under which the charge was placed was splintered. The ceiling was completely shattered and portions of it were blown through the roof and some back into the attic from the other rooms. The back porch which was adjacent to the east wall was loosened and scattered similar to the porch of MOORE's residence. The immediate crater formed was 1' in diameter, 7" deep, this immediate crater being surrounded by a tapering crater approximately 4' in diameter. A grayish white material was found in the immediate crater to a depth of 1 1/2'. The detonating wire was found entangled in the debris, being wrapped around the 4 x 3" sill which was blown from beneath the house. No other evidence of the explosive charge could be found in the crater or in debris under the house.

TEST No.

The following tests were conducted to ascertain if a single flashlight battery would detonate a #8 instantaneous electric detonator.

The following equipment was used:

One flashlight battery, Navy type DA-30 of 1 1/2 volts which has a maximum no load ground of from 7 1/2 to 8 amperes, 250' of 12 gauge wire. The wires of the #8 detonator were attached to one end of this 12 gauge cable and the two wires at the other end of the cable were touched to the flashlight battery. Three separate tests were conducted and in each test the detonators were exploded by the electric current of the single flashlight battery.

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Captain FREDERICK YANKER advised that twelve 1/2 pound sticks of 40% dynamite or eight 1/2 sticks of 60% dynamite would be equivalent to the ten sticks of 50% dynamite used in Test #5. After viewing the photographs of the home of victim HARRY T. MOORE illustrating the damage done to that home by the unknown explosive, Captain YANKER concluded that the results of Test #4 (where the three-pound block of tetrytol was used) approximated the damage done to the MOORE home. He advised that pound for pound the tetrytol could produce the same effects as the same amount of dynamite. He stated that because of the varied characteristics of explosives used in demolition, it would be practically impossible to determine just what explosive was used in any given test unless portions of the wrappers or containers could be found. He gave his opinion that the grayish white material found in the craters of all the test explosions were rarely pulverized sand and said that most high order explosives such as dynamite, TNT and tetrytol were less likely to cause any fire after their detonations and that low order explosives were the type that left considerable burn and scorch marks.

He advised the amount of dynamite used in Test #5 was probably a little more explosive than that used under the victim's house stating it was a pretty heavy charge. Captain YANKER'S experience with explosives was generally limited to experiments using explosives against concrete and steel rather than wooden buildings.

In regard to the use of a "shaped charge", Captain YANKER stated it was his opinion that the subject could have innovated a shaped charge by crudely taping sticks of explosives in a cone shape but a military shaped charge would have had a more penetrating effect on the victim's house rather than a shattering effect such as was exhibited in the photographs of MOORE'S residence. He stated a bundle of dynamite sticks tightly taped together would confine the path of the blast more so than a loose stack of dynamite or explosive sticks.

In forming a shaped charge it would be possible to use blocks of an explosive of different size to shape a cone with the force of the explosion directed toward the base of the cone.

It should be noted that the three pound explosive tetrytol is slightly less powerful than the similar weight of TNT, according to Captain YANKER.

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On January 10, 1952, Second Lieutenant ROBERT W. McRAE, Third Army, Assistant Staff Explosive Ordnance Disposal Office, Fort McPherson, Georgia, viewed the results of the damage to the home of HARRY T. MOORE at M.L.S., Florida, and then viewed the results of the above described experimental explosions conducted at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Lieutenant McRAE stated that the charge used under HARRY T. MOORE's residence was not a regular military shaped charge by reason of the fact there was too much blast damage. He stated that the characteristics were not anything like the damage that accompanies the detonation of a shaped charge. He stated if such were used the victims would have been mutilated by the blast and the damage through the floor, the bed and the roof would be similar to that resulting from a large projectile penetrating the house and destroying or passing through everything in its path; that a shaped charge blast is extremely confined in its path.

In comparing the test blasts with that at the victims' home he said that Test Blast #4, in his opinion (in which three pounds of tetrytol was used) was very similar. He stated Test Explosion #5 was heavier and more shattering. He advised the detonating materials and explosive container particles are quite often found in or about the explosion crater but that he has experienced times when nothing could be found following an explosion.

Lieutenant McRAE said definite conclusions are difficult to arrive at because explosives react differently on different occasions and that explosive characteristics would also vary although detonated in the same type of soil. He stated he could not say just what explosive was used at the MOORE home in the absence of physical evidence. The blast, according to McRAE, could have been the result of many known explosives which dissipate themselves.

He volunteered the statement that dynamite would leave a definite odor which, if inhaled for any length of time, would cause a severe headache. He stated if he correctly understood the weather conditions on the night of the bombing of MOORE's house, that a definite odor would have remained. He said a damp and foggy night would tend to hold the odor of dynamite in the immediate blast area.

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Lieutenant McRAE stated three explosives came to his mind in considering the nature of the explosive used on MOORE's home: TNT, dynamite and the plastic explosives. He arrived at this conclusion by virtue of the fact they are the easiest explosives obtainable. He stated large military bases usually have a supply of TNT, tetrytol and the plastic explosives for demolition work. All other explosives used by the military are not used in demolition but used for shells and other military munitions and are not readily available at the ordinary military stations.

Both Captain YANTER and Lieutenant McRAE concluded that a person could insert a detonator of the electric or safety fuse type into an explosive charge and wind a length or two of the fuse around the charge and after the charge was detonated the ensuing explosion would disintegrate any evidence of what type fuse was used.

Both officers concurred that it is very possible that dynamite was used in instant explosion because it is most accessible of explosives and the results of the experiments indicate that dynamite very likely could have been used.

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AT OCALA, FLORIDA

ED D. DAVIS, 601 West Broadway, State President, NAACP, advised MOORE had not been in Ocala during the past six months to his knowledge and had not attended an NAACP meeting in Ocala during the past two years. He stated MOORE was removed from the office he held at the state convention because the membership was not going up as it should so they could not pay him his back salary. DAVIS further stated there were no threats or outspoken action against MOORE at the state convention and MOORE accepted, without compensation, the position of state coordinator. He added that no one else was considered for the job and it was only because of lack of funds that he was removed until they could pay him some \$2,500.00 in back pay, at which time they intended to decide what to then do with the position of Executive Secretary.

With reference to MOORE's activities of late, DAVIS stated MOORE went to a convention at Palm Beach with WALTER WHITE following the state convention and to his knowledge he had then returned to Mims, Florida where he had remained until his death. DAVIS stated ANNIE MOORE, victim's daughter, who teaches school in Ocala, had advised him she thought the death of her father was the work of colored people because of the intimate knowledge that was had by the perpetrators of the MOORE home. DAVIS stated it was the belief of many colored people that one of their own race killed MOORE; however he did not know what it was based on except the belief of ANNIE MOORE that the killer knew too much about the MOORE house and where the victim was sleeping in the house.

DAVIS stated R. H. JOHNSON of Orlando had called him on Wednesday, December 26, 1951 and advised him he knew the identity of a pecking house man in Mims who had threatened MOORE and JOHNSON made an appointment to meet DAVIS in Mims, but DAVIS wired he could not come. DAVIS added he had knowledge of the trouble in Orlando between JOHNSON and ELLIS and that "ELLIS and JOHNSON had been at it at the state convention". DAVIS stated JOHNSON was made a member of the state Executive Committee over ELLIS' protest and ELLIS demanded JOHNSON be kicked out of the NAACP. DAVIS stated he advised ELLIS he was out of order and to present any complaint he had in writing to the Executive Committee for appropriate action. DAVIS further stated JOHNSON was MOORE's closed "henchman", and they had been very close friends for many years. According to DAVIS, JOHNSON had advised MOORE that ELLIS was a Communist and had misappropriated NAACP funds. According to DAVIS, MOORE took no part at the convention in the argument between ELLIS and JOHNSON.

It was noted DAVIS had a copy of a recent letter from MOORE to JESS HUNTER, States Attorney at Tavares, Florida, wherein MOORE made reference to HUNTER's letter of 11-27-51 asking for a copy of the resolution drawn up at the state convention concerning the Groveland case. MOORE advised HUNTER in the letter he was asking DAVIS to make the same available to him. DAVIS further advised MOORE is the Executive Secretary of the Progressive Voters League of Florida, Inc., of which F. A. Dunn, Box 1227, Station A, St. Petersburg, Florida was President.

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from his head. He was led across the street toward the waiting car without much resistance on his part as he was a little dazed. The rear door of the car was open and one of the men said for him to get in. He put one foot into the car. The man holding his left arm let go to open the front door. At that time he braced himself against the car, pushed back and wrenched his right arm free from the other man. He started to run south on Boyd Street toward the police booth, shouting for the Chief of Police, Mr. MANN. After he had run about six or eight steps and was on a line with the rear bumper of the second car which was parked immediately behind the first car, he heard one of the men say to shoot him. There was a shot and he tripped and fell to the street. He believed the shot came from a pistol and not a shotgun but admitted he did not see any firearms. He was of the belief someone had thrown a stick at his legs, causing him to fall; however, observation of the scar on his right leg indicates he was undoubtedly creased by a bullet causing him to fall. He had his trousers rolled up at the time.

After he had fallen to the street the two men and possibly more came over to him and struck him from the top of his head to his shoulders as they grabbed for his arms to pull him into the car. In a few moments he heard the cars leaving, going north on Boyd Street in the direction of Plant Street. During this time he was unable to see because of the swollen condition of his eyes and the blood in his eyes. He crawled over to the sidewalk near the barber shop and Dr. PHILLIPS' office. He heard WILLIE WELCH, the night policeman, now deceased, approach him and the first thing WELCH said was for him to get off the sidewalk and not get blood on the sidewalk. A ten or twelve year old boy whose identity is unknown to COLEMAN told WELCH it was LUTHER to which WELCH said, "Is that LUTHER? Why, what happened to you?" LUTHER told him some men had grabbed him and started to beat him. He stated he wanted to get away from there. EDDIE WADE came and COLEMAN asked him to get some water to bathe his eyes and face. As he was bathing his face a man wearing a white linen suit resembling JERRY SICKLE who has a real estate office in Winter Garden offered to take him to the hospital to see a doctor. COLEMAN stated he saw Dr. PHILLIPS standing nearby and brought this fact to the man's attention. He was then taken into Dr. PHILLIPS' office where he received 16 stitches in various places on his head.

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Chief of Police MAYNARD MANN asked COLEMAN if there was any reason for the beating. He told the chief he did not know why he was beaten and had never had an argument with anyone. After he told the chief there was a shot fired, the chief asked WILLIE WELCH where he was and WELCH stated he had been watching the warehouse. WELCH denied hearing a shot. According to LUTHER COLEMAN, his fellow janitor, EDDIE WADE, never indicated he could recognize any of the men engaged in this beating. He said he was caught unexpectedly by the two white men and received the first blows from a club before he was able to pay any attention to them. He described the first man who approached him as a white man between 35 and 40 years of age, about 5'8", weighing over 200 pounds, very stout with a full face, wearing an old floppy light grey fedora hat, brown windbreaker type hunting jacket and yellow work trousers. The second man had the same general physical description and both appeared to be outdoor, grove men, weather-beaten in complexion. The second man carried a long stick or bat which looked like a night stick. He wore a blue denim jacket of the type worn by railroad and grove men and yellow work trousers and fedora hat.

As he was being led across the street to the waiting cars he recalled seeing two men standing on the sidewalk on the other side of the cars. He was only able to describe one of these men who was under 40, about 6', 160 pounds, thin build, wearing a blue denim overalls suit. After carefully examining the available photographs of Klansmen from the Orlando area LUTHER COLEMAN selected the full length photograph of ALFONSO F. SCHMITT stating he was quite sure this individual was one of the two men standing on the sidewalk who was wearing the blue denim overalls but he did not believe the man looked as old as SCHMITT. He selected the side view full length photograph of TILLMAN H. BELVIN as being of the general build of the first two men who accosted him. However, neither was identical with BELVIN and not dressed as he.

LUTHER COLEMAN was unable to furnish an adequate description of either of the two cars involved in this incident. He believed generally that the first car into which the men were trying to force him was a four door cream-colored car similar to a Chevrolet. The second car which was black was not very old. However, he could not furnish any other descriptive data regarding this car.

During the interview COLEMAN related that while he was working as a janitor for the elementary school in Winter Garden there had been a number of break-ins in the school. He decided to carry a pistol one day

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in January, 1951. His son, NATHANIEL SHARP, who uses his grandmother's surname, had a gun which was brought back from overseas after having been won in a dice game. He obtained this gun and took it with him to the school. The gun was a .38 caliber Colt blue steel Commander pistol with a 4½ or 5" barrel. After lighting the heater in one of the classrooms he laid the pistol on Mrs. CAMPBELL's desk and went elsewhere to light other heaters, forgetting the gun. Later he inquired about the gun but Mrs. CAMPBELL stated she had turned it over to Mrs. BROCK, the principal, who in turn gave it to Chief of Police MAYNARD MANN. After learning from MANN that he might have difficulty regaining possession of the gun COLEMAN decided to forget it.

Concerning the allegation that he had been warned by some white men to stay out of Winter Garden, LUTHER COLEMAN related that on the occasion of his latest visit to Oakland and Winter Garden about January 12, 1952, he happened to be sleeping when two white men called to speak with him. They left without seeing him and he does not know why they wanted to talk to him.

BOOT ZACHARIUS who lives in the house adjoining the home of KATIE COLEMAN, wife of LUTHER COLEMAN, told him these two white men had called to see him. COLEMAN told ZACHARIUS he should have awakened him so he could speak to them as he had nothing to fear and could see no reason why he should not speak to them.

COLEMAN was questioned about MELVIN WOMACK who was killed near Winter Garden. He admitted he knew WOMACK whose girl friend, DORA MAE MOSEY, was the sister of COLEMAN's wife, KATIE. He knew DORA MAE was in Troy, New York, and might be with Mrs. LEROY (DOROTHY) ROBINSON.

LUTHER COLEMAN is described as follows:

Race	negro
Birth date	September 6, 1905
Birthplace	Gainesville, Florida
Height	5'8"
Weight	145
Hair	black, slightly greying
Eyes	brown

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Scars and marks

jagged 2" scar left rear portion
of neck;
2 gold crowns upper front teeth;
1½" crease scar on bottom of calf
of right leg

GRISBY was unable to furnish the names of any of MOORE's close friends and had no personal opinion concerning the bombing and knew of no minister or other persons who may have attended Mrs. MOORE before she died.

1-19-52 [ROBERT ALLEN, Principal, Lincoln Park Annex School, Fort Pierce, Florida, advised he has known HARRY T. MOORE about six years and attended his funeral at Mims. He stated that MOORE was in Fort Pierce about three weeks prior to the bombing and addressed a Veterans meeting. ALLEN said that in a private conversation prior to the meeting he, ALLEN, questioned MOORE about the attitude of the people regarding his investigation of the Lake County shooting. MOORE replied, according to ALLEN, that he had received possibly three threats and had them with him. ALLEN interpreted this to mean that MOORE had something in writing in either his brief case or his car. ALLEN stated MOORE said, "I've had at least three; in fact I've got them in the car." ALLEN also recalled that he thought MOORE said one of the threats was from an official. At this point in the conversation, ALLEN said, an interruption occurred and the topic was pursued no further. He stated that he knew of nobody else MOORE might have talked to about any threats and that he knew of nothing else that would have a bearing on this investigation. He furnished the name of JAMES YOUNG, DDS, Fort Pierce, Florida who might have talked to MOORE at the Veterans meeting.

ALLEN stated that MOORE enjoyed a good reputation among the negroes and that he knew of nobody who was MOORE's enemy. He added that he only knew Mrs. MOORE slightly and did not know any of her friends or enemies.

JAMES YOUNG, DDS, 403 North 13th Street, Fort Pierce, advised he knew HARRY T. MOORE about three years and attended his funeral at Mims, Florida in a black 1948 four-door Chrysler sedan, 1951 Florida license 24 W 534. He stated he met MOORE at a NAACP meeting in 1949 when he was requested to enter dental practice at Fort Pierce, Florida. He stated he was a member of the NAACP but has allowed his membership to lapse in the past year. YOUNG added that he met MOORE generally at meetings and did not consider himself to be a close friend of MOORE or Mrs. MOORE. He stated that he last talked with MOORE at a Veterans meeting in Fort Pierce about three weeks prior to the bombing.

YOUNG appraised MOORE as being well regarded generally by negroes in and out of the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League of Florida. However, he added MOORE possessed a driving personality of a type that could make people dislike him although he does not know of anyone who was MOORE'S enemy or who disliked him.

YOUNG advised the colored woman in Wabasso, Florida was reported to be the sister of a negro man named JACKSON, a fruit grove worker, may have some information concerning the correspondence in MOORE'S brief case.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents FRANK F. MEECH and JAMES P. SHANNON on January 23, 1952, at Orlando, Florida.

BASIS: ROY CARLOS RAMSEY interviewed inasmuch as he was reported to be one of the Klan renegades.

ROY CARLOS RAMSEY, Box 822, Apopka, Florida, who resides on Lake Mendelin on the outskirts of Apopka and is engaged in the construction business in the Orlando area with his father, HUGH L. RAMSEY, was interviewed at the Orlando Resident Agency where he voluntarily appeared.

At the beginning of the interview RAMSEY assumed a belligerent attitude, stating he would not allow his fingerprints or photograph to be taken, standing on his constitutional rights.

RAMSEY, in his belligerent attitude, immediately professed innocence of any crime and stated he could not see any reason why he should discuss any matters with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was told by the Agents that they desired to talk with him about Klan activities inasmuch as they had information that he at least had at one time been a member of the Klan in the Apopka area. The Agents tried to reason with him that they merely desired his cooperation in the conduct of an official investigation. He steadfastly maintained an attitude that he was a citizen of the United States and so saw no reason why he should cooperate with the FBI unless they could tell him he had committed a crime.

At this point he was advised that he appeared at the Resident Agency of his own volition and that if he did not desire to discuss his activities with the Agents he was free to leave. He insisted he desired to furnish any information about himself but flatly refused to discuss any other person he might know. He advised that, even if he knew a person was a Klansman, he would not tell the Agents.

RAMSEY did admit he joined the Association of Georgia Klans at Apopka three or four years ago but refused to say which unit or Klan, stating there was only one in Orange County at the time and he thought there was only one group and if he identified the group it might tend to

incriminate him. He alleged he attended only a few meetings of the Klan, which meetings were conducted part of the time in the woods. He further alleged it has been quite a long time since he attended a meeting of the Klan. When questioned concerning instant case, his knowledge of HARRY T. MOORE and Mims, Florida, RAMSEY claimed he had not been in Mims within the past year, that he did go fishing during the past summer at New Smyrna Beach, Florida (approximately 20 miles north of Mims) but took the road from Apopka direct to the coast at New Smyrna Beach without passing near Mims. He stated he has not been in Titusville, Florida, since before World War II. He further stated he saw the name HARRY MOORE quite a few times in the newspaper in connection with the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prior to MOORE's death. He never saw any floor plans or diagrams of the MOORE home at any time, nor did he ever know that such floor plans or diagrams existed.

When questioned concerning the use of explosives, RAMSEY related that in connection with his construction business he used dynamite in sinking irrigation pipe in Merritt Park on the Isle of Sicily within the past year. At one time he helped CURLY BELVIN clear a few stumps off his property about 1 1/2 years ago. This was for only one day, on a Sunday, that he dynamited five or six stumps on BELVIN's property using approximately two to four sticks on each stump, depending on the size. He claimed the dynamite was already at BELVIN's place, ready for use at the time he arrived and he has no information concerning the source of the dynamite. He further insisted that at no time has he engaged in any terrorist activities and that he has no knowledge concerning the use of dynamite in any unlawful manner.

It is interesting to note that of the many persons interviewed in and around the Apopka area who have been identified as now being or in the past having been members of the Klan, ROY RAMSEY is the only one who admitted knowing who HARRY MOORE was or having read about him in the newspaper prior to the publicity following the Christmas Day bombing of MOORE's residence.

At this point the interview was terminated due to RAMSEY's attitude in refusing to discuss any Klan activities and continually attempting to bicker with the Agents over questions asked. At this point he again refused to have his photograph taken, even though it was clearly explained the photograph would not be publicized and would be

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used by the Bureau in its official investigation of this matter and for elimination purposes.

Approximately ten minutes after RAMSEY departed from the Resident Agency he returned, stating he had discussed the matter with his wife who was outside the building and had reconsidered the matter, that he now desired to furnish the Agents his photograph. Accordingly, three photographs in various poses were taken, although he continued to refuse to allow his fingerprints to be taken.

The following is a description of ROY CARLOS RAMSEY as obtained from interrogation and observation:

Race	white
Birth date	October 19, 1913
Birthplace	Canden, Ohio
Race	white
Sex	male
Height	5'11"
Weight	185
Eyes	blue
Hair	light brown, wavy; wears mustache
Father	HUGH L. RAMSEY, Lake Mendelin
Mother	PEARL HEAVENRIDGE, same address
Sister	Mrs. RILEY (LUCILLE) CASS, Spring Lake Road, Apopka
Wife	MILDRED L. McCURRY, married at Valdosta, Georgia, December 25, 1947
Children	NOVA LEE, age 3 years SUSAN MARIE, age 8 months
NSN	5562451
Navy record	September, 1942 to December 7, 1945
Arrest record	claims none
Address	Box 822, Apopka, Florida, Lake Mendelin (resident of Orlando area since 1935)
Prior residence	Middletown, Ohio