

Jackson, Mississippi
November 18, 1974

NOV 18 1974

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP (SDG)

The Silver Dollar Group (SDG) was formed in 1964 as a small secret inner group of dedicated Ku Klux Klan members in Louisiana and Mississippi, whose objective was total segregation of the races by whatever force was necessary. As of November, 1974, this group was inactive in Mississippi and Louisiana.

B9

10
Lal

MAILED 4
DEC 11 1974
FBI

157-4717-

NOT RECORDED
18 NOV 25 1974

APPROVED Date DEC 11 1974

PLS/193 04
DEC 13 1974
MAIL ROOM

FRANK
Degan

Handwritten scribble

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP (SDG)

Handwritten initials and number
10-

The Silver Dollar Group (SDG) was formed in 1964 as a secret inner group of dedicated Ku Klux Klan members in Louisiana and Mississippi, whose objective was total segregation of the races by whatever force was necessary. As of April 16, 1973, this group was inactive in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Satisfactory
5/4/73
FAT

Sketch is not of field-wide interest
FAT / 5/4/73

157 - 4717 -

NOT RECORDED

22 APR 27 1973

Handwritten signature
FIVE

APPROVED
Date 5/9/73

54 MAY 16 1973

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP (SDG)

R
The Silver Dollar Group (SDG) was formed in 1964 as a secret inner group of dedicated Ku Klux Klan members in Louisiana and Mississippi, whose objective was total segregation of the races by whatsoever force was necessary.

A source advised on April 19, 1971, that the SDG, whose members were previously centered around Natchez, Mississippi, and Jackson, Mississippi, as well as in Louisiana, is no longer active although some of the former members continue to maintain membership in various Ku Klux Klan organizations.

Source is [redacted] (PROB) who was contacted on 5/2/71. Jackson file is [redacted].

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

not of field-wide interest

157-4717-

~~NOT RECORDED~~

10 MAY 14 1971

MAILED 3
JUN 14 1971
FBI

APPROVED JUN 15 1971
Date

Mail Room 55 JUN 23 1971 F397

INT. SEC.
[Signature]

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP (SDG)

LvF 10

The Silver Dollar Group (SDG), was formed in 1964 as a secret inner group of dedicated Ku Klux Klan members in Louisiana and Mississippi, whose objective was total segregation of the races by whatever force was necessary.

Not field wide interest

157-4717-

MAIL ROOM *AMP*

NOT RECORDED
APR 12 1971

574 APPROVED APR 19 1971
51 APR 20 1971 *[Signature]*

INT. SEC.
[Signature]

APPENDIX

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP (SDG)

9-1
10-1

① A source advised on August 15, 1967, that the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) was formed in 1964 by a secret group of Ku Klux Klan members from Louisiana and Mississippi in order to further the secret activities of the Klan.

A second source advised on May 13, 1970, that the SDG continues to exist in the Natchez, Mississippi, area with a few members scattered through Louisiana and Mississippi. About a dozen members continue to maintain active membership but all meetings are informal. Membership in the SDG is by invitation only, issued to selected Ku Klux Klan members who are given silver dollars by the group organizer, Raleigh Jackson Glover, after they are accepted into the organization. The goal of the SDG continues to be maintaining total segregation of the races, by force where necessary.

NOT for SAC
APPROVED _____ AUG 7 1970

MAIL ROOM

157-4717-
NOT RECORDED

14 MAY 22 1970

APPENDIX

79
55 AUG 14 1970 AM-FBI
MAILED 22
AUG 7 1970

Rec. INTL SEC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office JACKSON	Office of Origin JACKSON	Date 9/12/69	Investigative Period 8/6/68 - 9/11/69
Title of Case SILVER DOLLAR GROUP		Report made by SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN	Typed By: CCS
		Character of Case RM (KLAN)	

~~SUMMARY~~

NON-PROSECUTIVE SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCES:

Report of SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN dated 8/13/69 at Jackson.

- C -

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

INFORMANTS:

Identity

Location

IN T-1 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

JN T-2 is

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Approved _____ Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

- Copies made:
- 5 - Bureau (157-4717) (RM)
 - 1 - Secret Service, JN (RM)
 - 1 - NISO, CHASN (RM)
 - 2 - MIGp, Fort McPherson, Ga (RM)
 - 1 - New Orleans (157-6542) (RM)
 - 1 - Jackson (157-5206)

157-4717-17	REC 12
SEP 17 1969	EX-102

Notations:

AGENCY: AC SI, ~~ONI~~ OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD, IRS

DATE FORW: SEP 26 1969
HOW FORW: *[Signature]*
BY: *[Signature]*

Ice detached by
Klan Unit

RAJIV M. SECT.

53 SEP 29 1969

JN 157-5206

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Individual case files are opened on RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, DONALD HOUSTON WILKINSON, and E. D. MORACE, and their activities are being followed and reported individually as well as under the organization of Minutemen.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

September 12, 1969

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)
1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
2 - MIGp, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN
Date: 9/12/69

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: JN 157-5206

Bureau File #: 157-4717

Title: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Synopsis:

A review of the file and contact with JN T-1 and JN T-2 disclosed there have been no meetings or activities on the part of the Silver Dollar Group as a unit and they consider the Silver Dollar Group now defunct.

- C -

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana (OKKKK), the United Klans of American, Incorporated (UKA), and the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) are included in the appendix of this report. Also included is a characterization of Minutemen.

Frequent contact with JN T-1 and JN T-2 failed to disclose any current membership or activity of the Silver Dollar Group as a unit and they consider this organization defunct.

A P P E N D I X

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(LOUISIANA)
(OKKKK)

A source advised on October 25, 1963, that an organization known as the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) had been organized in the State of Louisiana at Shreveport, Louisiana, in December of 1960.

A second source advised on August 12, 1966, that the OKKKK continues to be active within the State of Louisiana, and that the aims and purposes of this organization continue to be to promote Americanism, the supremacy of the white race, and the furtherance of segregation between the races.

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South, with Units in several Southern states.)

Second source advised that at a meeting in Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Third source advised on May 25, 1966, that the UKA is currently an active organization, with Klaverns in several states. This source said that ROBERT M. SHELTON is the Imperial Wizard of this organization and was elected to this position on September 5, 1964, at a National Klonvocation in Birmingham, Alabama. Source stated that during April, 1966, the National office was moved from Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the carport of SHELTON's residence, #18 Lake Sherwood, Star Route, Northport, Alabama, which space he had converted into a room.

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

A source on April 4, 1967, and a second source on May 3, 1967, characterized the Silver Dollar Group as a hard-core action group made up of present and former members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM); the United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA); and Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi and Louisiana.

On August 15, 1967, a third source advised that the Silver Dollar Group was formed approximately in May or June, 1964. The secret group within the Klan was formed to further Klan activities involving the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and maintaining total segregation. Klansmen were dissatisfied with the inactivity in their respective Klan groups. The members of the new secret action unit had to be trusted Klansmen and had to vouch for each other.

A fourth source advised on May 26, 1969, that there is no formal organization in the Silver Dollar Group, but membership is obtained by invitation only, and upon receipt of a silver dollar from the group organizer, Raleigh Jackson Glover, membership is acquired. There have been no formal meetings or group sponsored activity by the Silver Dollar Group during the past year; however, those holding silver dollars still claim membership in the organization.

"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri. Robert B. DePugh, Norborne, Missouri, has been publicly identified as the founder and National Coordinator of the organization since its inception. Membership of the "Minutemen" is claimed by DePugh to be in excess of 35,000 members; however, confidential sources state this figure is greatly exaggerated and that a more true estimate would be between 500 to 1,000 members. Statements by DePugh and literature distributed by the organization indicate its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of Communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; to resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

In April, 1966, DePugh stated the "Minutemen" organization was then dividing itself into two bodies: one group to be members who have been able to maintain their identity in complete secrecy from the public and government investigative agencies, and the other group to be made up of members who have been publicly identified and who will become active in the Patriotic Party. National conventions of the Patriotic Party were held in July, 1966, at Kansas City, Missouri, and July, 1967, at Kansas City, Kansas.

Members of the "Minutemen" organization, including Robert B. DePugh and his close associate, Walter P. Peyson, have been arrested in the past on charges of violation of the Federal Firearms Act, Bank Robbert - Conspiracy, Illegal

APPENDIX

2

"MINUTEMEN"

Possession of Firearms and Conspiracy to Commit Arson. They have also engaged in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics wherein machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms were employed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Jackson, Mississippi
September 12, 1969

Title	SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
Character	RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)
Reference	Jackson report of Special Agent George P. Gamblin dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

SAC, New Orleans

Director, FBI

**SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
RACIAL MATTERS-KLAN**

Attached herewith is the original and one copy of the characterization of above-captioned group you recently submitted to the Bureau, along with two copies of a characterization of the same group previously submitted by the Jackson Division and approved by the Bureau.

In order to avoid confusion in regard to the documentation of this group, you are instructed to not use the documentation submitted by your office but to use the one submitted by Jackson and approved by the Bureau.

Enclosures - 4

1 - Field Guidance

JVW:ljz
(6)

NOTE:

In order to avoid confusion we desire that the characterization submitted by the Jackson Division be utilized on a Bureau-wide basis. It is noted that the Silver Dollar Group is made up of Klan members who reside in both Jackson and New Orleans Division territories.

J

MAILED 20
JUL 18 1969
COMM-FBI

REC-34/57-4717-16

19 JUL 18 1969

JUL 24 1969
[Handwritten signatures and notes]

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

A source on April 4, 1967, and a second source on May 3, 1967, characterized the Silver Dollar Group as a hard-core action group made up of present and former members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM); the United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA); and Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi and Louisiana.

On August 15, 1967, a third source advised that the Silver Dollar Group was formed approximately in May or June, 1964. The secret group within the Klan was formed to further Klan activities involving the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and maintaining total segregation. Klansmen were dissatisfied with the inactivity in their respective Klan groups. The members of the new secret action unit had to be trusted Klansmen and had to vouch for each other.

A fourth source advised on May 26, 1969 that there is no formal organization in the Silver Dollar Group, but membership is obtained by invitation only, and upon receipt of a silver dollar from the group organizer, Raleigh Jackson Glover, membership is acquired. There have been no formal meetings or group sponsored activity by the Silver Dollar Group during the past year; however, those holding silver dollars still claim membership in the organization.

157-4717-

JUL 15 1969

APPROVED _____

NOT RECORDED

14 JUN 6 1969

53 JUL 18 1969

~~INT. SEC.~~
RACIAL INT. SEC.

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4717)

DATE: 11/27/68

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-5206) (C)

SUBJECT: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
RM - KLAN
OO: JACKSON

Re report of SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN, 8/13/68, at Jackson.

A review of the file reflects there has been no Silver Dollar Group meetings or activities since 10/15/67.

On 11/25/68, FOIA(b)7 - (D) advised that there have been no official meetings of the Silver Dollar Group since he became a member during August, 1968. The source stated there is no activity or meetings planned for the future to his knowledge.

Inasmuch as there is no activity in the Silver Dollar Group, the case is being closed. In the event the Silver Dollar Group becomes active again, the case will be reopened.

REC 97
EX-104

157-4717-15

DEC 2 1968

RACIAL SECT.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1-Jackson
GPG/wgj
(4)

176

5 DEC 2 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office JACKSON	Office of Origin JACKSON	Date 8/13/68	Investigative Period 8/31/67 - 7/24/68
Title of Case SILVER DOLLAR GROUP		Report made by SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN	Typed By: bls
		Character of Case RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)	

~~*SUMMARY*~~

NON-PROSECUTIVE SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

REFERENCE:

Report of SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE dated 10/18/67, at Jackson.

-P*-

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT CONCORDIA PARISH, LOUISIANA

Will follow activities of SDG members with established sources.

JACKSON DIVISION

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Files made:	<i>[Signature]</i>	157-4717-14		REC-68
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 - Bureau (157-4717) (RM) 1 - Secret Service, Jackson (RM) 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM) 2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 2 - New Orleans (157-6542) (RM) 2 - Jackson (157-5206) 		<p>6 AUG 16 1968</p> <p><i>[Handwritten: 68, 11/20/68]</i></p>		

Citations:

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~ONI~~, OSI, SEC ~~SEC~~

DEPT ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: SEP 3 1968

HOW FORW:

BY:

29 SEP 6 - 1968

cc
1 Xerox
100
Unit

[Handwritten: RACIAL MATTERS SECT]

AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

Will follow activities of Silver Dollar Group members with established sources.

INFORMANTS:

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Location</u>
JN T-1 is	FOIA(b)7 - (D)
JN T-2 is	
JN T-3 is	
JN T-4 is	
JN T-5 is	
JN T-6 is	
JN T-7 is	

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Descriptions of known and suspected members of the Silver Dollar Group are not being set forth in this report as individual case files are open on these individuals and contain background and descriptive data.

It is noted the investigative period overlaps that of referenced report. This is due to receipt of information after referenced report was prepared.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - Secret Service, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)
1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
Copy to: 2 - MIGp, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA GEORGE P. GAMBLIN
Date: AUGUST 13, 1968

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: JN 157-5206

Bureau File #: 157-4717

Title: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Synopsis: There have been four SDG meetings during the period 8/31/67, to 7/24/68. These meetings have not been organized and are usually attended only by RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, E. D. MORACE, JAMES "RED" LEE, JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR, and others. The SDG has no known officers, and the only apparent leader is RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, who is supposed to have originated the group. The informants indicate group is no longer active and that GLOVER has had difficulty in maintaining interest. The SDG has been unable to acquire explosives or unusual amounts of guns or ammunition. Known and suspected members of the SDG set forth. The bombing of GEORGE METCALFE on 8/27/65, in Natchez, Miss., was a SDG operation. Other activities of the SDG and members set forth.

-P*-

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana (OKKKK), the United Klans of America, Incorporated, (UKA), and the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) are included in the appendix of this report. Also included is a characterization of the Minutemen.

I. MEMBERSHIP

Informants have advised that the following are the known and suspected members of the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) in Natchez, Mississippi, Ferriday and Vidalia, Louisiana, and vicinity:

JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR.

JAMES "RED" LEE. *James Frederick Lee*

RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER.

TOMMIE LEE JONES.

JAMES LEE SCAROBOROUGH.

DONALD HOUSTON WILKINSON.

MYRON WAYNE "JACK" SEALE.

JAMES HOWARD JACKSON. *Jack*

L. C. MURRAY.

CHARLES D. SMITH

C. D. FREEMAN

PEANUTS CARNELL.

CLAUDE FULLER.

REGGIE P. CARTER.

NORMAN HEAD. *Kenneth Noeman Head*

GERALD BLANEY.

BILL BLANEY.

BLUE HOLLOWAY.

THOR LEE TORGENSEN.

ELDEN HESTER.

A. New Member

JN T-7 on July 15, 1968, advised that on July 6, 1968, RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER inducted DONALD HOUSTON WILKINSON into the SDG. The induction consisted only of shaking hands with WILKINSON and passing him a silver dollar.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Informants have advised that the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) has no organizational structure or officers and the only apparent leader of this group is RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, who is supposed to have originated the group.

III. MEETINGS HELD BY THE SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

JN T-2 advised on September 26, 1967, that a meeting of the Silver Dollar Group members was held at the lake home of KENNETH NORMAN HEAD near Ferriday, Louisiana, on September 24, 1967.

Six persons, including HEAD, were present. E. D. MORACE arrived alone. RALIEGH JACKSON GLOVER, JAMES LEE, JACK SEALE, and L. C. MURRAY arrived in GLOVER's green Plymouth automobile. It was mentioned that it was a good idea to keep the organization small to start with, but some persons who were invited did not attend. MORACE said he asked PAUL TOLBERT, but someone in TOLBERT's family was sick. MORACE said he also asked JAMES SCAROBOROUGH, but he was busy. La

RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER announced that another meeting of the group would be held on Sunday, October 1, 1967, at the hunting club of E. D. MORACE and PAUL TOLBERT. GLOVER said more people will be invited to attend this meeting.

JN T-3 advised on October 7, 1967, eight individuals met at the scheduled Silver Dollar group meeting on October 1, 1967, at the hunting lodge on the levee between Vidalia and Ferriday, Louisiana. JN T-3 stated the meeting was nothing but "a bull session", and the following members were present:

- RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER.
- E. D. MORACE.
- JACK SEALE.
- JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR.
- TOMMIE LEE JONES.
- JAMES FREDERICK LEE.

JN T-3 advised that CHARLES SMITH and JACK JACKSON, both Klansmen at Natchez, were in attendance at the meeting. JN T-3 did not know who invited SMITH and JACKSON, or whether or not they are members of the Silver Dollar Group.

JN T-3 on October 3, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER stated the meeting of the SDG on October 1, 1967, was a general get-together of the SDG members. During the meeting, GLOVER said his attorney, BILL RILEY, is charging him \$750 to represent him in connection with the Fayette, Mississippi, bush hog matter.

Source advised that the lodge in which the above meeting was held is located on a levee near Ferriday, Louisiana. He stated he could not furnish a description as to how one would get to this lodge building, because it is quite complicated. He described this lodge as a wooden frame building sitting on a concrete frm, and it has a thin top and black sides.

JN T-4 advised on October 14, 1967, that the following individuals were present at the SDG meeting on October 1, 1967, at a building located on the levee near Ferriday, Louisiana:

JACK SEALE.
TOMMIE LEE JONES.
RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER.
E. D. MORACE.
JAMES FREDERICK LEE.

Source stated that JACK SEALE mentioned two or three other names of individuals who were in attendance at the meeting. Source stated SEALE also told him that another meeting of this group was scheduled for October 15, 1967.

JN T-4 advised on October 17, 1967, that the SDG had a meeting at the hunting lodge, which is located on the

levee near Ferriday, Louisiana, on October 15, 1967. JN T-4 stated the following individuals were in attendance at this meeting:

RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER.
L. C. MURRAY.
JAMES HOWARD JACKSON.
CHARLES SMITH.
JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR.
E. D. MORACE.

JN T-4 advised that GLOVER was upset because of the small attendance at the meeting. The reason for the meeting in the opinion of JN T-4 was so that GLOVER could attempt to determine which member of his group is furnishing information to the FBI and secondly, to show the FBI and other law enforcement agencies that they can continue to hold their meetings in spite of the pressure that is being put on them at the present time.

JN T-3 on October 20, 1967, advised that in conversation with RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, October 19, 1967, GLOVER told him that the following individuals attended the meeting of the SDG at a hunting lodge on the levee near Ferriday, Louisiana, October 15, 1967:

RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, Washington, Mississippi.
E. D. MORACE, Vidalia, Louisiana.
JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR, Harrisonburg, Louisiana.
L. C. MURRAY, Natchez, Mississippi.
JAMES HOWARD JACKSON, Natchez, Mississippi.
CHARLES SMITH, Natchez, Mississippi.

JN T-3 advised that GLOVER was upset because of the small attendance at the SDG meeting.

JN T-2 advised on January 22, 1968, that there were no meetings of the SDG during the past week, but several SDG members attended an organizational meeting of a new Klavern of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) at Natchez, Mississippi, January 21, 1968.

The meeting was in the afternoon and JACK SEALE appeared to be in charge. JN T-2 advised the following persons were in attendance:

JACK SEALE.
C. D. FREEMAN.
CHARLES D. SMITH.
E. D. MORACE.
PEANUTS CARNELL.
CLAUDE FULLER.
REGGIE P. CARTER.

JN T-2 stated this meeting was held about five miles southeast of Natchez at the old United Klans of America, Incorporated (UKA, Inc.) lodge on the property of a doctor near ERNEST ~~PARKER~~'s property. MES

JN T-2 on April 16, 1968, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER stated they were not taking in any new members into the SDG, but he had found a good man and trusted his rifle, which has a scope, to this man.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERS OF THE SDG

JN T-1 advised on August 31, 1967, that JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR visited SDG member, JAMES "RED" LEE, in Natchez, Mississippi, August 29, 1967, and had a lengthy conversation with LEE concerning TAYLOR's fight with GLOVER over the theft of TAYLOR's chain saw, and concerning the arrest of GLOVER for the theft of the bush hog.

LEE told TAYLOR that GLOVER was not to blame for stealing his saw, that GLOVER had merely passed on to TAYLOR information ELDEN HESTER had furnished GLOVER about the saw. LEE told TAYLOR that because of the saw incident, GLOVER was giving HESTER the "cold shoulder". LEE also told TAYLOR that GLOVER had nothing to worry about concerning the bush hog since there was no evidence connecting GLOVER with the theft.

On August 30, 1967, LEE appeared at the TAYLOR residence in Harrisonburg, Louisiana, accompanied by RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER. Shortly after their arrival, GLOVER, LEE, and TAYLOR stood in the middle of TAYLOR's front yard and had a lengthy conversation. GLOVER explained his position about the saw to TAYLOR and TAYLOR said that although he did not appreciate the way GLOVER had treated him over the saw, he would stick by GLOVER since he was in trouble. TAYLOR offered to help GLOVER in any way possible.

JN T-4 on October 17, 1967, stated that at the SDG meeting on October 15, 1967, RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER requested JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR to check with Klan units in Harrisonburg, Louisiana, area and determine if they had any money in their treasuries which they could give to him. GLOVER stated that one of the Klan units had approximately \$98.00 in its treasury, but the unit would not release the money for GLOVER, because it had been marked for some other purpose.

JN T-4 stated after the meeting, GLOVER went away with TAYLOR and he returned to Natchez in the automobile with JACKSON and SMITH. During the return to Natchez, Mississippi, JACKSON commented that the Adams County Sheriff's Office has a number of subpoenas for individuals to testify in the BEN CHESTER WHITE murder case, which supposedly will come to trial in November, 1967. JACKSON stated that the Sheriff's Office had subpoenas for JACK SEALE, L.C. MURRAY, and E. L. MC DANIEL to testify in that case.

JN T-4 did not know what these individuals were supposed to testify to.

JN T-4 stated en route to Natchez, JACKSON pointed out a Negro church, which is located on the north side of Highway 84 a few miles west of Ferriday, Louisiana, and commented that sometime in the past he had lain out in the weeds and watched this church because the Deacons for Defense and Justice held their meetings there. He commented

that while he was watching the house, the Negroes heard something outside the church, and some of the individuals came out of the church with their shotguns and rifles, but they did not see JACKSON. JN T-4 stated that JACKSON did not infer that he or any of the Klansmen still had an interest in this church.

JN T-3 advised on October 20, 1967, that he would attempt to travel to Jackson, Mississippi, on the weekend of October 21-22, 1967, and contact JOE DANIEL HAWKINS and invite him to the meeting October 29, 1967, to determine if HAWKINS will furnish any information about the bombing of the synagogue in Jackson, Mississippi, and the bombing of the dean's house at Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-1 on January 9, 1968, advised that JAMES LEE visited with JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR on January 6, 1968, at which time LEE spoke of his recent operation and the fact that he would not be able to get around much for some time, as he still has a tube inserted in him. LEE spoke of the time RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and JAMES LEE had talked to TAYLOR about TOMMIE LEE JONES being an FBI informant. The following day or two JONES had received a call from a woman to the effect that LEE and GLOVER intended to kill him.

TAYLOR told LEE it is possible that GLOVER had backed out of wanting to kill JONES and that GLOVER had a woman call JONES to get out of taking any action. LEE seemed impressed with this thought and said he had not considered this angle before and thought the FBI had a "bug" and had overheard the conversation between LEE, GLOVER, and TAYLOR. He seemed to accept the suggestion of TAYLOR and stated he was no longer sure of GLOVER since GLOVER had brought TOMMIE LEE JONES to a SDG meeting after knowing JONES was an informant.

LEE stated JONES knows something on him, but would never get anything else on him, as he would not

attend further meetings or do anything with JONES.

TAYLOR later advised source that he did not tell LEE, but he, TAYLOR, feels that LEE's wife is informing to the FBI. TAYLOR said that at a Klan meeting in Monroe, Louisiana, one time it was discussed that the members must not let their wives know their activities. On that occasion LEE got up and said each member should take his wife on a job to where she would get ten years if she talked.

JN T-1 advised there have not been any SDG meetings during the past week, and because of the rain every day and slick roads, there has been little activity of any kind.

JN T-2 advised on January 22, 1968, that CLAUDE FULLER spoke of the need for violence to keep Negroes in line. CHARLES D. SMITH said the organization would carry on business as usual, but that the only difference was that the violence would be done by individual members and not discussed openly in meetings.

E. D. MORACE made a talk about the changing times and that the Klan could not kill people at will as they had in the past. MORACE suggested the main task was educating the public to resist integration.

JN T-1 advised on January 23, 1968, that JAMES LEE and SONNY TAYLOR met at LEE's house on January 23, 1968, and discussed the racial situation and the plight of the Klan. LEE said it appears the OKKKK is taking over again in the area. LEE said he will wait and see, but if the OKKKK seems to be successful in organizing again, he will join.

LEE said the Armstrong Tire Company in Natchez, Mississippi, is hiring four Negroes to one white man, and he is sure there will be a war, and it will start at the Armstrong Tire Company. It was LEE's idea that a strong Klan is needed to be ready for this war.

LEE indicated he had been in conversation with RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and stated the FBI had taken GLOVER's car to check it for bombs. LEE stated that the FBI had bent the grill of GLOVER's car, and GLOVER would make them have it fixed for him.

JN T-1 advised E. D. MORACE and SONNY TAYLOR met at MORACE's place of employment, Ferriday, Louisiana, on January 22, 1968, and discussed the new Klavern of the OKKKK at Natchez, Mississippi. MORACE asked TAYLOR to attend a meeting of this unit on January 28, 1968. According to MORACE, the head man of the new organization would be at the meeting, and everyone who had ever belonged was invited. The new organization will follow strict rules and will be a tight organization. If any violence occurs, only two men will know about it.

JN T-2 advised on January 29, 1968, that JAMES SCAROBOROUGH and E. D. MORACE met on January 27, 1968, and discussed the new group of the OKKKK that would meet in Natchez, Mississippi, on January 28, 1968. MORACE later said that SCAROBOROUGH was interested in the new group and might join but wanted to wait and see how it developed. MORACE was to report to SCAROBOROUGH later on whether or not the new group was worthwhile.

JN T-2 advised RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and E.D. MORACE met on January 27, 1968, and discussed the OKKKK unit that was forming in Natchez, Mississippi. GLOVER said he was not sure the unit would be worthwhile, and he could not attend the meeting on January 28, 1968, as he was going to Kentwood, Louisiana, to check on his wife. GLOVER said the OKKKK was going to have everything out in the open and nothing would be accomplished. JN T-1 advised on January 30, 1968, that JAMES LEE and JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR met on January 27, 1968, and discussed the new unit of the OKKKK being organized at Natchez, Mississippi. LEE thought the new organization might be worthwhile, but said he would not be able to attend the meeting on January 28, 1968, because of back trouble. LEE said he had hurt his back at the middle and was put in the hospital,

but the FBI had a Negro put in his room. LEE stated he put on his clothes and left the hospital and would not even use the same doctor that doctored Negroes.

E. D. MORACE and SONNY TAYLOR together attended the meeting of the new unit of the OKKKK at Natchez, Mississippi, on January 28, 1968. There were nine men present, and most of the meeting was taken up with a talk by the Grand Dragon of the OKKKK for the state of Mississippi, whose name is ERNEST GILBERT. Others attending the meeting were JACK SEALE, the assistant of GILBERT; E. D. MORACE; SONNY TAYLOR; REGGIE CARTER; CHARLES D. SMITH; and CLAUDE FULLER. There were two men present not known to the source.

JN T-1 advised on February 6, 1968, that the bombing of GEORGE METCALFE on August 27, 1965, in Natchez, Mississippi, was a SDG operation. The bombing was planned by RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and JAMES F. LEE, and the plan was perfected and carried out by LEE, JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR, and an unidentified Klansman from Ferriday, Louisiana.

Early in the Spring of 1965, RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER used every opportunity to promote the elimination of METCALFE. On four or five different occasions, he discussed the elimination of METCALFE with LEE and TAYLOR. In addition to being a Negro active in the civil rights movement, GLOVER and the SDG were convinced that METCALFE was a hard-core active Communist.

As time passed, GLOVER became consumed with a passion to kill METCALFE, and the plans were made to kill METCALFE, and both failed.

The first abortive attempt to kill METCALFE took place during the late spring of 1965. The exact date is not known, but it did take place prior to the fishfry held at JAMES LEE's home in Wildsville, Louisiana, during the latter part of June, 1965. Generally, the plan called for L. C.

MURRAY and JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR to station themselves behind the Armstrong Rubber Company Plant in Natchez and GLOVER would then get METCALFE out behind the plant where he would be kidnapped, carried away, and killed by TAYLOR, MURRAY, and TOMMIE LEE JONES, who stayed in MURRAY's car to render assistance when METCALFE was brought to the car. MURRAY, TAYLOR, and JONES took their positions at the appointed time, but METCALFE failed to appear. GLOVER later explained, saying that METCALFE became suspicious and would not go outside.

After the plan to kidnap METCALFE failed, GLOVER and LEE, TAYLOR and LEE, and GLOVER and TAYLOR on numerous occasions watched METCALFE as he arrived at the rubber plant to go to work, noting particularly where he parked his automobile and his approach to the plant gate. After they had familiarized themselves with METCALFE's movements, GLOVER then planned to have LEE and TAYLOR murder METCALFE as he parked his car, got out, and started walking toward the plant gate. In order to get rid of the murder weapon, a .12 gauge shotgun which belonged to LEE, after the shooting, GLOVER put TAYLOR and LEE in contact with a friend and fellow employee of his, whose job would be to pick up the murder weapon and dispose of it after METCALFE had been shot. LEE and TAYLOR met this friend of GLOVER's, described as a white male, American, 50 years of age, extremely heavy with a large stomach, at the Barbecue Pit, located on Highway 61 North of Natchez, Mississippi, to make arrangements with him about picking up the gun after the shooting. He agreed to help in this manner.

At about 10:00 P.M. on the night the murder was to take place, TAYLOR and LEE called the fat man to make final arrangements about the murder weapon, and at that time the fat man backed out, saying that they would have to get rid of the gun themselves. TAYLOR and LEE were afraid they might get stopped at a roadblock after shooting METCALFE and did not want to have the murder weapon in their possession, so they decided not to shoot METCALFE.

LEE and TAYLOR did drive to the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company Plant in Natchez, parked at the previously designated place, observed METCALFE arrive in his automobile, park it, and get out. TAYLOR at that time covered METCALFE with LEE's .12 gauge shotgun, which was loaded with double aught buckshot, but because of the difficulty in disposing the murder weapon, again decided not to shot him.

After the plan to shoot METCALFE failed, GLOVER then told LEE and TAYLOR that they would bomb METCALFE. Since previous surveillances had furnished them information concerning METCALFE's movements after arriving at the plant, the only thing left to do was to perfect the bombing device. LEE and TAYLOR were given this assignment by GLOVER.

Approximately two months prior to June of 1965, and long before the plan of bombing METCALFE, GLOVER brought TAYLOR a sealed grease can containing two red cans of booster powder and about 18 white cans containing explosives which GLOVER allegedly got from an unidentified seismograph company. TAYLOR took this can and hid it in the hills near his home in the vicinity of Harrisonburg, Louisiana.

On or about August 20, 1965, LEE and TAYLOR continued experiments with explosives and caps using LEE's 1952 Chevrolet. They decided to hook the electrical cap to car coils so that it would detonate when the ignition key was turned on. First, ~~while~~ LEE and TAYLOR experimented by successfully detonating an electrical dynamite cap in the above manner. Second, they successfully detonated an explosive charge, blowing up a large stump in the above manner. After being successful in their experiments, they decided to use this method in blowing up METCALFE. LEE furnished the caps and TAYLOR used the remaining red booster can and the explosives previously furnished by GLOVER. GLOVER gave TAYLOR the assignment of placing the charge in the METCALFE vehicle. GLOVER and LEE planned to work so

that they would have an alibi. TAYLOR chose an unidentified Klansman from the Ferriday - Clayton unit of the OKKKK, who resides in Ferriday, Louisiana. They approached METCALFE's car at about 2:00 A.M. on August 27, 1965, and placed the charge under the hood near the firewall. To insure that they would not be blown up by their own charge, they first connected the electrical blasting cap to the coil of the METCALFE's car. When this did not detonate, TAYLOR then inserted the cap in the red booster can and then screwed three or four white cans of explosives in place behind the red can. He then placed the charge under the hood near the firewall and left the scene.

After the bombing of METCALFE, GLOVER, LEE, and TAYLOR, in discussing the bombing, later concluded that if the charge had been placed near to or under METCALFE, it would have been much more effective.

JN T-2 on February 19, 1968, advised that JAMES SCAROBOROUGH and E. D. MORACE met on the night of February 13, 1968, and MORACE told SCAROBOROUGH that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER wanted to see him. SCAROBOROUGH told MORACE to tell GLOVER that he, SCAROBOROUGH, was as bad as ever and that he wanted to make contact with GLOVER. SCAROBOROUGH said he had been contacting people about organizing a new unit of the OKKKK, but has not yet made any arrangements for an organizational meeting.

NORMAN HEAD and source met on February 13, 1968, and HEAD expressed an interest in a new unit of the OKKKK which JAMES SCAROBOROUGH wanted to start. HEAD said other ways have not worked and he is willing to try this. HEAD said he still has empty carbine hulls which can be used.

E. D. MORACE and RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER met on the night of February 14, 1968, at MORACE's home. GLOVER reminded MORACE that when the shop in which MORACE works moves to a new location, that MORACE must not forget to move the explosives he has stored for GLOVER at the shop. MORACE suggested that when GLOVER and MORACE go to move the additional explosives GLOVER has, they could store the

explosives at the shop if there was not too much. GLOVER said, "You'd be surprised at how much there is".

GLOVER and MORACE met on February 17, 1968, at the Bonanza Club, Ferriday, Louisiana. GLOVER said he had talked to JAMES SCAROBOROUGH and would help SCAROBOROUGH organize a unit of the OKKKK. GLOVER said the FBI was still following him everywhere. GLOVER stated he has recently been interviewed by the FBI, and the agents made clear that they knew about the rifle he had by asking where they could buy a used rifle. GLOVER said he no longer had possession of his rifle and scope, as he let another good man have it.

JN T-2 on March 4, 1968, advised that JAMES SCAROBOROUGH and E. D. MORACE on February 27, 1968, met at SCAROBOROUGH's house and discussed the organization of a Klan group in the Ferriday - Vidalia, Louisiana, area. SCAROBOROUGH stated he had decided he would rather organize a Klan unit under the OKKKK instead of the Klan headed by ERNEST GILBERT.

JN T-2 advised that on February 27, 1968, GLOVER had talked to SCAROBOROUGH and would go along with SCAROBOROUGH on his decision to organize a unit under MURRAY MARTIN's OKKKK, rather than under GILBERT's Klan. MORACE exhibited the Klan posters furnished by SCAROBOROUGH and it was decided that the following night, GLOVER, GERALD BLANEY, and E. D. MORACE would meet and put up the posters.

JN T-2 on March 13, 1968, advised that E. D. MORACE and RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER met March 9, 1968, and had dinner together with their wives.

After dinner, MORACE and GLOVER got to one side and talked SDG and Klan activities. GLOVER said JACK SEALE and L.C. MURRAY had told him and JAMES LEE that the FBI was

questioning them about a Negro whom they had tried to beat at the Armstrong Tire Company. GLOVER wondered why SEALE and MURRAY were telling them, unless it was to let them know they might be questioned also.

GLOVER said it is apparent the Negroes will cause riots in this area this summer, and he has a lot of explosives the SDG will need. These are buried and it will take about an hour and a half to get the explosives. MORACE observed that the riot would be over by then and that the explosives should be more readily available.

GLOVER told MORACE he should obtain a water-proof can or box and they would move the explosives nearer. GLOVER did not want the explosives stored at the place where MORACE works. GLOVER said he has a whole big roll of dynamite fuse and plenty of dynamite, but needed electric blasting caps. MORACE observed that at one time GLOVER had plenty of caps and asked what happened to them. GLOVER said, "You get rid of the fuse here and there and run out".

GLOVER spoke of a man at the Armstrong Tire Company in Natchez, Mississippi, who had asked him for two grenades and wondered why the man thought GLOVER had grenades. GLOVER suggested that KENNETH HEAD might have mentioned to someone that GLOVER had grenades.

JN T-3 advised on March 21, 1968, that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER on March 16, 1968, was drinking and swearing because he could not get the SDG together. GLOVER mentioned he would like for the SDG to get together, as it appeared the "Feds" had gotten to some of the members, and he wanted to see whether or not every member had their silver dollar in their possession.

GLOVER stated if a member did not have his silver dollar, he must have turned it in to the "Feds", indicating that some members of the group were talking to the FBI.

JN T-2 on March 25, 1968, advised that JAMES SCAROBOROUGH and E. D. MORACE met on March 20, 1968, and discussed the plans for the new unit of the OKKKK at Ferriday - Vidalia, Louisiana. SCAROBOROUGH said he is still working hard in an effort to organize the unit. SCAROBOROUGH stated he still has Klan posters and requested that MORACE put these up in the Ferriday - Vidalia, Louisiana, area. SCAROBOROUGH was to furnish these posters to MORACE soon. SCAROBOROUGH and MURRAY MARTIN, the head of the OKKKK in Louisiana, plan to come back strong and to have a strong Klan.

SCAROBOROUGH stated RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER brought him 18 dynamite blasting caps and SCAROBOROUGH is to hand them out to SDG members to keep. SCAROBOROUGH furnished MORACE two of these blasting caps. These caps were hidden in 30.06 shells. The lead bullet in these shells can be pried out and the blasting caps are inside the shell hull, packed in sawdust.

SCAROBOROUGH told MORACE he can get him a .45 caliber machinegun for \$100 and MORACE said he could not afford one at the present but might be interested later. MORACE later advised the source he might get five Klansmen to raise \$20 each and buy a machinegun. SCAROBOROUGH said he could get .22 caliber long rifle ammunition for five dollars a carton and .30 caliber carbine ammunition for \$2.50 a box. MORACE said he wanted some ammunition and SCAROBOROUGH stated he would see a man about obtaining it.

JN T-1 on March 26, 1968, advised that JAMES L. SCAROBOROUGH and JAMES H. "SONNY" TAYLOR met at the residence of SCAROBOROUGH in Ferriday, Louisiana, on March 20, 1968. SCAROBOROUGH told TAYLOR that he was against joining the OKKKK group in Mississippi, and felt that they would be better staying in the same old group in Louisiana. TAYLOR indicated that he took this to mean the SDG, since

he had never belonged to SCAROBOROUGH's Klan group in Louisiana. Also, SCAROBOROUGH said that he felt that they could do more damage on their own.

SCAROBOROUGH did not mention the Minutemen by name but did suggest to TAYLOR that he get all of the ammunition that he could so that they would have it if needed. He said that they were going to try to get everyone armed with a United States Army carbine so that they could all use the same type of ammunition.

JN T-2 advised on April 2, 1968, that BLUE HOLLOWAY and E. D. MORACE discussed the SDG on March 31, 1968. HOLLOWAY said he is moving to Natchez, Mississippi, in the future and he would be employed there by the County Highway Department as a heavy equipment operator. HOLLOWAY said he intends to see JACK SEALE in Natchez, Mississippi, so he could join the Klan there.

HOLLOWAY said he had seen RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER on March 28, 1968, and that GLOVER was talking about being angry with MORACE over the time MORACE investigated GLOVER for stealing a saw from "SONNY" TAYLOR. GLOVER said it made him mad that MORACE told him he would have hit GLOVER if he had found GLOVER was in the wrong.

JN T-2 advised on April 10, 1968, that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and JAMES "SONNY" TAYLOR met on April 6, 1968, at which time GLOVER stated he is more sure than ever that TOMMIE LEE JONES is an FBI informant. GLOVER said he will take care of JONES some time.

Mrs. RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER is reportedly upset because GLOVER took out \$12,000 worth of life insurance on himself and made his girl friend, EDNA PENNINGTON, the beneficiary. Mrs. GLOVER found this out when the policy came to the GLOVER residence by mistake. She was threatening to go to Vidalia, Louisiana, and kill PENNINGTON.

Mrs. GLOVER was also upset because JACK SEALE had brought GLOVER's Oldsmobile car after using it for some time and the muffler was torn off. The door was also damaged and she reportedly told TAYLOR not to have anything to do with JACK SEALE and L. C. MURRAY as they "will sell you out".

JN T-2 advised on April 16, 1968, that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and E. D. MORACE met on April 15, 1968, and discussed the Klan and the SDG. MORACE reported that he put out about 150 Klan posters near Vidalia and Ferriday, Louisiana, on the night of April 10, 1968. MORACE said he and BILL BLANEY of Natchez, Mississippi, put out the posters.

JN T-2 stated RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER went to see THOR TORGENSEN and TORGENSEN was feeling better and might be ready to become active again. GLOVER has suggested the SDG should get together some Sunday soon and go and visit the members.

GLOVER talked of a Negro near Meadville, Mississippi, who had been guarding a building there, which building is made of concrete blocks. This Negro was using a 30.06 rifle which had been purchased for him by other Negroes. This building blew up, and GLOVER said the Negro no longer needs the rifle. GLOVER suggested they go to Meadville, Mississippi, some Sunday while the Negro is at church and steal the rifle from him.

JN T-2 on May 28, 1968, advised RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and E. D. MORACE met at GLOVER's house, Natchez, Mississippi, on May 23, 1968. GLOVER said that he had been trying to contact MORACE to get MORACE to help him scout out an area to store explosives. GLOVER indicated the explosives' container obtained by MORACE would be used. GLOVER had scouted an area just to the south of the Mississippi River Bridge in Natchez, Mississippi, and found two cisterns on the property. GLOVER suggested that they could dig out the side of one cistern and bury the explosives and put the bricks back as they had been.

JN T-2 on June 18, 1968, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and E.D. MORACE visited NORMAN HEAD at HEAD's home near Ferriday, Louisiana, on the afternoon of June 16, 1968. GLOVER explained his fund raising plan to HEAD and asked him to help. HEAD said he would contribute later and he knew of two other men who would help, either by contributing money or something that could be sold. HEAD said that he had purchased eight pounds of gun powder and took it to JAMES SCAROBOROUGH, who had started to load .30 caliber carbine ammunition. He stated SCAROBOROUGH had already loaded about 500 rounds and they had enough empty hulls to load 5,000 rounds.

GLOVER was very upset about the do-nothing attitude of the people. He mentioned at the Armstrong Tire Company there is a Negro whom everyone is angry at and is cursing, but none of the men have enough guts to take action. GLOVER said he would personally take care of the Negro if MORACE will go along and stand guard for him. He stated this Negro lives right by the highway and he would take care of him at his home while MORACE stood guard. GLOVER was also made at the Moose Lodge at Natchez for coming out against the Klan. He said he was a member of the lodge but should bomb the lodge hall. GLOVER told MORACE that the recent rain had caused him to postpone his plan to move the explosives and bury them as it was too wet right now.

JN T-2 on June 25, 1968, advised that on June 22, 1968, GLOVER told E. D. MORACE and DON WILKINSON of a plan he had to confuse local authorities at Natchez, Mississippi. He told MORACE to get 9 to 15 men together and have them purchase khaki uniforms, black ties and black shoes. On Sunday, July 7, 1968, a private airplane will land at the airport at Natchez and a friend of GLOVER'S, in full uniform of a Nazi lieutenant, will get off the plane. MORACE's men will give the man a Nazi salute, and all of the men will get into two cars. As they drive away from the airport and before they reach the highway, they will stop and all of the men will change shirts while the man in the Nazi uniform will change into street clothes.

La
Everyone will wonder what happened to the Nazi and his men, but they will have disappeared. MORACE asked GLOVER if the pilot of the plane will be BUCK HORTON of Vidalia, and GLOVER did not say.

Later on June 22, 1968, GLOVER and MORACE were talking. GLOVER said there was a no-good white man with a lot of guns, and he wants to burn the house and steal the guns. He asked MORACE to stand guard for him and said he would contact him later as to when they would take action.

JN T-2 on July 9, 1968, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER went to the home of E. D. MORACE, Vidalia, Louisiana, on June 6, 1968, and left a package which he said contained a khaki shirt and trousers for KENNETH NORMAN HEAD. He requested that MORACE deliver the package to HEAD.

On June 6, 1968, E. D. MORACE and KENNETH NORMAN HEAD met at the place of employment of MORACE and discussed plans for a man in a Nazi uniform to land in an airplane at Natchez, Mississippi. HEAD said he could not take part in such a plan on July 7, 1968, because he had to work on a car motor. Later that night GLOVER and MORACE discussed GLOVER's plot concerning the man in a Nazi uniform. GLOVER said the plan would have to be postponed as the arm bands and caps did not arrive and he had reordered them. MORACE reported to GLOVER his recent conversation with TOMMIE LEE JONES, at which time JONES said JAMES LEE was an FBI informant. GLOVER called JONES a "blabbermouth" and said he might have to kill JONES yet as LEE was a good man.

GLOVER picked up E. D. MORACE at MORACE's home in Vidalia, Louisiana, on July 7, 1968. He told MORACE they needed to go scout out the area where they were to bury explosives. They drove GLOVER's pickup across the bridge to Natchez, Mississippi, and at the first stoplight across the bridge turned right. They drove about three-fourths

of a mile until they reached a brick house on the left which sits high over the road. There they turned left on a small gravel road, drove one-fourth mile until the road was washed out. They parked and walked another one-fourth mile to two old houses. GLOVER said this was the place where he intended to hide explosives in an old well, but had decided it was too close. The two men spent the next four hours walking back and forth in the area and were lost most of the time. They finally found their truck about 5:00 P.M. and left the area without finding a place to store explosives.

GLOVER said that one day recently a man at the Armstrong Tire Company had asked him the identity of a policeman he could trust at Natchez, Mississippi. GLOVER said he told the man he did not know a police officer in Natchez as he figured the "Feds" were trying to find out something. GLOVER said the "Feds" had been trying to find out about a Natchez police officer who was supposed to have helped GLOVER and the Chief of Police at Vidalia, Louisiana, dispose of a Negro in an ice box.

JN T-2 on July 16, 1968, advised RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and E.D. MORACE met on July 15, 1968, in Vidalia, Louisiana. GLOVER was trying to sell 400 rounds of 30.06 ammunition for \$12.00 a 100 rounds, which is about half price. GLOVER did not say where he got the ammunition except that he was trying to sell it for a friend. MORACE said he did not need the ammunition and the only persons who have 30.06 rifles were PAUL TOLBERT, JAMES SCAROBOROUGH, and RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER. In answer, GLOVER said a good man had his 30.06 and was keeping it for him.

GLOVER said the arm bands had not yet arrived and if they did not come in soon, they would go ahead with the project of having a man in a Nazi uniform land in an airplane at the Natchez, Mississippi, airport without the arm bands.

GLOVER said the SDG would carry out two other projects soon. One of these is the burglary of the house

of a white man who had rifles and the other project was for GLOVER to kill the unnamed Negro and burn his house. GLOVER said he still wants MORACE to stand guard for him on this project, and he would bring the Negro's head back in a croaker sack. GLOVER had been examining old photographs taken during World War II in the Pacific Islands showing GLOVER in military uniform cutting the head and privates off a dead Japanese soldier.

JN T-2 on July 24, 1968, advised JAMES SCAROBOROUGH and E. D. MORACE met on July 22, 1968, at SCAROBOROUGH's home in Ferriday, Louisiana. SCAROBOROUGH was upset and said he wanted to see JACK SEALE as he had been told SEALE was talking about him. He did not say who told him about SEALE talking about him, but said he had seen RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER two days before and indicated he may have learned from GLOVER.

SCAROBOROUGH asked MORACE to help him get empty brass so that he could reload it into ammunition. He said he could use .30 caliber carbines and .38 caliber pistol brass. MORACE said he did not know a place to obtain brass, but would try to help SCAROBOROUGH find some.

SCAROBOROUGH was bragging about what he had done to a Negro man two days previously. He pointed out an old car in a ditch near his home and said a Negro man had driven into the ditch and walked to SCAROBOROUGH's front door, evidently to get help. SCAROBOROUGH said he turned two mean police dogs out and they took care of the Negro good.

RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and E. D. MORACE met on July 20, 1968, in Natchez, Mississippi, and GLOVER said he felt they should hold a regular SDG meeting soon. GLOVER told MORACE that he might find there were more members than he knew about.

MORACE later remarked it appeared GLOVER had given out some silver dollars without consulting anyone again.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/15/68

KENNETH NORMAN HEAD was contacted at his residence. He was reminded of the identities of the Special Agents and his rights as stated on a form entitled "Interrogation; Advice of Rights."

HEAD advised he was aware of his rights but declined to sign a waiver of his rights. He volunteered the following information in response to questions.

He is still a member of the Concordia Rifle and Pistol Club, but only attended one meeting many months ago. He stated the organization is affiliated with the National Rifle Association and is still organized although they have not held any meetings recently. He explained that during hunting season you can not get the members together for a meeting in that any spare time they have would be spent in hunting. HEAD advised that JAMES SCARBOROUGH is still one of the leaders of the rifle club. He last saw SCARBOROUGH before the past Christmas.

HEAD advised that he last saw "RED" GLOVER about a week ago. HEAD advised that GLOVER has given him some information and help in his attempt to obtain employment at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company, Natchez, Mississippi. HEAD advised that he has been to the employment office several times, but he has not received any indication that he will be hired at the present time or the near future. HEAD said that if he obtains a job he will make less money than he currently receives at Dallas-Bass, Inc. but at least he would not have to leave home and travel to other states to rebuild industrial engines.

HEAD stated that his wife is not currently working at Lane's Pharmacy in Vidalia, Louisiana, in that she has the "flu." His daughter is also sick at the present time.

~~HEAD stated that he has never been sworn out of his~~

On 1/9/68 at Ferriday, Louisiana

by SA HENRY B. BRITTON, III
SA MERRMAN D. DIVAN/300D/pec

Jackson 157-6266
New Orleans 157-3611
File # Jackson 44-2044
Orleans 44-3214
1/10/68

klan organization, which he declined to identify. He stated that he still advocates the principles of the organization and would not divulge the identities of his fellow members. He claimed that they are anti-communist and would be the first to rally to protect this country, but they are continually investigated by the FBI. He claimed that he is opposed to violence. He stated that the persons who bombed WHARLEST JACKSON in Natchez did not help the cause of the white people, but actually benefited the civil rights organization by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

HEAD claimed that he knew nothing of the disappearance of JOSEPH EDWARDS a Negro porter at the Shamrock Motel until he was questioned about it by Special Agents of the FBI. Thereafter, he made inquiry about the incident and Patrolman JOHN HENRY of the Vidalia Police Department told him that the Negro was one who had been a porter of the Shamrock Motel. HENRY said nothing else about the incident.

HEAD stated that he would be glad when these cases go to trial so that he can clear up any doubt about his innocence.

B. Comments:

L-9
JN T-5 advised on December 28, 1967, that JAMES ~~X~~ COPELAND and BURRIS ~~X~~ DUNN have talked about the SDG although they regard this group as a big joke. Source advised that COPELAND and DUNN feel that this group is non-existent.

JN T-6 advised on February 18, 1968, that L. E. ~~X~~ MATTHEWS advised that the SDG is no longer in existence in Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-2 advised on June 25, 1968, that BLUE HOLLOWAY and E. D. MORACE met on June 23, 1968, and HOLLOWAY said that he had not moved to Natchez, Mississippi. HOLLOWAY said he was sick and tired and thought he would sort of crawl in a hole and quit the SDG.

"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri. Robert B. DePugh, Norborne, Missouri, has been publicly identified as the National Coordinator of the organization. DePugh has stated the membership of the "Minutemen" to be in excess of 35,000 members, however, confidential sources state this figure is greatly exaggerated and that a more true estimate would be between 800 and 2,000 members. Statements by DePugh and literature distributed by the organization indicate its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of Communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; and resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

The Kansas City Star newspaper has on numerous occasions contained articles concerning the "Minutemen", wherein it was stated that members of the organization participate in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics with machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms. DePugh has publicly stated the "Minutemen" as an organization does not buy or store arms or ammunition; however, individual members are urged to maintain arms and ammunition, which is their constitutional right. "Minutemen" has given instructions in the use of explosive compounds from such readily accessible ingredients as common fertilizer, ammonium nitrate. Robert DePugh, along with his close associate Walter Patrick Peyson and Troy Haughton, West Coast Regional Coordinator, were convicted in U. S. District Court of violation of the Federal Firearms Act. All were sentenced to prison and all are free on bond pending their appeals to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, St. Louis, Missouri.

On October 30, 1966, the New York City Police Department arrested 19 members of the "Minutemen", charging them with "conspiracy to commit arson", and "Illegal possession of

APPENDIX

2

"MINUTEMEN"

firearms". An inventory of firearms seized as a result of these arrests included 115 rifles, 26 handguns, 8 automatic weapons, 3 bazookas, 2 mortars, 1 anti-tank gun and an unknown quantity of ammunition.

In April, 1966, DePugh stated the "Minutemen" organization was then dividing itself into two bodies: One group to be members who have been able to maintain their identity in complete secrecy from the public and government investigative agencies, and the other group to be made up of members who have been publicly identified and who will become active in the Patriotic Party. The first group will go completely underground and will continue to emphasize intelligence activities and resistance warfare training programs. The first national convention of the Patriotic Party was held July 3 and 4, 1966, at Kansas City, Missouri, with DePugh acting as chairman. About 300 individuals attended this convention. The second annual convention of the Patriotic Party was held July 2, 3, and 4, 1967, Kansas City, Kansas, with approximately 240 persons attending. DePugh resigned as National Chairman at the convention; however, he stated he would continue in an advisory capacity. The delegates, at DePugh's urging, endorsed former governor of Alabama, George Wallace and William Penn Patrick, millionaire cosmetics manufacturer of San Rafael, California, as president and vice-president candidates in the 1968 elections.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC.
(LOUISIANA) (OKA)

Records of the Secretary of State, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, reflect that a Louisiana corporate charter was issued to the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., on January 26, 1965, at Monroe, Louisiana.

A source advised on May 16, 1965, that at a Province meeting in Winnsboro, Louisiana, of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) held in December, 1964, there was a considerable dissension among the members and as a result, a split in the OKKKK occurred. Houston Morris and Robert Fuller led the split and formed the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., according to the source.

A second source advised on October 1, 1965, that Houston Morris and Robert Fuller formed the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. (OKA) after splitting away from the OKKKK in December, 1964. The second source advised that the OKA has the same general purposes as the OKKKK; that is, the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and the maintaining of segregation.

The second source also advised that Robert Fuller assumed the leadership position of Grand Dragon of the OKA in February, 1965, after Houston Morris left the organization. The second source further advised that the OKA does not have any units chartered outside of the State of Louisiana.

APPENDIX

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

A source on April 4, 1967, and a second source on May 3, 1967, characterized the Silver Dollar Group as a hard-core action group made up of present and former members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM); the United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA); and Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi and Louisiana.

On August 15, 1967, a third source advised that the Silver Dollar Group was formed approximately in May or June, 1964. The secret group within the Klan was formed to further Klan activities involving the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and maintaining total segregation. Klansmen were dissatisfied with the inactivity in their respective Klan groups. The members of the new secret action unit had to be trusted Klansmen and had to vouch for each other.

No formal organization format has been adopted but group membership is obtained by invitation only and upon receipt of a silver dollar coin from the group organizer Raleigh Jackson Glover.

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South, with Units in several Southern states.)

Second source advised that at a meeting in Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Third source advised on May 25, 1966, that the UKA is currently an active organization, with Klaverns in several states. This source said that ROBERT M. SHELTON is the Imperial Wizard of this organization and was elected to this position on September 5, 1964, at a National Klonvocation in Birmingham, Alabama. Source stated that during April, 1966, the National office was moved from Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the carport of SHELTON's residence, #18 Lake Sherwood, Star Route, Northport, Alabama, which space he had converted into a room.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi

August 13, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

Character

RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Reference

Jackson report of Special
Agent George P. Gamblin
dated and captioned as
above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 13, 1968

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

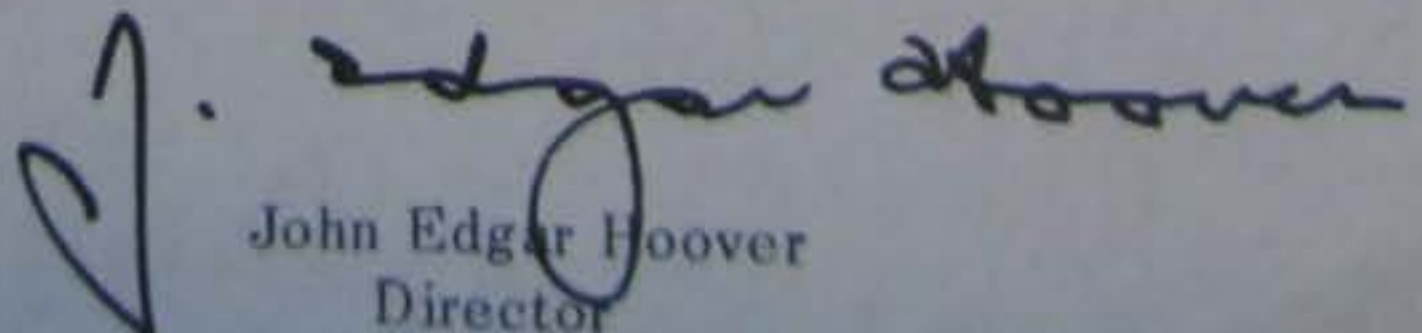
Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Jackson, Mississippi

Enclosure(s)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 29, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

A P P E N D I X

CC

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

10

On May 21, 1968, and on May 22, 1968, two sources described the "Silver Dollar Group" as a hard-core action group made up of present and former members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (WKKKK), United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA) and the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) from Louisiana and Mississippi. No formal organizational format has been adopted by the group. Membership is attained by invitation and upon receipt of a silver one-dollar coin from the group organizer, Raleigh Jackson Glover.

157-4717

NOT RECORDED
6-4
13 MAY 31 1968

A P P E N D I X

RACIAL INT. SECT.
[Signature]

[Signature]
MAIL ROOM

MAILED 6
JUL 17 1968
COMM-FBI

APPROVED
Date JUL 17 1968

[Handwritten notes and stamps at bottom left]

NW#: 4353

DocId: 59160095

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4717)

DATE: 3/8/68

FROM : *[Handwritten Signature]* SAC, JACKSON (157-5206) (P)

SUBJECT: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
RM (KLAN)

Re Jackson letter to Bureau, 1/9/68.
Bureau letter to Jackson, 1/31/68.

The Bureau is requested to approve the characterization of the Silver Dollar Group set out on attached LHM.

Sources in paragraph one of LHM are and .
Source in second paragraph is JN 230.

FOIA(b)7 - (D)

REC-75

MAILED 22
MAR 14 1968
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE *[Handwritten mark]*

2 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
2 - Jackson

[Handwritten Signature]
MAIL ROOM

MAR 11 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

APPROVED
Date MAR 14 1968

Rec detached by
Klan Unit

JLP/pac
(4)

MAR 15 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 1450

Jackson, Mississippi

March 8, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

A source on April 4, 1967, and a second source on May 3, 1967, characterized the Silver Dollar Group as a hard-core action group made up of present and former members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi (WKKKKOM); the United Klans of America, Inc. (UKA); and Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi and Louisiana.

On August 15, 1967, a third source advised that the Silver Dollar Group was formed approximately in May or June, 1964. The secret group within the Klan was formed to further Klan activities involving the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and maintaining total segregation. Klansmen were dissatisfied with the inactivity in their respective Klan groups. The members of the new secret action unit had to be trusted Klansmen and had to vouch for each other.

No formal organization format has been adopted but group membership is obtained by invitation only and upon receipt of a silver dollar coin from the group organizer Raleigh Jackson Glover.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1*

APPROVED
Date MAR 14 1968

157-4717-13

SAC, Jackson (157-5206)

1/31/68

REC-139

Director, FBI (157-4717) - *12*

- 1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn
- 1 - Mr. J. V. Walsh

SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

ReJNlet 1/9/68 which submitted a characterization of captioned group for approval by the Bureau.

You are instructed to resubmit the characterization, and in so doing, set out the date this group was organized along with its aims and purpose.

It is suggested that the first sentence of the characterization submitted by relet be changed to read as follows: A source on 4/4/67 and a second source on 5/3/67 characterized the "Silver Dollar Group" as a hardcore action group made up of present and former members. . .

JVW:df *df*
(5)

NOTE:

JN submitted a proposed characterization of the "Silver Dollar Group" but ~~did~~ not show the date this group was organized nor did it show the aims and purpose for which it was organized.

MAILED 19
JAN 31 1968
COMM - FBI

gm

JVW

207
54 FEB 2 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-7944) *1217 JN 1/18*

DATE: 1/9/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSON (157-5206) (P) *gpk 10*

SUBJECT: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
RM (KLAN)

Re report of SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE, 10/18/67, at Jackson.

The Bureau is requested to approve the following characterization of the Silver Dollar Group:

A source advised on 4/4/67 and a second source on 5/3/67 characterizing the "Silver Dollar Group" as a hardcore action group made of present and former members of the WKKKKOM; the UKA, Inc.; and the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi and Louisiana. No formal organization format has been adopted by the group. Membership is obtained by invitation and upon receipt of a silver one dollar coin from the group organizer RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER.

JW:df 1/31/68

JE

Q
2 - Bureau
2 - Jackson

GPG/pac
(4)

ST-119

REC-35

157-4777-12

1cc Klan Unit

JAN 15 1968



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: December 26, 1967

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC*

- 1 - Mr. A. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. J. V. Walsh

SUBJECT: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

gem *Do* *10*
McL...

As you are aware, we have had a continuing program aimed at infiltrating and disrupting Ku Klux Klan organizations. Among our most important and difficult assignments is the infiltration of Klan action squads which are small, secretive groups of hard-core klansmen who carry out terrorist activities. This is to advise of our results thus far in infiltrating the Silver Dollar Group (SDG), an action squad operating in the Natchez, Mississippi, -Vidalia, Louisiana, area.

5-10-68
REC-60

The SDG was formed by Raleigh Jackson "Red" Glover, in 1965 and is composed of the "toughest, most fanatical members of Klan units in Louisiana and Mississippi who can keep their mouths shut" as related to an informant by Glover. Investigation has revealed that this is made up of a hard-core group of approximately 20 men.

CO

ST-115 *REC-60* *157-4717* *16*

Recognizing the volatile matter of the SDG, we immediately instituted investigation upon learning of its existence. It is an exceptionally difficult group to penetrate as there is no organization insofar as officers or ceremony for joining the group is concerned as Glover hand picks the members by presenting each with a silver dollar for identification.

Informants advise the SDG meets only on an average of once every six months unless there is some special need such as a "job" to do and usually only a portion of the membership meets at any given time. Despite the obvious difficulties in penetrating this organization, we have been successful in developing nine informants who are furnishing

JVW:ebb *10 F14*
 55 JAN 11 1968

CONTINUED OVER
105-900

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

information on this group. Investigation conducted in the recent bombings in Mississippi points to members of the SDG as being responsible for these acts of violence. We are working with these informants in vigorously pursuing the investigation of the SDG and its members in order to throw increasing light on the possible solution of these bombings.

We have obtained extensive intelligence data concerning the membership, organization, and activities of the SDG which was previously unobtainable. For example, an informant has advised us that one of the members of the SDG was heard to state that he had blown up the home of Rabbi Perry E. Nussbaum in Jackson, Mississippi. On another occasion, an informant has heard SDG members talk of acts of violence and has furnished information relating to explosives which were subsequently buried.

This informant data is important for determining logical suspects who are the subjects of investigation with regard to any involvement in the bombings in Mississippi. Of course, additional evidence has to be obtained in order to prosecute successfully.

ACTION:

For information. We are fully aware of the need for the closest investigative attention on the activities of the SDG. This group will continue to receive preferred attention on a continuing basis.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
9/20/77 [Signature]
WCS [Signature]
P ✓ [Signature]
[Signature]

F B I

Date: November 8, 1967

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-9-54)
FROM: SAC, JACKSON (157-5206) (P)
SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
RM (KLAN)

11/11/67 EJ

G.C. Moore

Re report of SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE dated 10/18/67 at Jackson.

Enclosed herewith are seven copies of an informant reliability memo.

Other copies of referenced report are being amended.

Appropriate errors have been scored.

9/11/67
6 - Marshall
2 - [unclear]

W. [unclear]

[Handwritten initials]

REC-24

157-4717-10

10 ③ - Bureau (Enc. 7)
2 - Jackson (157-5206)
JLP/blw
(5)

NOV 11 1967

AGENCY: ASST. DIR., OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT. ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: NOV 14 1967

HOW FORW: [unclear]

BY: [unclear]

Sent

RS
Jar [unclear]

Per

Ice detached by Klan Unit

~~54 NOV 27 1967~~

57 DEC 5 1967
349

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Jackson, Mississippi

October 18, 1967

Title	SILVER DOLLAR GROUP
Character	RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)
Reference	Jackson report of Special Agent Clarence G. Prospere dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office JACKSON	Office of Origin JACKSON	Date 10/18/67	Investigative Period 7/20/65 - 10/1/67
Title of Case SILVER DOLLAR GROUP <i>S. D. G.</i>		Report made by SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE	Typed By: blw
		Character of Case RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)	

SUMMARY

REFERENCES:

Bureau airtel to New Orleans dated 12/9/65;
 New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 12/13/65;
 New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 1/31/65;
 Bureau letter to Jackson dated 9/19/67.

- P -

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS

C. M. ...
D. ...

Approved <i>Juss</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		REC 29
Copies to: ⑦ - Bureau (157-9-54) 1 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - NISO - CHASN (RM) 1 - U. S. Secret Service, Jackson, Miss. (RM) 2 - MIGP, Jackson, Miss. (RM) 2 - New Orleans (157-6542) (RM) 2 - Jackson (157-5206)		157-4717-9		MCT-30
		OCT 23 1967		EX 106

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~...~~ SEC SER

DEPT ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: NOV 14 1967

HOW FORW:

54 NOV 27 1967

Ice detached by
Klan Unit

AS
Jess AD

AT CONCORDIA PARISH, LOUISIANA

Will continue necessary investigation regarding the Silver Dollar Group.

JACKSON

AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue necessary investigation regarding the Silver Dollar Group.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location of Information

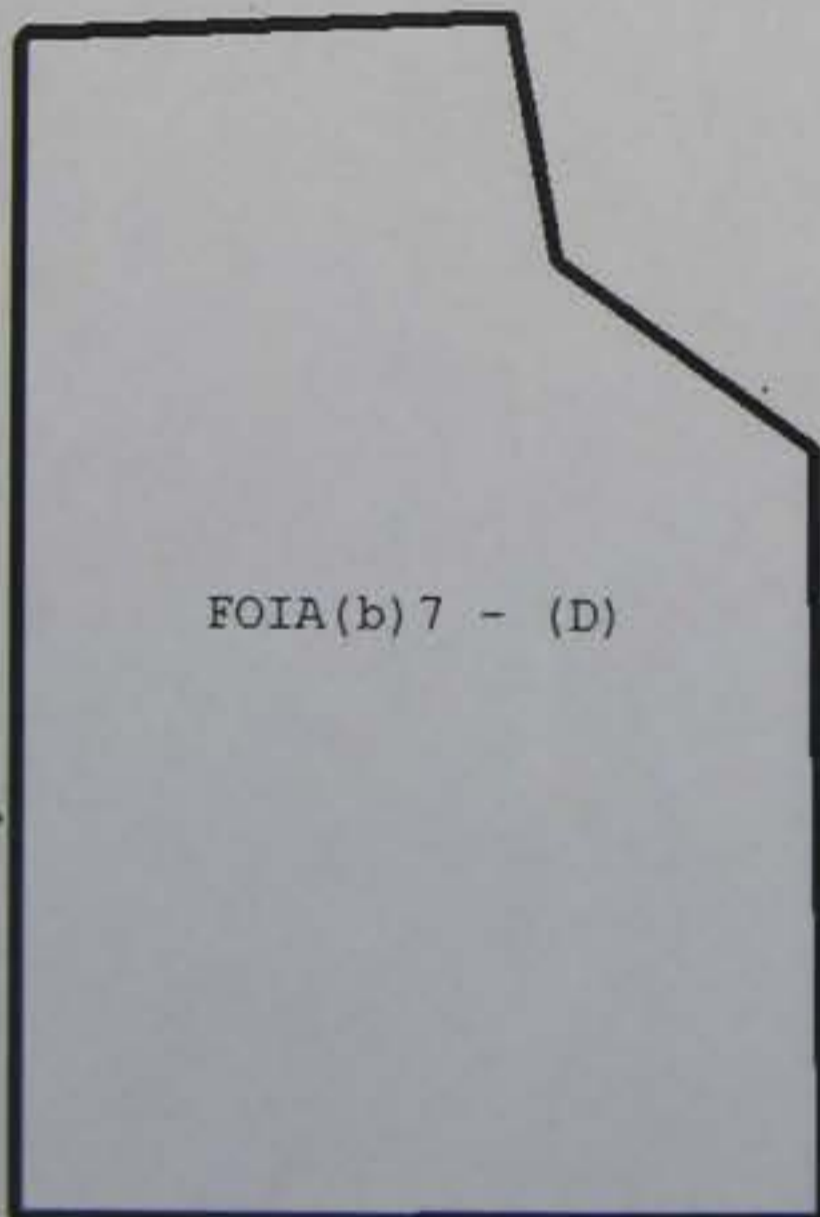
JN T-1 is

JN T-2 is
(PROB)

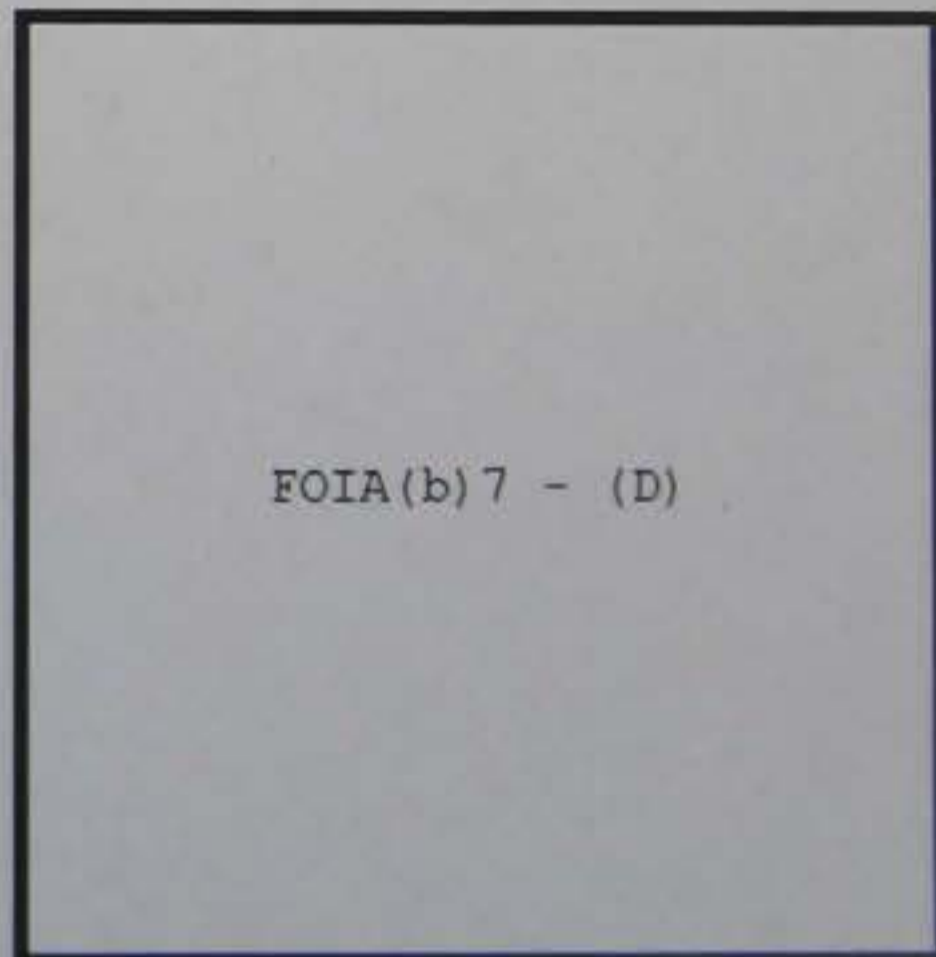
JN T-3 is

JN T-4 is

JN T-5 is



JN 157-5206-5



ADMINISTRATIVE:

Captioned case was re-opened in the Jackson Division during the course of the investigation of WHARBOM (Jackson File 44-2044, Bureau File 44-35496). Captioned case was originally closed in the New Orleans Division due to lack of information indicating any activity on the part of the Silver Dollar Group.

Descriptions of known and suspected members of the Silver Dollar Group are not being set forth in this report as individual case files are open on these individuals and contain background and descriptive data.

It is also pointed out that individual case files have been opened in the New Orleans and Jackson Divisions in connection with the acts of violence believed to have been perpetrated by members of the Silver Dollar Group.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)
2 - MIGp, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)

Report of: SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE
Date: October 18, 1967

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: 157-5206

Bureau File #: 156-9-54

Title: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Synopsis: Various sources described the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) as an organization formed by RALEIGH JACKSON "RED" GLOVER comprised of members of several Klan organizations in the Louisiana - Mississippi area. GLOVER has stated the SDG was composed of the "toughest, most fanatical members of Klan units in Louisiana and Mississippi who could keep their mouths shut," that there were about 52 members originally, which was reduced to a hard core of 20, seven of whom went underground. Each member identified himself by carrying a silver dollar. There have been no indications of any organization insofar as officers are concerned and GLOVER has advised that there are no ceremonies for joining the group since he hand-picks the members. Information to date indicates organization first formed about two or three months prior to June 26, 1965, and possibly eight meetings of the group have been held. At a fishfry on 6/26/65, efforts were made to make black powder. SDG members believed responsible for numerous acts of violence in Natchez, Mississippi - Vidalia, Louisiana, area. Identities of known and suspected members set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

JN 157-5206

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana (OKKKK) and the United Klans of America, Inc., (UKA) are included in the appendix section of this report.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Investigation discloses that the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) has no headquarters; that they have not been chartered; and that they have no national or state officers.

JN T-1, on March 16, 1966, advised that the SDG is a loose-knit organization made up of individuals interested in segregation. Meetings of this group are held in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, and the organization does not have officers.

JN T-2 advised on March 6, 1967, that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER had described the SDG as being composed of the "toughest, most fanatical members of Klan units in Louisiana and Mississippi who could keep their mouths shut." This source stated that GLOVER had advised there were 52 members originally but that this number was reduced to a hard core of twenty and that seven of these went underground.

On March 17, 1967, JN T-3 advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, former member of the OKKKK, was the individual who established the SDG and he is the individual who passed out the silver dollars. All of the silver dollars bore the date of 1886. GLOVER reported that this group met only every six months unless there was a special occasion or a need to meet. As far as the source knew, the last time the SDG met was eight months to one year ago.

This source stated the SDG was never composed of over twenty members and that GLOVER is terribly upset over the investigation being conducted by the FBI and is amazed that the FBI could learn the identity of its members in such a short period of time.

JN T-3 advised on September 24, 1967, that there was a meeting of the SDG near the end of September, 1967, and that it appeared that E. D. MORACE was responsible for calling the meeting and MORACE announced at the meeting that it was a "good deal" to get part of the SDG together again. MORACE stated they should meet more often to show the "Feds" that they can continue to operate and continue to trust each other. RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER announced at this meeting that no "jobs" were to be discussed, that they were getting together for a big "bull session."

JN T-3 advised on May 16, 1967, that during the early part of May, 1967, he had questioned RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER regarding any ceremony that was connected with becoming a member of the SDG. GLOVER told this source there was no ceremony connected with becoming a member of the SDG.

JN T-4, on March 21, 1967, advised that all the members of the SDG feel that RED GLOVER is the leader and inspirational force of this group. Even the Mississippi members have this same feeling; however, at one time, JACK SEALE was thought to be the next in command under GLOVER. Source now has the impression that JAMES SEALE currently holds the next-in-command position.

JN T-3, on April 26, 1967, advised that he is of the opinion that members of the SDG from one or two counties meet together and meet with RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER or one of his representatives and this might be one of the reasons that no one individual can place all the members of this group at one particular meeting.

JN T-2, on April 22, 1967, advised that GLOVER had stated that there had originally been 52 members in the SDG but that he, GLOVER, was still culling out members.

GLOVER also stated that they were backing JAMES SEALE for Sheriff in Franklin County, Mississippi, and that they would celebrate SEALE's victory in the election by hanging a Negro. (SEALE was eliminated in the first primary of the election.)

JN T-4, on May 16, 1967, advised that it has always been GLOVER's policy "to hand-pick" men for the SDG. Every member of the SDG is supposed to have a silver dollar. This coin was to be used as a means of identification. For example, if a meeting were held, the member's silver dollar would identify him and gain him entrance into meetings where he was not known personally by the guards.

JN T-4, on July 12, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER was looked up to by the rank and file Klan members as a leader in the Vidalia - Ferriday, Louisiana, area and his advice was sought relative to Harrisonburg - Sicily Island, Louisiana, Klan business. These contacts with Klansmen from the Harrisonburg - Sicily Island area afforded GLOVER the opportunity of looking over prospective candidates for the SDG.

JN T-5 advised on August 15, 1967, that the SDG was formed because some of the Klansmen were dissatisfied with the way the Klan was being operated. Some of the Klansmen wanted to form a Klan within the Klan. The members of the new secret unit had to be trusted and members had to vouch for each other. Members were not required to have committed acts of violence in the past in order to become members of the SDG.

JN T-3 advised on April 27, 1967, that he had recently been to the home of RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER at which time GLOVER wiped a silver dollar clean and handed it to the source. The source asked GLOVER if this was all there was to joining the SDG and GLOVER said he would talk to the source again.

Source stated he got no indication from GLOVER as to whether or not there is any ceremony connected with becoming a member of the SDG.

The source stated that his silver dollar which GLOVER gave to him is dated 1899 and it has no unusual markings on it.

A. Acquisition of Weapons and Explosives

JN T-4, on March 9, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER has a wooden box that he usually carries in the back of his Ford pickup truck. The box is about four feet long, its ends being about five inches square, and is made of one-inch lumber which appears to be cypress. One end is open and the box is lined with tar paper. This source advised that GLOVER carried a sawed-off shotgun and an automatic carbine in this box. Source stated GLOVER had explained to him that he was going to use the box to bury these guns at an undisclosed place. Source stated GLOVER usually will carry one or both of these guns in paper bags in the cab of his pickup or on the floor of his pickup. GLOVER also carries a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson snub-nose revolver while on trips to contact Klansmen. Source stated GLOVER has a shoulder holster and a hip holster for this pistol.

JN T-4 advised on March 15, 1967, that approximately one month earlier, GLOVER had stated that he was angry with the Sheriff at Woodville, Mississippi, whom he had learned had a "nigger" woman in his house and was having relations with her. GLOVER stated he wanted to find out when the Sheriff was not at home some night so he could "sneak in and steal all his guns."

JN T-3, on March 17, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and the SDG would have sufficient explosives to do the "WHARLEST JACKSON job" and allegedly only GLOVER and one other individual know the location of the explosives.

This source stated he did not know the identity of the second individual. (The WHARLEST JACKSON job refers to the bombing of WHARLEST JACKSON, a Negro male, who was employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company, Natchez, Mississippi, and who died as the result of an explosive charge being placed in his pickup truck which exploded on February 27, 1967.)

JN T-4, on March 21, 1967, advised in connection with a fishfry attended by members of the SDG which was held at the home of JAMES LEE in Wildsville, Louisiana, on June 26, 1965, efforts were made to make black powder. This source stated that SONNY TAYLOR and JAMES LEE left the fishfry at one point in the truck of TAYLOR and subsequently returned with a large stick of dynamite, two empty dummy hand grenades, and two rolls of fuse, one roll being dynamite fuse and the other was pink in color and similar in diameter to a cigarette. The source said the stick of dynamite was large and was approximately two feet in length.

Source stated that JACK SEALE touched a match to the dynamite fuse and the fuse burned out, this being a section of about one foot cut from the roll. Later, SEALE tried to put a match to the pink colored fuse and immediately TAYLOR told him that if he lit this fuse, "we would all be blown up."

Source stated that in the attempt to make black powder, dynamite was cut up and mixed with charcoal, sulphur, and borax. The source stated that this mixture was then placed in the dummy grenades with the dynamite fuse stuck in the end. This fuse was lit and the mixture did not explode. The ingredients of the black powder and the fuse were taken from the fishfry by GLOVER and the source has not seen these items since that time. Source stated that he had asked GLOVER if the "junk man" still had the explosives in his home. GLOVER merely stated that all had been taken care of and indicated that these explosives were not now in the home of the "junk man;" however, he offered no suggestion as to the present whereabouts of the explosives.

JN T-3, on April 25, 1967, advised he had recently told GLOVER he needed four or five caps and four or five sticks of dynamite and he asked GLOVER if he could get these items for him. Source stated that when he re-contacted GLOVER and inquired about these items, GLOVER said, "We've done moved it." The source stated GLOVER commented that one individual moved these items. Source did not know if the explosives GLOVER supposedly had were merely moved or if they were moved and destroyed.

Source stated with reference to the theft of a number of .45 caliber pistols from the National Guard Armory in Brandon, Mississippi, in 1965, that he had seen JOE DANIEL HAWKINS wearing a .45 caliber pistol on a few occasions at UKA rallies in Mississippi, in the past. The source stated he had never known JOE DANIEL HAWKINS to have a number of these type weapons.

JN T-4, on May 23, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, about the middle of May, 1967, was observed stopping by to see E. D. MORACE at his place of employment and that GLOVER asked MORACE if the grenades were still in a safe place. GLOVER was heard to tell MORACE that he had more "stuff" for him.

This source stated that GLOVER continues to mention a large quantity of explosives stolen in Mississippi but GLOVER will not volunteer any additional information relative to these explosives.

JN T-2, on June 21, 1967, advised that recently BILL BLANEY, an SDG member, had admitted that BLANEY and RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER had, several months ago, burglarized the Bonanza Club in Ferriday, Louisiana. According to BLANEY, some beer and whiskey were taken along with some money removed from a juke box. This loot was taken by GLOVER, who was to split the proceeds with BLANEY but has never done so. BLANEY indicated that he and GLOVER had

stolen other things together, which GLOVER had taken and was to split with BLANEY. BLANEY stated when he asks GLOVER about the split, GLOVER indicates the loot is still stored away in a safe place.

BLANEY also admitted at one time stealing a 30-30 rifle and a 30-06 rifle from a pickup truck parked at the Chicken Shack Cafe in Clayton, Louisiana, which cafe is operated by Deputy FRANK DE LAUGHTER of the Concordia Parish Sheriff's Office, Vidalia, Louisiana.

B. NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD AND PERIOD OVER WHICH HELD

Investigation indicates that meetings of the SDG have been held from the Summer of 1964 until the early part of October, 1967.

JN T-3, on April 25, 1967, advised that GLOVER commented that it was obvious that the FBI did not know about the group's meetings in Louisiana, with the exception of the fishfry, and that they did not know about the four or five meetings in Mississippi. The source stated GLOVER indicated there had been at least three meetings on the Homochitto River in Mississippi. The source stated he believes GLOVER had the meetings on the Homochitto River because this would be a centrally located point between Vidalia - Ferriday, Louisiana, and Jackson - Brookhaven, Mississippi.

JN T-3 advised on May 16, 1967, that he had questioned GLOVER about meetings of the SDG and GLOVER told him there had been four or five meetings of this group in Mississippi in the past and five or six meetings of this group in Louisiana in the past. GLOVER indicated there would be no meetings at the present time due to the fact things were "hot" but added that they could meet any day.

JN 157-5206

JN T-2 advised on May 17, 1967, that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, head of the SDG, had, in the past, given code names to places of contact for SDG members. In this regard, SONNY TAYLOR's residence is known as "Broken Arrow;" ELDEN HESTER's place is called "Big Nut's" and the camp on the Mississippi River which was built by the Ferriday - Clayton Unit of the OKKKK as a hunting camp is known as "Waterfall."

JN T-3, on September 26, 1967, advised that during the latter part of September, 1967, JAMES F. LEE, RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, L. C. MURRAY, and JACK SEALE drove from the Natchez, Mississippi, area to the newly acquired residence of NORMAN HEAD on Lake Concordia, Louisiana, in the old 1955 automobile of RED GLOVER. During the trip, RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER began to assemble a sawed-off shotgun, .16 gauge, that was completely broken down.

It was at this meeting that GLOVER made the statement that no "jobs" were to be discussed.

It was decided that the SDG would meet again at a hunting lodge on the levee and that anyone could come. After a brief discussion, it was decided that only SDG members should be invited and that all six present at this meeting should contact everyone they knew who was given a "dollar" and get them to come.

Someone inquired as to why there were only six members present at this meeting and GLOVER stated, "That's all we can trust."

C. FINANCES

No information has been received that dues are paid by members of the SDG and, as forth above, the only resources of the SDG apparently come from what they can steal.

JN T-4, on June 20, 1967, advised he had overheard KENNETH NORMAN HEAD making the statement that he was about finished with GLOVER and all GLOVER wanted to do was go out and steal. HEAD stated he thought something should be done about GLOVER; however, HEAD said he was in no position to do anything about him at the present time.

D. PUBLICATIONS AND PROPAGANDA

Informants have furnished no information indicating that the SDG has any type of publication or that they have been responsible for circulating any propaganda through news media or leaflets of any kind.

II. KNOWN AND SUSPECTED MEMBERS OF THE SDG

ASHLEY, BUFORD
AVANTS, ERNEST
BLANEY, BILL
BLANEY, GERALD
BURT, JEWEL LEE
CARTER, REGINALD P.
DAY, RALPH
FALVEY, CHARLES
FINLEY, ERNEST (Deceased)
FORD, GERALD
FREEMAN, JOEL
FREEMAN, W. G.
GLOVER, RALEIGH JACKSON
HALL, WALTER GENE

HART, LUTHER
HAWKINS, JOE DANIEL
HEAD, KENNETH NORMAN
HESTER, ELDEN GLEN
HOLLAND, DONALD
HOLLOWAY, WOODROW "BLUE"
HORTON, HOMER THOMAS "BUCK"
JONES, TOMMIE LEE
LAMBERT, EARL
LEE, JAMES FREDERICK "RED"
MC CLERKIN, JOHN
MC NEELY, JAMES FOUNT
MARTIN, MURRAY
MORACE, E. D.
OGDEN, BILL
PARKER, ERNEST
REED, WAYNE
SCAROBOROUGH, JAMES LEE
SEALE, CLYDE
SEALE, JAMES FORD
SEALE, MYRON WAYNE "JACK"
STEVENS, BILLY
TAYLOR, JAMES HORACE "SONNY"
TEMPLE, J. B.
TORGERSEN, THOR LEE
WALDRUP, BENNIE
WHITE, JIMMY
WOOD, BILLY
WRIGHT, SCOTTIE

III. ACTS OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATED OR BELIEVED
TO BE PERPETRATED BY SDG MEMBERS

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
BOMBING OF AUTOMOBILE,
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI,
AUGUST 27, 1965
GEORGE METCALFE - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS
BOMBING MATTERS
Jackson File 174-27

This case deals with the bombing of the automobile of GEORGE METCALFE, a Negro male, who is president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Natchez, Mississippi, and who is employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company, Natchez, Mississippi.

METCALFE was not killed; however, he was very seriously injured. An explosive of high-order type was placed at the rear of the engine on the METCALFE automobile and exploded when he attempted to start the car after his tour of duty at the rubber plant.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
WHARLEST JACKSON - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS - BOMBING MATTERS
Jackson File 44-2044
Bureau File 44-35496

This deals with the bombing of WHARLEST JACKSON, a Negro male, employed at Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company, Natchez, who had formerly been an officer in the NAACP but at the time of the bombing, was not known to have been engaged in civil rights activities.

The pickup truck of JACKSON had an explosive of the high-order type placed under the driver's seat on the frame of the truck and this exploded approximately four or five blocks from the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company as JACKSON had completed his tour of duty. JACKSON was killed as the result of this explosion.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JAMES WHITE, SR. - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS
Jackson File 157-8449
New Orleans File 157-9951

This case deals with the harassment of JAMES WHITE, SR., a Negro male, who operates a quail farm near the Stacey Community of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, and who exchanged shots with the individuals who repeatedly harassed him. Sources have advised that members of the SDG have taken action against WHITE because he was allegedly a "Black Muslim."

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JOSEPH EDWARDS, Aka
Joe Edwards - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Jackson File 44-65
New Orleans File 44-2293

This case deals with the disappearance of JOSEPH EDWARDS, a Negro male, who was employed at the Shamrock Motel, Vidalia, Louisiana, and whose whereabouts are still unknown. Information indicates EDWARDS was killed by members of the SDG for making advances toward a crippled white girl who, at the time of EDWARDS' disappearance, was employed at the Shamrock Motel.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
S. P. "PRESS" MAGOUN,
RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER;
RICHARD JAMES,
ROBERT EARL WATKINS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS
Jackson 157-8439
New Orleans 44-3364

In February of 1964, RICHARD JAMES and ROBERT EARL WATKINS were travelling down a gravel road in the Workman's Bayou area of Monterey, Louisiana, around dusk. As they approached a turn in the road, they noticed an automobile parked in the middle of the road with the hood up and a white man standing by the car. They stopped to inquire as to the trouble and were told by the unknown man that his car had broken down and he needed help to get it running again.

As they got out of their car and approached the unknown subject's car, the unknown subject pulled a gun on them and several hooded men came from behind the bushes. They were loaded into a car and taken approximately three miles to an old abandoned oil well located in the woods where they were stripped, forced to lie on the ground, and were beaten.

All during this time, they were forced to wear paper masks over their heads. The only member of the assaulting party who was not masked was the man who supposedly had car trouble.

The day following the beating, Constable S. P. "PRESS" MAGOUN came to the father of ROBERT WATKINS and advised him to send his son away from the area, stating his son would be killed if he did not leave. ROBERT WATKINS went to Chicago, Illinois. RICHARD JAMES remained in the Workman's Bayou area and has since suffered from a stroke.

Investigation to date points to the reason of the beating being that ROBERT WATKINS telephoned the wife of R. W. "DUB" BEARD to inform her that the BEARDS' cattle were loose and in the field of an unknown white person. Interviews with R. W. BEARD have been negative.

S. P. "PRESS" MAGOUN admitted during interview he did, in fact, tell Mr. WATKINS to get his son out of the area; although he states he did this as a friend. ROBERT WATKINS was interviewed in Chicago, Illinois and positively identified the photograph of RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER as the man who stopped ROBERT WATKINS and him the night they were beaten.

JAMES FREDERICK LEE,
(FNU) WILLSON, Aka Yank Willson,
(FNU) WILLSON;
DEWEY N. WHITE - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Jackson File 44-2248
New Orleans File 44-3361

This case deals with the beating of DEWEY N. WHITE, a white male, in the vicinity of Horseshoe Lake, Louisiana. WHITE was beaten because he allegedly attempted to integrate Buckley's Cafe by bringing JOE LEWIS, a local Negro, into the cafe with him. WHITE was also rumored to have had a Negro girl friend.

Information indicates WHITE was beaten by JAMES FREDERICK LEE, YANK WILLSON, and WILLSON's son. Information also indicates that A. E. BRANCHE, who operates a grocery store in the Horseshoe Lake area, may be implicated in the beating inasmuch as he advised WHITE to take a back-woods route when WHITE was leaving the Horseshoe Lake area and it was on this route that WHITE was subsequently beaten.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS (2);
FRANK MORRIS - VICTIM
FERRIDAY, LOUISIANA
DECEMBER 10, 1964
CIVIL RIGHTS - RACIAL MATTERS
New Orleans File 157-3255
Jackson File 157-2211

This case deals with the burning death of FRANK MORRIS, a Negro male, who operated a shoe repair shop in Ferriday, Louisiana. Unknown individuals came to the shop and after spreading an inflammable material in the shop, set it afire and at gunpoint, forced MORRIS back into the burning shoe shop. When MORRIS ran from the burning building, his clothes were burned off his body and he subsequently died in a hospital.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
BOBBY RAY ALLEN - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS
New Orleans 157-9988

On one October night in 1965, BOBBY RAY ALLEN had his 1959 Pontiac sedan, which he had just purchased used, burned in front of his residence on Dody Road in Ferriday, Louisiana. An automobile was seen fleeing the scene which had carried two occupants.

Information received through a reliable source indicated two Klansmen, JAMES LEE SCAROBOROUGH and RAYMOND MILLARD WILLIAMS, JR., also known as PETE WADDELL, had burned the car. Both SCAROBOROUGH and WILLIAMS denied, when interviewed, that they burned the automobile.

Various causes for the burning were reported to be an argument over hunting rights on the ALLEN property, an argument at the Dairy Bar in Ferriday where ALLEN, who is a Negro male, and his friends asked for service, and also because of ALLEN's dating one mulatto girl.

The ALLENS denied there has ever been an argument over hunting rights on their property. They stated that the incident at the Dairy Bar involved a white woman wearing a neck brace, who did not wish to serve them because of the attitude and/or comments made by an individual in the party with ALLEN.

Investigation did not verify that any employee wearing a neck brace had worked at the Dairy Bar during the pertinent period or at any other time.

The mulatto girl and others did not substantiate the fact that the few dates BOBBY RAY ALLEN had had with her might have precipitated any racial trouble.

APPENDIX

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(LOUISIANA)
(OKKKK)

A source advised on October 25, 1963, that an organization known as the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) had been organized in the State of Louisiana at Shreveport, Louisiana, in December of 1960.

A second source advised on August 12, 1966, that the OKKKK continues to be active within the State of Louisiana, and that the aims and purposes of this organization continue to be to promote Americanism, the supremacy of the white race, and the furtherance of segregation between the races.

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South, with Units in several Southern states.)

Second source advised that at a meeting in Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Third source advised on May 25, 1966, that the UKA is currently an active organization, with Klaverns in several states. This source said that ROBERT M. SHELTON is the Imperial Wizard of this organization and was elected to this position on September 5, 1964, at a National Klonvocation in Birmingham, Alabama. Source stated that during April, 1966, the National office was moved from Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the carport of SHELTON's residence, #18 Lake Sherwood, Star Route, Northport, Alabama, which space he had converted into a room.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 18, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph has been furnished enclosed is not available
 may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA TWO DATE 3/6/12

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) One
U. S. Secret Service, Jackson, Mississippi

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)
2 - MIGp, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)

Report of: SA CLARENCE G. PROSPERE
Date: October 18, 1967

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: 157-5206

Bureau File #: 156-9-54

Title: SILVER DOLLAR GROUP

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Synopsis: Various sources described the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) as an organization formed by RALEIGH JACKSON "RED" GLOVER comprised of members of several Klan organizations in the Louisiana - Mississippi area. GLOVER has stated the SDG was composed of the "toughest, most fanatical members of Klan units in Louisiana and Mississippi who could keep their mouths shut," that there were about 52 members originally, which was reduced to a hard core of 20, seven of whom went underground. Each member identified himself by carrying a silver dollar. There have been no indications of any organization insofar as officers are concerned and GLOVER has advised that there are no ceremonies for joining the group since he hand-picks the members. Information to date indicates organization first formed about two or three months prior to June 26, 1965, and possibly eight meetings of the group have been held. At a fishfry on 6/26/65, efforts were made to make black powder. SDG members believed responsible for numerous acts of violence in Natchez, Mississippi - Vidalia, Louisiana, area. Identities of known and suspected members set forth.

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA TWO DATE 3/6/12

- P -

DETAILS:

JN 157-5206

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana (OKKKK) and the United Klans of America, Inc., (UKA) are included in the appendix section of this report.

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA TWO DATE 3/6/12

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Investigation discloses that the Silver Dollar Group (SDG) has no headquarters; that they have not been chartered; and that they have no national or state officers.

JN T-1, on March 16, 1966, advised that the SDG is a loose-knit organization made up of individuals interested in segregation. Meetings of this group are held in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, and the organization does not have officers.

JN T-2 advised on March 6, 1967, that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER had described the SDG as being composed of the "toughest, most fanatical members of Klan units in Louisiana and Mississippi who could keep their mouths shut." This source stated that GLOVER had advised there were 52 members originally but that this number was reduced to a hard core of twenty and that seven of these went underground.

On March 17, 1967, JN T-3 advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, former member of the OKKKK, was the individual who established the SDG and he is the individual who passed out the silver dollars. All of the silver dollars bore the date of 1886. GLOVER reported that this group met only every six months unless there was a special occasion or a need to meet. As far as the source knew, the last time the SDG met was eight months to one year ago.

This source stated the SDG was never composed of over twenty members and that GLOVER is terribly upset over the investigation being conducted by the FBI and is amazed that the FBI could learn the identity of its members in such a short period of time.

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA TWO DATE 3/6/12

JN T-3 advised on September 24, 1967, that there was a meeting of the SDG near the end of September, 1967, and that it appeared that E. D. MORACE was responsible for calling the meeting and MORACE announced at the meeting that it was a "good deal" to get part of the SDG together again. MORACE stated they should meet more often to show the "Feds" that they can continue to operate and continue to trust each other. RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER announced at this meeting that no "jobs" were to be discussed, that they were getting together for a big "bull session."

JN T-3 advised on May 16, 1967, that during the early part of May, 1967, he had questioned RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER regarding any ceremony that was connected with becoming a member of the SDG. GLOVER told this source there was no ceremony connected with becoming a member of the SDG.

JN T-4, on March 21, 1967, advised that all the members of the SDG feel that RED GLOVER is the leader and inspirational force of this group. Even the Mississippi members have this same feeling; however, at one time, JACK SEALE was thought to be the next in command under GLOVER. Source now has the impression that JAMES SEALE currently holds the next-in-command position.

JN T-3, on April 26, 1967, advised that he is of the opinion that members of the SDG from one or two counties meet together and meet with RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER or one of his representatives and this might be one of the reasons that no one individual can place all the members of this group at one particular meeting.

JN T-2, on April 22, 1967, advised that GLOVER had stated that there had originally been 52 members in the SDG but that he, GLOVER, was still culling out members.

GLOVER also stated that they were backing JAMES SEALE for Sheriff in Franklin County, Mississippi, and that they would celebrate SEALE's victory in the election by hanging a Negro. (SEALE was eliminated in the first primary of the election.)

JN T-4, on May 16, 1967, advised that it has always been GLOVER's policy "to hand-pick" men for the SDG. Every member of the SDG is supposed to have a silver dollar. This coin was to be used as a means of identification. For example, if a meeting were held, the member's silver dollar would identify him and gain him entrance into meetings where he was not known personally by the guards.

JN T-4, on July 12, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER was looked up to by the rank and file Klan members as a leader in the Vidalia - Ferriday, Louisiana, area and his advice was sought relative to Harrisonburg - Sicily Island, Louisiana, Klan business. These contacts with Klansmen from the Harrisonburg - Sicily Island area afforded GLOVER the opportunity of looking over prospective candidates for the SDG.

JN T-5 advised on August 15, 1967, that the SDG was formed because some of the Klansmen were dissatisfied with the way the Klan was being operated. Some of the Klansmen wanted to form a Klan within the Klan. The members of the new secret unit had to be trusted and members had to vouch for each other. Members were not required to have committed acts of violence in the past in order to become members of the SDG.

JN T-3 advised on April 27, 1967, that he had recently been to the home of RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER at which time GLOVER wiped a silver dollar clean and handed it to the source. The source asked GLOVER if this was all there was to joining the SDG and GLOVER said he would talk to the source again.

Source stated he got no indication from GLOVER as to whether or not there is any ceremony connected with becoming a member of the SDG.

The source stated that his silver dollar which GLOVER gave to him is dated 1899 and it has no unusual markings on it.

A. Acquisition of Weapons and Explosives

JN T-4, on March 9, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER has a wooden box that he usually carries in the back of his Ford pickup truck. The box is about four feet long, its ends being about five inches square, and is made of one-inch lumber which appears to be cypress. One end is open and the box is lined with tar paper. This source advised that GLOVER carried a sawed-off shotgun and an automatic carbine in this box. Source stated GLOVER had explained to him that he was going to use the box to bury these guns at an undisclosed place. Source stated GLOVER usually will carry one or both of these guns in paper bags in the cab of his pickup or on the floor of his pickup. GLOVER also carries a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson snub-nose revolver while on trips to contact Klansmen. Source stated GLOVER has a shoulder holster and a hip holster for this pistol.

JN T-4 advised on March 15, 1967, that approximately one month earlier, GLOVER had stated that he was angry with the Sheriff at Woodville, Mississippi, whom he had learned had a "nigger" woman in his house and was having relations with her. GLOVER stated he wanted to find out when the Sheriff was not at home some night so he could "sneak in and steal all his guns."

JN T-3, on March 17, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER and the SDG would have sufficient explosives to do the "WHARLEST JACKSON job" and allegedly only GLOVER and one other individual know the location of the explosives.

This source stated he did not know the identity of the second individual. (The WHARLEST JACKSON job refers to the bombing of WHARLEST JACKSON, a Negro male, who was employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company, Natchez, Mississippi, and who died as the result of an explosive charge being placed in his pickup truck which exploded on February 27, 1967.)

JN T-4, on March 21, 1967, advised in connection with a fishfry attended by members of the SDG which was held at the home of JAMES LEE in Wildsville, Louisiana, on June 26, 1965, efforts were made to make black powder. This source stated that SONNY TAYLOR and JAMES LEE left the fishfry at one point in the truck of TAYLOR and subsequently returned with a large stick of dynamite, two empty dummy hand grenades, and two rolls of fuse, one roll being dynamite fuse and the other was pink in color and similar in diameter to a cigarette. The source said the stick of dynamite was large and was approximately two feet in length.

Source stated that JACK SEALE touched a match to the dynamite fuse and the fuse burned out, this being a section of about one foot cut from the roll. Later, SEALE tried to put a match to the pink colored fuse and immediately TAYLOR told him that if he lit this fuse, "we would all be blown up."

Source stated that in the attempt to make black powder, dynamite was cut up and mixed with charcoal, sulphur, and borax. The source stated that this mixture was then placed in the dummy grenades with the dynamite fuse stuck in the end. This fuse was lit and the mixture did not explode. The ingredients of the black powder and the fuse were taken from the fishfry by GLOVER and the source has not seen these items since that time. Source stated that he had asked GLOVER if the "junk man" still had the explosives in his home. GLOVER merely stated that all had been taken care of and indicated that these explosives were not now in the home of the "junk man;" however, he offered no suggestion as to the present whereabouts of the explosives.

JN T-3, on April 25, 1967, advised he had recently told GLOVER he needed four or five caps and four or five sticks of dynamite and he asked GLOVER if he could get these items for him. Source stated that when he re-contacted GLOVER and inquired about these items, GLOVER said, "We've done moved it." The source stated GLOVER commented that one individual moved these items. Source did not know if the explosives GLOVER supposedly had were merely moved or if they were moved and destroyed.

Source stated with reference to the theft of a number of .45 caliber pistols from the National Guard Armory in Brandon, Mississippi, in 1965, that he had seen JOE DANIEL HAWKINS wearing a .45 caliber pistol on a few occasions at UKA rallies in Mississippi, in the past. The source stated he had never known JOE DANIEL HAWKINS to have a number of these type weapons.

JN T-4, on May 23, 1967, advised that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, about the middle of May, 1967, was observed stopping by to see E. D. MORACE at his place of employment and that GLOVER asked MORACE if the grenades were still in a safe place. GLOVER was heard to tell MORACE that he had more "stuff" for him.

This source stated that GLOVER continues to mention a large quantity of explosives stolen in Mississippi but GLOVER will not volunteer any additional information relative to these explosives.

JN T-2, on June 21, 1967, advised that recently BILL BLANEY, an SDG member, had admitted that BLANEY and RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER had, several months ago, burglarized the Bonanza Club in Ferriday, Louisiana. According to BLANEY, some beer and whiskey were taken along with some money removed from a juke box. This loot was taken by GLOVER, who was to split the proceeds with BLANEY but has never done so. BLANEY indicated that he and GLOVER had

stolen other things together, which GLOVER had taken and was to split with BLANEY. BLANEY stated when he asks GLOVER about the split, GLOVER indicates the loot is still stored away in a safe place.

BLANEY also admitted at one time stealing a 30-30 rifle and a 30-06 rifle from a pickup truck parked at the Chicken Shack Cafe in Clayton, Louisiana, which cafe is operated by Deputy FRANK DE LAUGHTER of the Concordia Parish Sheriff's Office, Vidalia, Louisiana.

B. NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD AND PERIOD OVER WHICH HELD

Investigation indicates that meetings of the SDG have been held from the Summer of 1964 until the early part of October, 1967.

JN T-3, on April 25, 1967, advised that GLOVER commented that it was obvious that the FBI did not know about the group's meetings in Louisiana, with the exception of the fishfry, and that they did not know about the four or five meetings in Mississippi. The source stated GLOVER indicated there had been at least three meetings on the Homochitto River in Mississippi. The source stated he believes GLOVER had the meetings on the Homochitto River because this would be a centrally located point between Vidalia - Ferriday, Louisiana, and Jackson - Brookhaven, Mississippi.

JN T-3 advised on May 16, 1967, that he had questioned GLOVER about meetings of the SDG and GLOVER told him there had been four or five meetings of this group in Mississippi in the past and five or six meetings of this group in Louisiana in the past. GLOVER indicated there would be no meetings at the present time due to the fact things were "hot" but added that they could meet any day.

JN 157-5206

JN T-2 advised on May 17, 1967, that RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, head of the SDG, had, in the past, given code names to places of contact for SDG members. In this regard, SONNY TAYLOR's residence is known as "Broken Arrow;" ELDEN HESTER's place is called "Big Nut's" and the camp on the Mississippi River which was built by the Ferriday - Clayton Unit of the OKKKK as a hunting camp is known as "Waterfall."

JN T-3, on September 26, 1967, advised that during the latter part of September, 1967, JAMES F. LEE, RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER, L. C. MURRAY, and JACK SEALE drove from the Natchez, Mississippi, area to the newly acquired residence of NORMAN HEAD on Lake Concordia, Louisiana, in the old 1955 automobile of RED GLOVER. During the trip, RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER began to assemble a sawed-off shotgun, .16 gauge, that was completely broken down.

It was at this meeting that GLOVER made the statement that no "jobs" were to be discussed.

It was decided that the SDG would meet again at a hunting lodge on the levee and that anyone could come. After a brief discussion, it was decided that only SDG members should be invited and that all six present at this meeting should contact everyone they knew who was given a "dollar" and get them to come.

Someone inquired as to why there were only six members present at this meeting and GLOVER stated, "That's all we can trust."

C. FINANCES

No information has been received that dues are paid by members of the SDG and, as forth above, the only resources of the SDG apparently come from what they can steal.

JN T-4, on June 20, 1967, advised he had overheard KENNETH NORMAN HEAD making the statement that he was about finished with GLOVER and all GLOVER wanted to do was go out and steal. HEAD stated he thought something should be done about GLOVER; however, HEAD said he was in no position to do anything about him at the present time.

D. PUBLICATIONS AND PROPAGANDA

Informants have furnished no information indicating that the SDG has any type of publication or that they have been responsible for circulating any propaganda through news media or leaflets of any kind.

II. KNOWN AND SUSPECTED MEMBERS OF THE SDG

ASHLEY, BUFORD
AVANTS, ERNEST
BLANEY, BILL
BLANEY, GERALD
BURT, JEWEL LEE
CARTER, REGINALD P.
DAY, RALPH
FALVEY, CHARLES
FINLEY, ERNEST (Deceased)
FORD, GERALD
FREEMAN, JOEL
FREEMAN, W. G.
GLOVER, RALEIGH JACKSON
HALL, WALTER GENE

HART, LUTHER
HAWKINS, JOE DANIEL
HEAD, KENNETH NORMAN
HESTER, ELDEN GLEN
HOLLAND, DONALD
HOLLOWAY, WOODROW "BLUE"
HORTON, HOMER THOMAS "BUCK"
JONES, TOMMIE LEE
LAMBERT, EARL
LEE, JAMES FREDERICK "RED"
MC CLERKIN, JOHN
MC NEELY, JAMES FOUNT
MARTIN, MURRAY
MORACE, E. D.
OGDEN, BILL
PARKER, ERNEST
REED, WAYNE
SCAROBOROUGH, JAMES LEE
SEALE, CLYDE
SEALE, JAMES FORD
SEALE, MYRON WAYNE "JACK"
STEVENS, BILLY
TAYLOR, JAMES HORACE "SONNY"
TEMPLE, J. B.
TORGERSEN, THOR LEE
WALDRUP, BENNIE
WHITE, JIMMY
WOOD, BILLY
WRIGHT, SCOTTIE

III. ACTS OF VIOLENCE PERPETRATED OR BELIEVED
TO BE PERPETRATED BY SDG MEMBERS

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
BOMBING OF AUTOMOBILE,
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI,
AUGUST 27, 1965
GEORGE METCALFE - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS
BOMBING MATTERS
Jackson File 174-27

This case deals with the bombing of the automobile of GEORGE METCALFE, a Negro male, who is president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Natchez, Mississippi, and who is employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company, Natchez, Mississippi.

METCALFE was not killed; however, he was very seriously injured. An explosive of high-order type was placed at the rear of the engine on the METCALFE automobile and exploded when he attempted to start the car after his tour of duty at the rubber plant.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
WHARLEST JACKSON - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS - BOMBING MATTERS
Jackson File 44-2044
Bureau File 44-35496

This deals with the bombing of WHARLEST JACKSON, a Negro male, employed at Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company, Natchez, who had formerly been an officer in the NAACP but at the time of the bombing, was not known to have been engaged in civil rights activities.

The pickup truck of JACKSON had an explosive of the high-order type placed under the driver's seat on the frame of the truck and this exploded approximately four or five blocks from the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company as JACKSON had completed his tour of duty. JACKSON was killed as the result of this explosion.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JAMES WHITE, SR. - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS
Jackson File 157-8449
New Orleans File 157-9951

This case deals with the harassment of JAMES WHITE, SR., a Negro male, who operates a quail farm near the Stacey Community of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, and who exchanged shots with the individuals who repeatedly harassed him. Sources have advised that members of the SDG have taken action against WHITE because he was allegedly a "Black Muslim."

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
JOSEPH EDWARDS, Aka
Joe Edwards - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Jackson File 44-65
New Orleans File 44-2293

This case deals with the disappearance of JOSEPH EDWARDS, a Negro male, who was employed at the Shamrock Motel, Vidalia, Louisiana, and whose whereabouts are still unknown. Information indicates EDWARDS was killed by members of the SDG for making advances toward a crippled white girl who, at the time of EDWARDS' disappearance, was employed at the Shamrock Motel.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
S. P. "PRESS" MAGOUN,
RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER;
RICHARD JAMES,
ROBERT EARL WATKINS - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS
Jackson 157-8439
New Orleans 44-3364

In February of 1964, RICHARD JAMES and ROBERT EARL WATKINS were travelling down a gravel road in the Workman's Bayou area of Monterey, Louisiana, around dusk. As they approached a turn in the road, they noticed an automobile parked in the middle of the road with the hood up and a white man standing by the car. They stopped to inquire as to the trouble and were told by the unknown man that his car had broken down and he needed help to get it running again.

As they got out of their car and approached the unknown subject's car, the unknown subject pulled a gun on them and several hooded men came from behind the bushes. They were loaded into a car and taken approximately three miles to an old abandoned oil well located in the woods where they were stripped, forced to lie on the ground, and were beaten.

All during this time, they were forced to wear paper masks over their heads. The only member of the assaulting party who was not masked was the man who supposedly had car trouble.

The day following the beating, Constable S. P. "PRESS" MAGOUN came to the father of ROBERT WATKINS and advised him to send his son away from the area, stating his son would be killed if he did not leave. ROBERT WATKINS went to Chicago, Illinois. RICHARD JAMES remained in the Workman's Bayou area and has since suffered from a stroke.

Investigation to date points to the reason of the beating being that ROBERT WATKINS telephoned the wife of R. W. "DUB" BEARD to inform her that the BEARDS' cattle were loose and in the field of an unknown white person. Interviews with R. W. BEARD have been negative.

S. P. "PRESS" MAGOUN admitted during interview he did, in fact, tell Mr. WATKINS to get his son out of the area; although he states he did this as a friend. ROBERT WATKINS was interviewed in Chicago, Illinois and positively identified the photograph of RALEIGH JACKSON GLOVER as the man who stopped ROBERT WATKINS and him the night they were beaten.

JAMES FREDERICK LEE,
(FNU) WILLSON, Aka Yank Willson,
(FNU) WILLSON;
DEWEY N. WHITE - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Jackson File 44-2248
New Orleans File 44-3361

This case deals with the beating of DEWEY N. WHITE, a white male, in the vicinity of Horseshoe Lake, Louisiana. WHITE was beaten because he allegedly attempted to integrate Buckley's Cafe by bringing JOE LEWIS, a local Negro, into the cafe with him. WHITE was also rumored to have had a Negro girl friend.

Information indicates WHITE was beaten by JAMES FREDERICK LEE, YANK WILLSON, and WILLSON's son. Information also indicates that A. E. BRANCHE, who operates a grocery store in the Horseshoe Lake area, may be implicated in the beating inasmuch as he advised WHITE to take a back-woods route when WHITE was leaving the Horseshoe Lake area and it was on this route that WHITE was subsequently beaten.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS (2);
 FRANK MORRIS - VICTIM
 FERRIDAY, LOUISIANA
 DECEMBER 10, 1964
 CIVIL RIGHTS - RACIAL MATTERS
 New Orleans File 157-3255
 Jackson File 157-2211

This case deals with the burning death of FRANK MORRIS, a Negro male, who operated a shoe repair shop in Ferriday, Louisiana. Unknown individuals came to the shop and after spreading an inflammable material in the shop, set it afire and at gunpoint, forced MORRIS back into the burning shoe shop. When MORRIS ran from the burning building, his clothes were burned off his body and he subsequently died in a hospital.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 BOBBY RAY ALLEN - VICTIM
 RACIAL MATTERS
 New Orleans 157-9988

On one October night in 1965, BOBBY RAY ALLEN had his 1959 Pontiac sedan, which he had just purchased used, burned in front of his residence on Dody Road in Ferriday, Louisiana. An automobile was seen fleeing the scene which had carried two occupants.

Information received through a reliable source indicated two Klansmen, JAMES LEE SCAROBOROUGH and RAYMOND MILLARD WILLIAMS, JR., also known as PETE WADDELL, had burned the car. Both SCAROBOROUGH and WILLIAMS denied, when interviewed, that they burned the automobile.

JN 157-5206

Various causes for the burning were reported to be an argument over hunting rights on the ALLEN property, an argument at the Dairy Bar in Ferriday where ALLEN, who is a Negro male, and his friends asked for service, and also because of ALLEN's dating one mulatto girl.

The ALLENS denied there has ever been an argument over hunting rights on their property. They stated that the incident at the Dairy Bar involved a white woman wearing a neck brace, who did not wish to serve them because of the attitude and/or comments made by an individual in the party with ALLEN.

Investigation did not verify that any employee wearing a neck brace had worked at the Dairy Bar during the pertinent period or at any other time.

The mulatto girl and others did not substantiate the fact that the few dates BOBBY RAY ALLEN had had with her might have precipitated any racial trouble.

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA TWO DATE 3/6/12

APPENDIX

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(LOUISIANA)
(OKKKK)

A source advised on October 25, 1963, that an organization known as the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) had been organized in the State of Louisiana at Shreveport, Louisiana, in December of 1960.

A second source advised on August 12, 1966, that the OKKKK continues to be active within the State of Louisiana, and that the aims and purposes of this organization continue to be to promote Americanism, the supremacy of the white race, and the furtherance of segregation between the races.

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA TWO DATE 3/6/12

APPENDIX

UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UKA)

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, reflect that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. (The organization is directed by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South, with Units in several Southern states.)

Second source advised that at a meeting in Prattville, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Third source advised on May 25, 1966, that the UKA is currently an active organization, with Klaverns in several states. This source said that ROBERT M. SHELTON is the Imperial Wizard of this organization and was elected to this position on September 5, 1964, at a National Klonvocation in Birmingham, Alabama. Source stated that during April, 1966, the National office was moved from Suite 401, Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the carport of SHELTON's residence, #18 Lake Sherwood, Star Route, Northport, Alabama, which space he had converted into a room.

RELEASED PER P.L-102-526(JFK ACT)
NARA TWO DATE 3/6/12

APPENDIX