

NO 157-1300/sms

each in the near future.

On November 30, 1966, NO T-8 advised that on November 29, 1966, that the Oak Grove Unit of the OKA held a meeting. FULLER was present at this meeting and sold copies of the new OKA Kloran for a dollar apiece.

On November 28, 1966, NO T-7 advised that on November 4, 1966, it was learned that ROBERT FULLER supposedly had a new kind of automatic weapon. The exact details of this weapon are not known.

On November 4, 1966, NO T-1 advised that FULLER had once resided at 1507 South 12th Street, Monroe, Louisiana.

NO T-6 advised on December 6, 1966, that a meeting of Klansmen from the Pearl River, Louisiana, area and from Mississippi took place on November 2, 1966. The main topic of discussion dealt with the reorganization and aligning of Klan units. Arrangements are to be made to discuss the possible arrangement with ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon of the OKA.

On December 5, 1966, NO T-2 advised that the Eudora Klavern of the OKA met on December 1, 1966, near Eudora, Arkansas. FULLER attended this meeting and spoke about membership and told the members that they must try to convince those who have left the OKA to return.

On December 28, 1966, NO T-7 advised that during the latter part of 1964 through October, 1965, JIMMY GRIFFIN was Exalted Cyclops of West Monroe Unit #3705 of the OKA. In October, 1965, GRIFFIN was appointed Grand Aid to FULLER.

On December 27, 1966, NO T-7 advised that he had a photograph of FULLER.

On December 20, 1966, NO T-2 advised that the Eudora klavern of the OKA plans to have collected between \$80 and \$100 as a Christmas gift to ROBERT FULLER.

On December 30, 1966, NO T-7 advised that on December 24, 1966, JERRY HAYES and other members of the



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White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana held a meeting. HAYES stated that all state officers planned to contact different groups of former OKA Klansmen and other individuals who had been affiliated with ROBERT FULLER in an attempt to recruit them into the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana.

On December 13, 1966, NO T-8 advised that FULLER attended a meeting of the OKA held at Monroe, Louisiana, on December 4, 1966. It was decided that the next OKA rally would be held in March.

On December 13, 1966, NO T-1 advised that FULLER attended a meeting of OKA leaders held at Eudora, Arkansas, on December 8, 1966. It was necessary to call this meeting in view of the fact that certain members of the Eudora Klavern were advocating violence. FULLER stated that these men should be "read out" of the OKA. At the conclusion of the meeting the Arkansas Klansmen felt they could handle their problem and quiet the members down.

On December 13, 1966, NO T-8 advised that FULLER attended a meeting of the Monroe OKA Unit #1 on December 5, 1966. Discussion at this meeting centered around buying the new OKA Kloran.

On January 3, 1967, NO T-2 advised that the Eudora Klavern of the OKA held a Christmas party on December 23, 1966. FULLER and his wife attended this party as it was given especially for FULLER.

On January 12, 1967, NO T-8 advised that ROBERT FULLER attended a meeting of OKA leaders in order to discuss the activities of former OKA state officer BILL PLATT. PLATT had been harassing OKA Klansmen. FULLER suggested that the members have nothing to do with PLATT.



A P P E N D I XORIGINAL 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.

This second source advised on August 23, 1966, that the aims and purposes of the OKA remain the same with the exception that the OKA now has four Klan units chartered in Arkansas, and the Arkansas Klan units are under the leadership of Robert Fuller who continues to hold the position of the Grand Dragon of the OKA in Louisiana.

A P P E N D I X



A P P E N D I XUNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN  
(LOUISIANA) (UKA)

Source furnished the following information regarding the UKA in Louisiana:

Source advised on August 26, 1966, that the headquarters for the UKA for the State of Louisiana is located at Post Office Box 251, Monroe, Louisiana.

The aims and purposes of the UKA in Louisiana are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy, and the segregation of the races, which aims and purposes are identical to the parent organization which is headquartered at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and directed by Imperial Wizard Robert M. Shelton.

This same source further advised that a portion of the monthly dues paid by the Louisiana members of the UKA is forwarded to the Alabama Rescue Service, which is a cover name for the UKA headquarters located at Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

A P P E N D I X



A P P E N D I XORIGINAL 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.

A P P E N D I X



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A P P E N D I X

WHITE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN OF MISSISSIPPI (WKKKKOM),  
(BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, UNIT)

Source advised on August 17, 1966, that the Bogalusa, Louisiana, Unit of the WKKKKOM was formed in April, 1966, when Vincent T. Purser, a state official of the WKKKKOM from Gulfport, Mississippi, travelled to Bogalusa, Louisiana, to officially swear in members.

At this time, 20 to 25 persons were sworn into the WKKKKOM by Purser after being administered the oath of allegiance of the WKKKKOM.

Source advised the bulk of the membership of the Bogalusa, Louisiana, Unit of the WKKKKOM was formerly members of Unit #1 of the Anti-Communist Christian Association at Bogalusa who had previously broken away from the Anti-Communist Christian Association (ACCA) after becoming dissatisfied with the leaders of the ACCA.

Source advised that the Bogalusa, Louisiana, Unit of the WKKKKOM subscribes to the aims and purposes of the WKKKKOM and sends monthly dues to the WKKKKOM.

A P P E N D I X



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A P P E N D I X

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(BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, UNIT)

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Source advised that the Bogalusa, Louisiana, Unit of the WKKKKOM subscribes to the aims and purposes of the WKKKKOM and sends monthly dues to the WKKKKOM.

A P P E N D I X





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
January 24, 1967

TYPED BY

SMS

Title

ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER

Character

RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Reference

Report of Special Agent  
HENRY J. FLYNN, JR. dated  
January 24, 1967, at New  
Orleans.

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



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 1/24/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/19-20/67	TYPED BY SMS
TITLE OF CASE ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER, aka Robert Fuller		REPORT MADE BY SA HENRY J. FLYNN, JR.		
		CHARACTER OF CASE RM (KLAN)		

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

## NON-PROSECUTIVE SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

## REFERENCE:

Summary report of SA JOHN B. MC NABB dated 6/21/66, at New Orleans.

- P\* -

## INFORMANTS

## Location of Information

## Identity of Source

NO T-1 is

NO T-2 is

NO T-3 is

NO T-4 is

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

PROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 8- Bureau (157-1480) (RM)
- 1- MIG, New Orleans (RM)
- 1- NISO, New Orleans (RM)
- 1- Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)
- 1- OSI, Barksdale AFB (RM)
- 2- New Orleans (157-1300)
- 1-Little Rock (Info) (RM)

## Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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wd.				

Notations



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	DATE <b>6/21/66</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>6/16-17/66</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER, aka Robert Fuller</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA JOHN B. MC NABB</b>	TYPED BY <b>cmg</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>RM (KLAN)</b>	

## SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

### REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN J. HALLERON, III, at New Orleans, dated 12/21/65.

### INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location of Information

NO T-1 is

NO T-2 is

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 8 - Bureau (157-1480) (RM)
- 1 - ICG, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - NISO, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (1 - 157-1300)
- (1 - 157-4434)

157-1480-14

REC- 61

JUN 27 1966

EX-108

### Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
Request Recd.	DEPT ISO: CRD
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 7-7-66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: BLS
By	BY: [Signature]

5-INT. SEC





## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

June 21, 1966

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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

RE: ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER, aka  
Robert Fuller

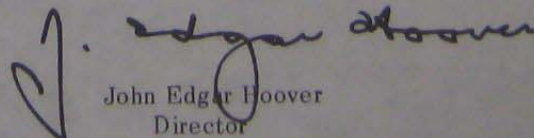
Dear Sir:

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ICG, NEW ORLEANS (RM)  
1 - NISO, NEW ORLEANS (RM)  
1 - SECRET SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS (RM)  
1 - OSI, BARKSDALE AFB, LOUISIANA(RM)

Report of: SA JOHN B. MC NABB  
Date: 6/21/66

Office: NEW ORLEANS

Field Office File #: 157-1300

Bureau File #: 157-1480

Title: ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Synopsis: Subject remains active in affairs of OKA in Louisiana through his position as Grand Dragon of this organization. Current background information set forth.

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Details:

Characterizations of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. (OKA), United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA), and the Anti-Communist Christian Association (ACCA), also known as Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) are contained in the appendix section of this report.

I. BACKGROUND

A. RESIDENCE

FULLER continues to reside at 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana.



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B. EMPLOYMENT

Subject is employed by the Fuller Sanitation Service, 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana.

C. CURRENT POSITION IN ORGANIZATION

FULLER is currently the Grand Dragon of the OKA in Louisiana.

D. AUTOMOBILE DATA

FULLER has access to the following vehicles:

1965 Ford Ranchero, Louisiana license  
97-288

1964 Ford, four-door, 1966-67 Louisiana  
license 27F263

1963 Lincoln four-door, 1966-67  
Louisiana license 27F314

1964 Ford, two-door, 1966-67 Louisiana  
license 27F275

II. CONNECTION WITH KLAN OR HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATION

On December 22, 1965, the United States District Court, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, at New Orleans, Louisiana, handed down a temporary injunction against the Klan and its members from interfering with the activities of Civil Rights workers in Bogalusa, Louisiana. The name of one ROBERT FULLER, not further identified, appeared



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among the individuals named in this injunction.

NO T-1 advised that on January 16, 1966, the OKA held its State Meeting near Monroe, Louisiana. Source further advised that ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon of the OKA, gave a talk on his recent trip to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

NO T-2 advised on January 19, 1966, that in March of 1965 Mayor L. O. TATE of Jonesboro, Louisiana, requested FULLER to bring all the Klansmen he could to a klan rally and march in Jonesboro, as he, TATE, felt the Negroes were getting out of hand and a show of force by the Klan would prevent the Negroes from trying to take over Jonesboro.

NO T-2 advised on January 27, 1966, that FULLER, along with a number of other OKA Klansmen, drove to Richland Parish, Louisiana, for the purpose of helping to organize the Rayville Unit of the OKA.

NO T-2 advised that on January 24, 1966, FULLER attended a meeting of the Monroe Unit of the OKA near Monroe, Louisiana. Source further advised that during the meeting FULLER commented that he felt the burning of crosses was outdated and should no longer be an approved activity of the OKA.

NO T-3 advised on January 26, 1966, that JACK HELM, Assistant Grand Dragon of the UKA in Louisiana was heard to comment that ROBERT FULLER had been giving HELM a bad time because FULLER wanted to go before the HCUA and give a speech in



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hope that he could "calm" the committee. HELM further remarked that FULLER was told not to do this.

NO T-2 advised on February 7, 1966 that W. H. TURNER, the Exalted Cyclops of the Oak Grove, Louisiana, Unit of the OKA, advised that a school board member in Oak Grove had made a statement in favor of voluntary school integration. Source further advised that TURNER requested FULLER to come to Oak Grove, Louisiana, and talk with the board member in an attempt to get him to retract his statement on integration.

NO T-1 advised on February 2, 1966, a meeting of the OKA Unit in Oak Grove, Louisiana, was held outside of town. Source further advised that FULLER was in attendance at this meeting and warned the members of this unit against using violence against "ACE" BROWN, the Oak Grove School Board member who had publicly advocated the voluntary desegregation of the Oak Grove school.

NO T-2 advised that on February 6, 1966, FULLER presided over the State Meeting of the OKA in Monroe, Louisiana. Source further advised that during this meeting FULLER again warned OKA members against using violence in dealing with the Oak Grove School Board member who had publicly advocated school desegregation. Source further stated that on February 10, 1966, FULLER made available to OKA Klansmen a number of leaflets which advocated that citizens of Oak Grove, Louisiana, should denounce the proposed action of "ACE" BROWN, the school board member who had advocated school integration.



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NO T-4 advised on February 1, 1966, that in December, 1965, FULLER had denied permission to OKA Klansmen to take part in a UKA "buy in" at Tallulah, Louisiana.

NO T-1 advised on February 23, 1966, that the Oak Grove Unit of the OKA has forced Great Titan C. L. SMITH to resign due to the fact that he reportedly showed up at a Klan meeting drunk. Source further advised that the Unit has not chosen a replacement as yet and will probably rely on the decision of the Grand Dragon, ROBERT FULLER, as to who should replace SMITH. Source further advised that it is possible that FULLER could convince FULLER to keep SMITH, if he so desired.

NO T-5 advised on February 25, 1966 that JOHNNIE MORGAN and JAMES E. SHIVERS, both of Tallulah, Louisiana, had an argument in the past with members of the Tallulah Unit of the OKKKK. Source further advised that as a result, these two men broke away from this unit and began to reorganize another Klan unit under the guidance of ROBERT FULLER of Monroe, Louisiana.

NO T-1, and NO T-2 advised on February 28, 1966, that the OKA held a ceremonial meeting near Monroe, Louisiana. Source further advised that the purpose of this meeting was to swear in all new members of the OKA who had never been sworn in at an official ceremony. Source stated that FULLER was in attendance at this meeting. Source also advised that on February 23, 1966, FULLER attended a meeting of the Rayville, Louisiana, OKA Unit, which was held near Rayville, Louisiana. Source



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said that at this meeting the name "Flaming Arrow" was chosen as the secret name for the Unit.

NO T-1 advised that on March 8, 1966, that JACK HELM, Assistant Grand Dragon of the UKA, in Louisiana, was overheard to remark that he felt the UKA was missing a good bet in not recruiting ROBERT FULLER. Source further advised that it was acknowledged by other Klansmen present that FULLER had been named in recognition in being one of the strongest voices in the Klan in Louisiana.

NO T-1 advised that on March 6, 1966, a State Meeting of the OKA was held near Monroe, Louisiana. Source further advised that at this meeting, ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon of the OKA, urged the passing of a resolution to raise \$1,000 for a reward leading to the conviction of the person or persons who shot into the home of JOHN GARLAND of Rayville, Louisiana, on February 26, 1966.

NO T-1 advised on March 19, 1966, that a number of OKA Klansmen, including ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon of the OKA, traveled to El Dorado, Arkansas, to attend a meetings of various Klan units in Arkansas. The purpose of these meetings, according to the source, was to attempt to recruit these UKA units into the OKA.

NO T-6 advised on March 21, 1966, that BILLY SKIPPER, Chief Klan Bureau of Investigation Investigator for the OKKKK in Louisiana, was overheard to state that ROBERT FULLER of the OKA is receiving money from the State of Louisiana to induce the leaders of the Klan to maintain a policy of non-violence.



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NO T-1 advised that on March 26, 1966, FULLER and several other OKA Klansmen traveled to Slidell, where they met with other Southern Louisiana Klansmen of the OKA. Source further advised that FULLER gave a short talk to these Klansmen on the need to build the OKA into a political organization and that all forms of violence should be strictly avoided. Source further advised that on March 19, 1966, FULLER, along with several other OKA Klansmen, drove to Warren, Arkansas, where they met with a number of Arkansas Klansmen. Source stated that the purpose of this meeting was to swear in the Warren, Arkansas, Klan unit into the OKA.

NO T-7 advised on March 23, 1966, that FULLER has been overheard to express disappointment in the conviction of the four Klansmen in State Court for creating disturbances at the home of a Negro soldier and his white German wife. According to source, FULLER also remarked that he hoped to be able to get the Klansmen released from the Penitentiary after they had served a short period of their three-year sentence.

NO T-2 advised on March 22, 1966, that FULLER attended a meeting of the Rayville, Louisiana, OKA Unit in Start, Louisiana. Source further advised that FULLER stated at this meeting that cross burnings should especially be avoided at this time.

NO T-2 advised that on April 9, 1966, a number of OKA Klansmen, including ROBERT FULLER, drove to Warren, Arkansas, where they met with OKA Klansmen from Arkansas. The purpose of this meeting



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JBM:cmg

was to charter the Warren, Arkansas, OKA Unit.

NO T-2 advised that on April 9, 1966, FULLER attended a meeting of the West Monroe OKA Unit, near West Monroe, Louisiana. Source further advised that the principal topic of discussion at this meeting was the possible merger of the two West Monroe OKA Units.

NO T-2 advised that on April 3, 1966, a State Meeting of the OKA was held near Monroe, Louisiana. Source further advised that the principal item of business at this meeting was a discussion of the forthcoming primary elections in Louisiana. Source stated that Grand Dragon, ROBERT FULLER, stated that BURT HATTEN should be strongly supported for the Mayor's position in West Monroe, inasmuch as the UKA had allegedly harassed HATTEN in an attempt to get HATTEN to pay the UKA money in order to insure the Klan vote.

NO T-2 advised that on April 23, 1966, a number of OKA Klansmen, including ROBERT FULLER, drove to Strong, Arkansas, for the purpose of attending a fish fry, which was sponsored by OKA Klansmen in Arkansas. Source further advised that a brief meeting was held in which OKA officers in Arkansas were named.

NO T-2 advised that on April 12, 1966, FULLER attended a meeting of the Oak Grove, Louisiana, OKA Unit. The principal item of discussion at this meeting was the forthcoming OKA rally to be held near Oak Grove, Louisiana.

NO T-1 advised that on April 28, 1966, FULLER attended a meeting of the Eudora, Arkansas, Unit.



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Source further advised that the Eudora Unit voted to affiliate itself with the OKA and was subsequently sworn into the OKA by FULLER. Source further advised that on May 1, 1966, a State Meeting of the OKA was held near Monroe, Louisiana. Source stated that at this meeting ROBERT FULLER was unanimously elected as Grand Dragon of the OKA for another year. Source said that FULLER spoke briefly thanking all the OKA Klansmen and urging the continuance of non-violent policies.

NO T-1 advised on May 13, 1966 that FULLER attended a meeting of the West Monroe, OKA Unit, which was held near West Monroe, Louisiana. Source stated that the principal item of business at this meeting was the forthcoming fish fry and barbecue to be held on May 20, 1966. Source also advised that on May 15, 1966, the first State Meeting of the OKA in Arkansas was held near El Dorado, Arkansas. Source said that ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon of the OKA was in attendance at this meeting and the main purpose of the meeting was to elect officers for the OKA in Arkansas.



APPENDIX

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

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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 the State of Louisiana.

APPENDIX



APPENDIX

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

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Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta Georgia, under the name United Klan, 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 U.S. Klan, 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, the 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.

On August 14, 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

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

APPENDIX



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APPENDIX

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (ACCA),  
ALSO KNOWN AS  
ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (OKKKK)

A source advised on October 13, 1965, that the ACCA was formed February, 1965, when members of the OKKKK residing in the Sixth Louisiana Congressional District broke away from the State organization in the Fall of 1964.

The source stated members were told that even though the organization's name had been changed to ACCA, they should still consider themselves to be Klansmen and that they would continue to operate as Klansmen.

In February, 1965, ACCA filed Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State's Office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Source advised that the purpose of the ACCA is to promote Americanism, white supremacy and to maintain segregation.

A hearing was held in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, during the week of September 11, 1965, wherein the ACCA and various individuals were held to answer a Justice Department petition seeking a temporary injunction against interference with the activities of civil rights workers in the Bogalusa, Louisiana, area.

Charles H. Christmas of Amite, Louisiana, identified as the Grand Dragon of this organization, told the court that the Klan went out of existence four months previously and was succeeded by the ACCA. In reorganizing, ACCA retained as its officers the existing Klan officers, bylaws, and basic organization, according to Christmas. He further told the court that the ACCA membership was restricted to the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana. Every oath in the ACCA was the same as that of the Klan, and the meeting places were often the same.

APPENDIX

A source advised on October 14, 1965, that the ACCA was formed February, 1965, when members of the OKKKK residing in the Sixth Louisiana Congressional District broke away from the State organization in the Fall of 1964.

The source stated members were told that even though the organization's name had been changed to ACCA, they should still consider themselves to be Klansmen and that they would continue to operate as Klansmen. 12\*

In February, 1965, ACCA filed Articles of Incorporation





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana  
June 21, 1966

Title	ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER
Character	RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)
Reference	Report of SA JOHN B. MC NABB, 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

New Orleans, Louisiana  
June 21, 1966

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File No.

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ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER

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New Orleans, Louisiana  
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Reference Report of SA JOHN B.  
MC NABB, 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.

- 2 - Bureau (157-1480) (RM)
- 1 - Saigon Service, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - OSI, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - ICG, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Bayshore AFB (RM)
- 1 - Jackson (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Little Rock (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (157-1480)

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	DATE <b>12/21/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>12/20/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER, Aka.</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA JOHN J. HALLERON, III</b>	TYPED BY <b>:jas</b>
FOIA(b) (7) - (D)		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RM (KLAN)</b>	

REFERENCE: SUPPLEMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

Report of SA JOHN D. BRADY at New Orleans dated 6/24/65.

- P\* -

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

NO T-1 is

NO T-2 is

NO T-3 is

NO T-4 is

LOCATION OF INFORMATION

157-1300-136, 152, 161, 169,  
174, 187.

157-1300-137, 207.

157-1300-138, 141, 143, 145,  
151, 158, 160, 171, 175, 188,  
190, 209, 210.

157-1300-139, 140, 150, 165,  
167.

A

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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- 2 - New Orleans (157-1300)

157-1480-13

REC-107

DEC 27 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: 1-18-66

HOW FORW: RS

BY: [Signature]

[Stamp: 157-1480-13]

[Signature]

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NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED):

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>LOCATION OF INFORMATION</u>
NO T-5 is	157-1300-147,183.
NO T-6 is	157-1300-192.
NO T-7 is	157-1300-195.
NO T-8 is	157-1300-196.
NO T-9 is	157-1300-197.
NO T-10 is	157-1300-205,206.
NO T-11 is	157-1300-208.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

An extra copy of this report is being submitted to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service, Washington, D. C., in view of the fact that the subject falls within the Categories 5-A and C of the Agreement Between the FBI and Secret Service Concerning Presidential Protection.

A copy is being furnished to Secret Service, New Orleans, for the same reason.

Copies of this report are also being furnished to ICG, New Orleans, ONI, New Orleans, and OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, in view of their respective interests in members of Klan or hate-type groups.

B



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

- 1 - Secret Service, New Orleans (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - ONI, New Orleans (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - ICG, New Orleans (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base (REGISTERED MAIL)

## Report of:

SA JOHN J. HALLERON, III

## Office:

NEW ORLEANS

## Date:

December 21, 1965

## Field Office File No.:

NO 157-1300

Bureau File No.: 157-1480

## Title:

ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER

## Character:

RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

## Synopsis:

Subject, currently residing at 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, is presently Grand Dragon of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. (OKA). Sources report that FULLER's organization has cooperated in some degree with other Klan groups but that no merger is imminent at this time. FULLER's main activities have centered in Northeast Louisiana, however, in October, 1965, OKA units were chartered in Slidell and Pearl River, La.; these units subsequently lost their charters and are no longer associated with FULLER's organization. Complete details of subject's activities set forth. FULLER SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS AND POSSESSING SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

- P\* -

DETAILS:

## I.

BACKGROUNDA. Residence

1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana.

B. Employment

Fuller Sanitation Service, 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana.



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

C. Current Position in Organization

Grand Dragon, Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. (OKA). A characterization of the OKA is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

D. Automobile

1964 Ford bearing 1964 - 1965 Louisiana License 76F877.

II. ACTIVITY OF SUBJECT AND AFFILIATION WITH KLAN OR HATE-TYPE GROUPS

On June 18, 1965, NO T-1 advised that ROBERT FULLER, representing the OKA, had met with Northeast Louisiana leaders of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) and United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA) on June 16, 1965. Characterizations of the OKKKK and UKA are included in the appendix section of this report. At this meeting various matters were discussed in which the Klan groups were interested and all present agreed to meet in the future.

On June 26, 1965, NO T-2 advised that MURRAY MARTIN had met with ROBERT FULLER and representatives of the UKA. At this meeting all agreed to work together but unification would not be advisable at this time. LA

On June 16, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER was presently the Grand Dragon of the OKA.

On June 13, 1965, NO T-4 advised that ROBERT FULLER had contacted UKA representatives in order to have UKA Klan members participate in an OKA rally at Delhi, Louisiana, on June 19, 1965.

On June 6, 1965, NO T-4 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other OKA and UKA members drove to Oak Grove, Louisiana,



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

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On June 6, 1965, NO T-4 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other OKA and UKA members drove to Oak Grove, Louisiana,



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

on June 5, 1965, in order to ascertain if a baseball park there had been integrated.

On June 25, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER was one of the speakers at a Klan rally held June 19, 1965, at Delhi, Louisiana.

On July 6, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER spoke at a meeting of the Monroe Unit Number 2 (OKA) on June 25, 1965. Source also advised that FULLER attended a Province meeting of Ouachita Parish Klan members on July 2, 1965, at which time he directed Klansmen not to have anything to do with the Ouachita Parish Citizens Council.

On July 12, 1965, NO T-3 advised that FULLER attended an OKA Province meeting for Richland Parish held July 5, 1965, near Girard, Louisiana.

On June 25, 1965, NO T-5 advised that FULLER attended an OKA rally at Delhi, Louisiana, on June 21, 1965.

On July 22, 1965, NO T-4 advised that ROBERT FULLER and OKA Grand Titan JACK SAUCIER had recently attempted to recruit several UKA units in Arkansas.

On July 23, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER attended a meeting of the Monroe Unit of the OKA held July 9, 1965. It was decided that FULLER would speak at the rally planned July 24, 1965, at Monroe. FULLER also reportedly attended a meeting of the Rayville Unit of the OKA on July 12, 1965. Source also advised that FULLER attended a rally sponsored by the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (NKKKK) at Shreveport, Louisiana, on July 17, 1965. A characterization of the NKKKK is included in the appendix section of this report.

On July 21, 1965, NO T-1 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other OKA members had met on July 20, 1965, with Klan members from El Dorado, Arkansas, in an effort to have these individuals join FULLER's Klan group.



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

On August 9, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER spoke at an OKA rally held August 7, 1965, at Monroe and an OKA barbeque held August 8, 1965, near Start, Louisiana.

On August 9, 1965, NO T-4 advised that OKA Klan members in Richland Parish were preparing to break away from ROBERT FULLER's leadership.

On August 9, 1965, NO T-4 advised that OKA Grand Dragon ROBERT FULLER was present at a cross-burning rally sponsored by the OKA outside of Monroe, Louisiana, on August 7, 1965.

On August 9, 1965, in connection with injunctive proceedings in United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, Grand Dragon CHARLES CHRISTMAS of the Anti-Communist Christian Association (ACCA) produced two lists of Klan members. One of these lists showed one ROBERT FULLER to be a former member of the OKKKK. A characterization of the ACCA is attached in the appendix section of this report.

On September 7, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER was among the OKA members who attended a NKKKK rally held September 4, 1965, at Stone Mountain, Georgia.

On September 9, 1965, NO T-1 advised that ROBERT FULLER planned to come to Bogalusa on September 18, 1965, in order to charter Klan units in that area into the OKA.

On September 20, 1965, NO T-1 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other OKA Klansmen had traveled to Pearl River, Louisiana, at which time a men's and women's unit of the OKA was chartered there.

On August 31, 1965, NO T-3 advised that OKA Grand Dragon ROBERT FULLER was present at a meeting of the Monroe Unit Number 2 (OKA) on August 13, 1965. Source also advised that FULLER was reportedly in attendance at a meeting on August 25, 1965, of the Kings Hunting Club which is the old West Monroe Unit Unit Number 2 of the OKA. FULLER also



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

reportedly spoke at an OKA cross-burning rally at Mangham, Louisiana, on August 21, 1965, and attended a meeting of the OKA State leaders on August 29, 1965.

On October 1, 1965, NO T-1 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other OKA leaders planned to go to Slidell, Louisiana, on October 10, 1965, in order to charter OKA units at Slidell and Bush, Louisiana.

On October 1, 1965, NO T-3 advised that the OKA was originally formed by ROBERT FULLER and HOUSTON MORRIS after they split from the OKKKK in December, 1964. Source also advised that FULLER became Grand Dragon of this organization in February, 1965, after HOUSTON MORRIS terminated his membership.

On September 24, 1965, NO T-5 advised that it had been rumored that ROBERT FULLER was associated with NKKKK.

On October 11, 1965, NO T-1 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other OKA Klansmen went to Slidell, Louisiana, on October 9, 1965. At this time OKA charters were issued for OKA units in Slidell and Pearl River, Louisiana.

On October 4, 1965, Sheriff GEORGE BROOK, St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office, advised that reportedly on September 12, 1965, ROBERT FULLER was the featured speaker at the Slidell Unit of the OKKKK.

On October 16, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER and ABE ALLEN reportedly went to Slidell, Louisiana, on October 14, 1965, to meet OKA Klansman OSCAR ANDERSON. While there FULLER also met SAXON FARMER, OKKKK leader in Bogalusa; LA no rapport was achieved by these two persons, as FULLER reportedly opposed violence while FARMER believed in the use of violence to achieve Klan goals.

On October 25, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other Klansmen from both the OKKKK and OKA went to Tallulah, Louisiana, on October 22, 1965, since it had been reported that Negroes would attend a high school football game there.



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

On October 19, 1965, NO T-6 advised that ROBERT FULLER held an organizational meeting for Klan members in the Covington, Louisiana area on September 18, 1965.

On October 11, 1965, NO T-7 advised that ROBERT FULLER had met with Washington Parish Sheriff DORMAN CROWE at Bogalusa in August, 1964. FULLER reportedly told CROWE that the OKKKK approved of the hiring of Negro deputies, as this would appease the Negro population in the Parish.



Date September 29, 1965

1  
JAMES MONROE ELLIS, also known as Buster Ellis, Ellis Auto Service, 814 Sabine Street, Bogalusa, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

He joined the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) at Bogalusa, Louisiana, about March, 1964, and was subsequently elected as Exalted Cyclops of Unit Number 2 of the OKKKK at Bogalusa. He remained in the Klan until the Fall of 1964 when he quit.

ELLIS informed that about a month or so after the Negro Deputy Sheriffs were appointed in Washington Parish, exact date not recalled, ROBERT FULLER of Monroe, Louisiana, who was then the Chief of the Klan Bureau of Investigation (KBI) went to see Washington Parish Sheriff DORMAN CROWE at Franklinton, Louisiana.

ELLIS advised that he did not know the identity of any individual or individuals from Washington Parish who may have contacted FULLER to travel from Monroe to Franklinton, Louisiana, in order to see Sheriff CROWE. ELLIS stated that he had no information that the purpose of FULLER's trip was to attempt to persuade Sheriff CROWE to remove the Negro Deputy Sheriffs, but he believed the purpose was formal in nature in that FULLER in his capacity, Chief of the KBI, had the responsibility of visiting Sheriffs in the Louisiana parishes in order to offer the assistance of the Klan to these Sheriffs, if such assistance might ever be needed.

ELLIS stated that prior to the visit of FULLER with Sheriff CROWE, FULLER arrived in Bogalusa, accompanied by HOUSTON MORRIS of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who was at that time Chief Kleagle of the Klan and JOHN BURCH of Walker, Louisiana, also a Klansman who was more or less a constant travelling companion of FULLER.

These three individuals met with ELLIS, RUSSELL EAGLEE, who was at that time District Organizer for the Klan, and LEVERT STRAHAN who was Chief of the KBI for Washington Parish, as well as others whose names ELLIS could not recall.

It was decided that BURCH and ELLIS would accompany FULLER to visit Sheriff CROWE. ELLIS states he was chosen to visit CROWE

- 7 -

9/28/65, Bogalusa, Louisiana File # NO 44-2594

SA DONALD C. STEINMEYER

SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER:bmr

Date dictated 9/28/65



instead of STRAHAN or MAGEE who actually held higher positions in the Klan than he did because MAGEE and STRAHAN were known political adversaries of CROWE and CROWE and ELLIS attended the same church.

ELLIS informed that he, BURCH and FULLER then travelled to Franklinton, Louisiana, where they met with Sheriff CROWE in CROWE's office at the Washington Parish Court House.

ELLIS stated that the conference with Sheriff CROWE lasted approximately thirty minutes. At the outset of the conference, FULLER identified himself to CROWE as head of the KBI for the Klan and in view of his position, one of his duties was to personally contact the chief law enforcement officers of the Louisiana parishes. ELLIS stated that as best he recalls, FULLER told Sheriff CROWE that he represented a group of 3,000 men in Washington Parish who could be counted upon to support CROWE in any political campaigns, as well as furnish CROWE with any type of assistance he might need in the performance of his duties and those of the Washington Parish Sheriff's Office.

ELLIS stated that the figure of 3,000 furnished by FULLER to Sheriff CROWE was highly inaccurate, but FULLER wanted to leave the impression with Sheriff CROWE that the Klan in the parish actually numbered in members more than was the case.

ELLIS stated that he believed that FULLER brought up the question of the Negro Deputy Sheriffs and indicated to Sheriff CROWE that many of the members were upset at the appointment of Negroes to the position of Deputy Sheriff.

ELLIS recalled that Sheriff CROWE explained to FULLER that he had appointed the two Negro Deputies in order to fulfill a campaign promise made to Negro leaders in the parish in return for the Negro vote he had received in the previous election. CROWE went on to explain that he had personally chosen the two Negro Deputies from a list of names submitted by the Negro leaders.



NO 44-2594

3

CROWE told FULLER that he had issued instructions to the two Negro Deputy Sheriffs that their duties were to patrol and enforce the law in only the Negro areas in Washington Parish and that if they ever came upon a highway accident involving white people, they should radio for the assistance of white Deputies to handle the accident, but they should remain at the scene to direct traffic.

CROWE also told FULLER that he had told the Negro Deputies that in the event they did not perform their duties in the proper manner, or if he ever received any complaints about their work, he would fire them.

ELLIS claimed that at no time during this conversation did FULLER, BURCH or he make any type of a demand or insinuate in any manner that the Negro Deputies should be removed. ELLIS stated that at the conclusion of the conference, FULLER remarked to Sheriff CROWE that the Negroes would probably do a good job as there had been Negro law enforcement officers in Monroe, Louisiana, who were doing a good job among the Negro population.

ELLIS stated that after the meeting, the three of them met with MAGEE, STRAHAN and others at which time FULLER told them of what had transpired at the conference. FULLER told these persons that he did not see why they were upset with CROWE as he felt that Sheriff CROWE was one of the finest Sheriffs he had ever met.

ELLIS stated that this remark made by FULLER was not well received by the others, but that no remarks or comments were made by the others which would indicate they would oppose FULLER in the handling of this matter by taking action against the Negro Deputies on their own.

ELLIS stated the only comment he could recall which was made after FULLER left was that according to RUSSELL MAGEE it appeared as though Sheriff CROWE was able to "pull the wool over FULLER's eyes."



1

Date 10/8/65

RUSSELL ERASTUS MAGEE, upon reinterview, again denied that he was in any way involved in the shooting of the Negro deputies or that he had any information as to whom might be responsible.

MAGEE stated that sometime in 1964, date not recalled, after the Negroes were appointed as deputy sheriffs, ROBERT FULLER, along with HOUSTON MORRIS, state leaders of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), along with "BUSTER" ELLIS, went to see Sheriff DORMAN CROWE, Washington Parish.

MAGEE stated that he believes FULLER may have been requested to see Sheriff CROWE by BUSTER ELLIS, but he was not sure of this.

MAGEE states he does recall that at a Klan meeting in the Summer of 1964, the question arose as to what could be done about the Negro deputy sheriffs, and to the best of his recollection, FULLER indicated he would go to see CROWE about this matter. He said he could not recall anything further in regards to this matter.

MAGEE states he did not attend the conference with CROWE, however, it was his understanding that FULLER was going to attempt to persuade Sheriff CROWE to remove the Negroes from their positions.

MAGEE states that he later learned from FULLER that Sheriff CROWE had told FULLER that the Negro deputies would never arrest a white person and in case of an automobile accident involving a white woman, the Negro deputies would not handle or touch a white woman in any manner, but would call for assistance from white deputy sheriffs.

MAGEE stated that he had never followed the Negro deputy sheriffs and to his knowledge no other individuals had at any time followed these individuals. He stated, however, it was possible that some white persons in the Varnado, Louisiana, area where the Negroes resided, might have on occasions followed them.

- 10 -

On 10/8/65 at Franklinton, Louisiana File # NO 44-2594  
by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER :jfh Date dictated 10/8/65



NO 44-2594

2

MAGEE stated that to his knowledge, no orders were given by the Klan that the Negro deputies should be followed, nor were there any orders issued to take any type of action against them.

MAGEE states that at no time did anyone ever come to him for authority to take any action against CREED ROGERS or ONEAL MOORE and that at no time had he ever heard anyone make any type of statement which could be interpreted as indicating a physical attack on the Negro deputy sheriffs.



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

On November 1, 1965, NO T-8 advised that ROBERT FULLER was active in the West Monroe Unit Number 2 of the OKKKK in August, 1964.

On October 29, 1965, NO T-9 advised that ROYAL YOUNG, former Grand Dragon of the OKKKK, had sold Klan robes and literature to ROBERT FULLER on October 29, 1965, when the two men and other Klansmen met at YOUNG's home in Shreveport.

On November 16, 1965, NO T-10 advised that the ACCA in the Baton Rouge area was reportedly taking away Klan units from FULLER's group. Source also advised that the members of the OKA Unit at Slidell were disenchanted with FULLER inasmuch as FULLER had done nothing regarding assisting several Slidell members who were arrested for church burnings.

On November 17, 1965, NO T-2 advised that ROBERT FULLER had been reportedly attempting to organize an OKA unit in the Tallulah, Louisiana area.

On November 15, 1965, NO T-11 advised that HAROLD SWENSON of Pearl River, Louisiana, was reportedly associated with ROBERT FULLER's Klan organization.

On November 13, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER attended a meeting of the Monroe Unit of the OKA on November 7, 1965. At this meeting the charters of the OKA units at Slidell and Pearl River, Louisiana, were revoked, since members of these units had been arrested for church burnings in St. Tammany Parish. Source also advised that FULLER on November 10, 1965, attended a meeting of the West Monroe Unit Unit Number 2 of the OKA.

On November 24, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER attended a meeting of the Monroe Unit Number 2 of the OKA on November 12, 1965, and a meeting of the Monroe Unit Number 1 of the OKA on November 22, 1965.



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 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 the State of Louisiana.

APPENDIX



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 March 23, 1965, that this organization continues to be active and that the aims and purposes of this group are to continue to promote Americanism, the supremacy of the white race and the continuance of segregation between the races.

APPENDIX



APPENDIX

RE: UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-1 advised on October 15, 1965, that on October 11, 1965, ROBERT M. CREEL, Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA), stated that he was going to resign from his position as Grand Dragon, and return to work in Bessemer, Alabama. CREEL said that he was going to call a meeting in about two weeks to elect a new Grand Dragon for Alabama. CREEL said that he had been accused by different members of the UKA of getting rich off contributions, and because of this accusation, he was getting out of the Klan.

T-1 said that a Dr. TED CRANE, who is going to write a book on ROBERT M. SHELTON and the UKA, was in Tuscaloosa on October 11, 1965, with ROBERT M. SHELTON. T-1 said Dr. CRANE stated that the Grand Dragon of the State of Virginia, a Mr. KEARNEGAY (phonetic), a former resident of North Carolina, had been made Grand Dragon of Virginia to get him away from the North Carolina area, as the North Carolina "Klan" had discovered that he had taken approximately six thousand to seven thousand dollars from the "Klan" and Klan members in North Carolina were about to kill him.

T-1 said that General EDWIN WALKER is to be made Grand Dragon of the State of Texas. T-1 said that JAMES L. FRAZIER of Tuscaloosa was to fly ROBERT M. SHELTON to Shreveport, Louisiana, on Thursday morning, October 14, 1965, for a meeting with General WALKER, and the Louisiana Grand Dragon, at some motel (name unknown).

T-1 said that ROBERT M. SHELTON had set a UKA rally for Grant Park, in Atlanta, Georgia, for the night of either October 15 or 16, 1965.

T-1 said that the Imperial Secretary of the UKA is now a Tuscaloosa man named MELVIN SEXTON.

APPENDIX



U. OF

A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL KU KLUX KLAN, also known as  
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.,  
National Grand Council of the Knights  
of the Ku Klux Klan, National Knights  
of the Ku Klux Klan, Majority Citizens  
League

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the klans unity of effort and activities, to establish a National Fund and a National Secretary and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Hyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2 - 5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

This source also advised that at a consolidation meeting at Savannah, Georgia, October 3, 1960, it was resolved and passed that in any future meetings of this group the name "Majority Citizens League" was to be used.

A second source advised that at a National Klunklave meeting at Texarkana, Texas, on February 11 - 12, 1961, a motion was carried that there were to be at least six national meetings a year to be held any time from one week to twelve weeks after the last meeting. The time and meeting place were to be decided by the newly-elected chairman. This second source also advised that at each meeting a new chairman and acting secretary were to be elected to serve at the next meeting. A national secretary had not been appointed.

A P P E N D I X



APPENDIX

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (ACCA),  
ALSO KNOWN AS  
ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (OKKKK)

A source advised on October 13, 1965, that the ACCA was formed February, 1965, when members of the OKKKK residing in the Sixth Louisiana Congressional District broke away from the State organization in the Fall of 1964.

The source stated members were told that even though the organization's name had been changed to ACCA, they should still consider themselves to be Klansmen and that they would continue to operate as Klansmen.

In February, 1965, ACCA filed Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State's Office in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Source advised that the purpose of the ACCA is to promote Americanism, white supremacy and to maintain segregation.

A hearing was held in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, during the week of September 11, 1965, wherein the ACCA and various individuals were held to answer a Justice Department petition seeking a temporary injunction against interference with the activities of civil rights workers in the Bogalusa, Louisiana, area.

Charles H. Christmas of Amite, Louisiana, identified as the Grand Dragon of this organization, told the court that the Klan went out of existence four months previously and was succeeded by the ACCA. In reorganizing, ACCA retained as its officers the existing Klan officers, bylaws, and basic organization, according to Christmas. He further told the court that the ACCA membership was restricted to the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana. Every oath in the ACCA was the same as that of the Klan, and the meeting places were often the same.

APPENDIX



NO 157-1300  
JJH:jas

C. Current Position in Organization

Grand Dragon, Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. (OKA). A characterization of the OKA is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

D. Automobile

1964 Ford bearing 1964 - 1965 Louisiana License 76F877.

II. ACTIVITY OF SUBJECT AND AFFILIATION WITH KLAN OR HATE-TYPE GROUPS

On June 18, 1965, NO T-1 advised that ROBERT FULLER, representing the OKA, had met with Northeast Louisiana leaders of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) and United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA) on June 16, 1965. Characterizations of the OKKKK and UKA are included in the appendix section of this report. At this meeting various matters were discussed in which the Klan groups were interested and all present agreed to meet in the future.

On June 26, 1965, NO T-2 advised that MURRAY MARTIN had met with ROBERT FULLER and representatives of the UKA. At this meeting all agreed to work together but unification would not be advisable at this time.

On June 16, 1965, NO T-3 advised that ROBERT FULLER was presently the Grand Dragon of the OKA.

On June 13, 1965, NO T-4 advised that ROBERT FULLER had contacted UKA representatives in order to have UKA Klan members participate in an OKA rally at Delhi, Louisiana, on June 19, 1965.

On June 6, 1965, NO T-4 advised that ROBERT FULLER and other OKA and UKA members drove to Oak Grove, Louisiana,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana, RM  
1 - Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana, RM  
1 - ICG, New Orleans, Louisiana, RM  
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, RM

## Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN D. BRADY  
Date: JUN 24, 1965

Office: New Orleans

Field Office File No.: 157-1300

Bureau File No.: 157-1480

Title: ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER

Character: RACIAL MATTER (KLAN)

## Synopsis:

ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER, white male, currently resides at 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana. Subject is self employed, dba Fuller Sanitation Service. FULLER reported by several sources to be leader of Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) in Monroe, Louisiana, former Klan Bureau of Investigation (KBI) Chief of OKKKK, presently known as the Grand Dragon of OKKKK faction in Monroe, Louisiana. FULLER discharged from U.S. Army in 1945 due to mental instability. In September, 1963, FULLER observed in possession of gun and five sticks of dynamite. In July, 1960, FULLER shot and killed three Negro employees and critically wounded two others. FULLER presently actively engaged in OKKKK in Northeast Louisiana. FULLER SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS AND POSSESSING SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

-P\*-

DETAILS: This investigation was predicated on the following information:

On August, 6, 1963, Chief of Police, J. C. KELLY, Monroe, Louisiana, Police Department, advised that the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan group of Monroe, Louisiana, is known as the Monroe Hunting and Fishing Club, and further that ROBERT FULLER was a member of that organization.



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A characterization of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), Realm of Louisiana, is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

## I. BACKGROUND

### A. RESIDENCE

1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana, Telephone 322-5221.

### B. EMPLOYMENT

Fuller Sanitation Service, 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana, Telephone 325-1421.

### C. CURRENT POSITION IN ORGANIZATION

Grand Dragon, Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) Realm of Louisiana, Monroe, Louisiana, faction.

### D. AUTOMOBILE

On February 6, 1965, Chief J. C. KELLY, provided a list of automobile registrations which he had obtained in a surveillance of a OKKKK rally that month; included in this list was a 1964 Ford, 1964-65 Louisiana license 76F877, listed to ROBERT FULLER, 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, Louisiana.

## II. ACTIVITY OF SUBJECT AND AFFILIATION WITH KLAN OR HATE-TYPE GROUPS

NOT-1 advised that a meeting of the OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana, was held on January 22, 1964, at Fishville, Louisiana; ROBERT FULLER gave a short talk.

NOT-1 advised on February 10, 1964, that a number of the officers of the OKKKK including ROBERT FULLER were going



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to split with the faction headed by ROYAL YOUNG of Shreveport, Louisiana.

NOT-2 advised on April 5, 1964, that a meeting of Klan groups from Winnsboro, Louisiana, reflected that ROBERT FULLER of Monroe, Louisiana, was being allowed to run his faction of the OKKKK in Monroe, Louisiana.

On April 16, 1964, Chief of Police, J. C. KELLY, Monroe, Louisiana, advised that ROBERT FULLER was reported as the present Grand Dragon of the OKKKK group in Louisiana.

NOT-3 advised that a meeting of the OKKKK took place on February 16, 1964, at the Holiday Inn in Alexandria, Louisiana and in attendance was ROBERT FULLER.

NOT-2 advised on April 15, 1964, that one of the Klansmen of the OKKKK in West Monroe, Louisiana, was recently very critical of local Klan leadership, particularly that of ROBERT FULLER. On May 5, 1964, Chief J. C. KELLY, Monroe Police Department, advised that ROBERT FULLER had told him that he had received several members of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and they had intended to join his organization in Monroe, Louisiana. A characterization of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans of America) is attached to the appendix section of this report. On May 2, 1964, NOT-2 advised that a Klan leader from Jonesboro, Louisiana, recently met with ROBERT FULLER, Klan leader at Monroe, Louisiana, in order to discuss matters of mutual interests.

On May 4, 1964, NOT-2 advised that a Klan rally of the Klan group in which ROBERT FULLER is one of the leaders was held in a vacant lot in the town of Denham Springs, Louisiana, on the night of May 2, 1964.

NOT-2 further advised that ROBERT FULLER was in attendance at the rally and was wearing a black hood with a white cross on it; this outfit usually represents the position of head of the Klan Bureau of Investigation (KBI).



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NOT-4 advised on May 31, 1964, that a recent meeting of the Fishville, Louisiana, Klavern of the OKKKK was attended by the state KBI chief FULLER of Monroe, Louisiana.

NOT-5 advised on June 22, 1964, that at a recent meeting on June 18, 1964, of the OKKKK, in attendance were several state officers among whom was ROBERT FULLER of Monroe, Louisiana.

NOT-6 advised on July 1, 1964, that ROBERT FULLER, Monroe, Louisiana, is known as the chief of the KBI of the State of Louisiana, OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana.

NOT-3 advised on July 10, 1964, that a meeting, June 26, 1964, of various Klan units of the OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana, was held ten miles from Clinton, Louisiana. Attending the meeting was a state officer, ROBERT FULLER, Monroe, Louisiana, chief of the KBI.

On July 21, 1964, in an interview by SA EARL COX at Monroe, Louisiana, ROBERT FULLER of 1500 Sunset Street, Monroe, identified himself as the head of the KBI for the OKKKK in Louisiana.

NOT-6 advised on July 27, 1964, at a meeting of various Klan units of the Sixth Congressional District at Franklinton, Louisiana, it was stated that a future meeting would be held regarding the upcoming Presidential election at the residence of ROBERT FULLER or HOUSTON MORRIS of Monroe, Louisiana.

NOT-6 advised on July 6, 1964, that a list of state officers of the OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana, included the name of ROBERT FULLER, telephone number 325-1421, Monroe, Louisiana, investigator, KBI.

On August 3, 1964, Sheriff DORMAN CROWE, Washington Parish Sheriff's Office, Franklinton, Louisiana, advised that about a month ago he received a long distance telephone call from a person who identified himself as ROBERT FULLER and who was calling from Lake Charles, Louisiana. FULLER stated the he would like to talk with Sheriff CROWE.

Sheriff CROWE advised that at a later date, ROBERT FULLER arrived at his office and although he was aware of



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FULLER's identity as some sort of head of the OKKKK around Monroe, Louisiana, he did not know the exact nature of FULLER's visit.

Sheriff CROWE continued that about June 1, 1964, he had appointed two colored deputies to his department and as soon as FULLER arrived in his office he began to launch a tirade about how he despises Negroes and Sheriff CROWE at that time told FULLER that he would run his department as he saw fit. Sheriff CROWE stated further that FULLER stated that he should get rid of his colored deputies and Sheriff CROWE again told FULLER that, as far as he was concerned, he did not like anyone interfering with the operation of his department and he was sure that by the time FULLER left his office he fully understood his position.

NOT-6 advised on October 27, 1964, a meeting of the OKKKK unit from Washington Parish, Louisiana, was held in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and a statement was heard at that meeting that ROBERT FULLER, chief of the Klan Bureau of Investigation was "in trouble."

On October 29, 1964, NOT-9 advised that on July 3, 1963, ROBERT FULLER, then known as the Grand Kleagle, OKKKK, made a trip to Brookhaven, Mississippi, for the purpose of initiating state officers of the OKKKK in Mississippi.

On November 10, 1964, NOT-6 advised that at a meeting of the OKKKK held in Bogalusa, Louisiana, a statement was made to the effect that ROBERT FULLER had spent over \$1700 on his personal automobile which money was Klan money.

On December 9, 1964, NOT-10 advised that at a state-wide meeting of the OKKKK held at Winnsboro, Louisiana, in attendance was ROBERT FULLER who stated he intended to organize a new Klan unit due to his squabble with other heads of the OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana.

NOT-9 advised on November 22, 1964, that at a meeting of the Klan units of Province number six at Denham Springs, Louisiana, on October 26, 1964, ROBERT FULLER was in attendance at this meeting.



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NOT-9 advised on December 6, 1964, that a meeting of the OKKKK held in Winnsboro, Louisiana, revealed that ROBERT FULLER had brought six Klan units from the Monroe, Louisiana, area in an attempt to gain an office in the state election.

NOT-8 advised on December 8, 1964, that at a statewide meeting of the OKKKK at Winnsboro, Louisiana, ROBERT FULLER was unhappy with the election procedures at this meeting.

NOT-10 advised December 9, 1964, that at the recent statewide meeting of the OKKKK held in Winnsboro, Louisiana, ROBERT FULLER was not elected to any state office and therefore split with this group in order to re-organize a new organization of the OKKKK in Monroe, Louisiana.

NOT-11 advised on January 8, 1965, that several Klansmen of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, (United Klans of America), were unhappy in the manner in which ROBERT FULLER from KBI of the OKKKK for the State of Louisiana had handled the finances for that organization and therefore left its membership.

NOT-11 advised February 1, 1965, that members of the United Klans of America had recently talked with ROBERT FULLER on January 22, 1965, and FULLER had stated that he planned an OKKKK rally at Rayville, Louisiana, and desired the United Klan members to support this rally.

NOT-11 advised February 9, 1965, that leaders of the OKKKK in Louisiana, were to hold a meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and in attendance at this meeting was to be ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon of the organization.

NOT-10 advised on February 12, 1965, that the OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana had split into factions, the extreme Northeast Louisiana faction of this group was headed by ROBERT FULLER.

NOT-11 advised February 10, 1965, that at a meeting of the Calhoun, Louisiana, unit of the United Klans of America held on February 18, 1965, several members expressed the



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feeling that they had been swindled out of money by the OKKKK and particularly by KBI director, ROBERT FULLER.

NOT-11 advised that on January 6, 1965, a rally was held by the OKKKK in Rayville, Louisiana, and in attendance was ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon of that organization.

NOT-11 advised on March 10, 1965, that on March 8, 1965, members of the United Klans of America in Monroe, Louisiana, were contacted by ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon, OKKKK, State of Louisiana, Monroe faction, and were requested by FULLER to attend a rally at Hamburg, Arkansas, to be held March 13, 1965.

NOT-6 advised on March 15, 1965, that a meeting of the Louisiana Citizens Council held on March 12, 1965, at the Belmont Motor Hotel at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and ROBERT FULLER from North Louisiana attended this meeting.

NOT-10 advised March 11, 1965, that ROBERT FULLER stated that the North Louisiana faction of the OKKKK planned to hold an outdoor rally at an unknown location in Hamburg, Arkansas, March 13, 1965.

NOT-8 advised on March 19, 1965, that ROBERT FULLER and his associate traveled to Arkansas on February 15, 1965, to charter new units in that state. NOT-8 further advised that a meeting of the officers of the Monroe group of the OKKKK was held at the home of ROBERT FULLER on February 16, 1965, at which time it was determined that ROBERT FULLER would be the Grand Dragon of that group.

NOT-10 advised on March 15, 1965 that a recent meeting of the OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana, was held in Winnsboro, Louisiana. ROBERT FULLER did not attend this meeting, however, FULLER was reported to have told one of the members in attendance at the meeting that he had had an argument on March 13, 1965, with his associate from Monroe, Louisiana, and this argument was over the handling of the rally at Hamburg, Arkansas.

NOT-12 advised on March 18, 1965, that on March 13, 1965, several United Klans of America members traveled to Hamburg, Arkansas, to attend a rally of the OKKKK at that



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city and there met ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon, OKKKK.

NOT-11 advised on March 18, 1965, that on March 13, 1965, several members of the Monroe unit of the United Klans of America traveled to Hamburg, Arkansas, to attend a rally sponsored by the OKKKK, State of Louisiana, and ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon, from Monroe, Louisiana, was in attendance at that rally.

NOT-10 advised on March 30, 1965, that ROBERT FULLER had stated that he had been requested by city officers of Jonesboro, Louisiana, to have several hundred Klansmen in Jonesboro for a parade on March 27, 1965, but had been later contacted and told not to come to that city.

NOT-10 advised on April 7, 1965, that members of the OKKKK unit from Winnsboro, Louisiana, had stated recently that they did not want to have anything to do with ROBERT FULLER in any proposed state re-organization of the OKKKK, Realm of Louisiana.

NOT-12 advised on April 9, 1965, that ROBERT FULLER, Grand Dragon, OKKKK, Monroe, Louisiana, had stated that he now desired to cooperate with the United Klans of America in any rally they proposed in the future.

NOT-13 advised on April 16, 1965, the OKKKK faction from Monroe, Louisiana, was becoming discontent with ROBERT FULLER and were thinking of banishing him and his supporters from the faction.

NOT-10 advised on April 14, 1965, that leaders of the OKKKK unit at Winnsboro, Louisiana, had recently talked with ROBERT FULLER of Monroe, Louisiana, regarding a new organization in an effort to bring FULLER and his followers into this new organization.

NOT-12 advised on April 10, 1965, that ROBERT FULLER of the OKKKK is providing members for a United Klans of America rally on April 10, 1965, at Calhoun, Louisiana.



NO 157-1300/jed

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NO (157-1300):mn

III. STATEMENT INDICATING PROPENSITY TOWARD VIOLENCE

NO T-3 advised on 7/10/64 that at a meeting of various Klan units held ten miles from Clinton, Louisiana, ROBERT FULLER, KBI Chief from Monroe, Louisiana, stated to those in attendance that he wanted to form a "wrecking crew" consisting of 75 men from each district who could carry out various Klan projects. FULLER also mentioned that permission of the State officials was no longer needed by a Klavern in regard to the burning of crosses and whippings.

No T-8 on 7/16/64 advised SA WILSON B. WADDY and SA AUTHUR E. BYRNES that a Klan group in Brookhaven, Mississippi, was organized in April of 1963 by a man from Monroe, Louisiana, who claimed that on or about 1959, he had killed three or five Negroes, claiming they had attacked his home.

On August 6, 1963, Chief of Police J. C. KELLEY, Monroe, Louisiana, Police Department, advised that the OKKKK Group at Monroe, Louisiana, known as the Hunting and Fishing Club, had appointed one REBERT FULLER as Chairman of the Ruth Committee, (Violence Committee).

No T-14 advised on September 16, 1963 that ROBERT FULLER, a member of the Klan at Monroe, Louisiana, had been in Shreveport, Louisiana on September 16, 1963.

NO T-14 further advised that he observed on the front seat of FULLER's automobile five sticks of dynamite and a gun.

The Monroe News-Star, a daily newspaper at Monroe, Louisiana, in its issue of July 13, 1960, carried an article entitled "5 Armed Negro Men Shot by Employer". The article stated that five men apparently intent on "harming their employer", early on July 13, 1960, met a blaze of gunfire, leaving three dead on the scene and two in critical condition. The shooting occurred in the back yard of the ROBERT FULLER home on the Ticheli Road about one mile off the Winnsboro Road, south of Monroe. The dead were identified as ALBERT PITTS, JR., #12 Solomons Alley; DAVID LEE PITTS, 24, 1002 1/2 Calypso Street; and Marshall ALFRED JOHNSON, 19, 1014 Nick's Alley of Monroe. Those in critical condition were WILLY CHARLEY and EARNEST Mc FARLAND both of Calypso Street, All were Negroes. According to the article, the five persons had driven to FULLER's home



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NO (157-1300):mn

and stopped near his carport in the rear of the house. After he was called from the house, he apparently returned where he got his double barreled 12 gauge shotgun. When investigating officers arrived on the scene three knives were found around the bodies of the slain men and one of the wounded men allegedly told a neighbor that the five had "come down to hurt Mr. ROBERT".

The New Orleans States Item, a daily newspaper in New Orleans, Louisiana, in its issue of July 16, 1960, reported that FULLER had been charged with manslaughter and would wait the Ouachita Parish Grand Jury action in October, that he had been released on \$25,000 bond.

NO T-9 advised on December 6, 1964, that about one year ago ROBERT FULLER was summoned by one of the OKKKK leaders from Winnsboro, Louisiana, and was requested to go to Alexandria, Louisiana, for an assignment. FULLER went and received further instructions from a school teacher in Alexandria, Louisiana, that he was to meet a man by the name of ROBERT ELLIS from Lake Charles, Louisiana, in order to work out a deal for the Klan to buy some weapons or explosives. FULLER was to represent himself as the Grand Dragon, for security reasons, and he proceeded to a designated meeting place, which was in a rice field, 30 miles from Kinder, Louisiana, where he met ELLIS. ELLIS told FULLER that he was a retired Army Officer or retired from the Army in some capacity. ELLIS at this time told FULLER that he could sell the Klan anything they needed from tanks on down and specifically mentioned bazookas, burp guns, M-1 rifles with automatic attachments at \$11.00 extra with banana clips with a 30 shot capacity, and machine guns both 50 and 30 caliber, along with hand grenades. After this meeting FULLER reported back to the Klan leader from Winnsboro, Louisiana, and it was decided that he should attempt to purchase some 300 hand grenades and two burp guns. FULLER took a check in the amount of \$300.00 to Lake Charles, Louisiana, and recontacted ELLIS and attempted to offer the check for \$300.00 to ELLIS, who said that he would not accept this and wanted cash only. At this time FULLER allegedly discussed the deal of purchasing 300 hand grenades for a total price of \$600.00, and then later returned to



NO (157-1300):mn

Monroe, Louisiana and returned the \$300.00 check to the Klan leader from Monroe, Louisiana, due to his inability to make the purchase of weapons.

NO T-9 further advised that on October 10, 1964, FULLER allegedly sent an individual from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Winnsboro to obtain 50 hand grenades from Klan leaders in Winnsboro, and this individual subsequently informed FULLER that he had the hand grenades at his home. FULLER further made the statement that he believed he could make additional purchases of hand grenades and possibly other items through the source in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

NO T-4 advised on January 20, 1965, that about 10 months ago a man was picked up in Kinder, Louisiana, for the purpose of passing information to the Klan. This man was from Lake Charles, Louisiana, and he talked to no one but the head of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Louisiana. For fear of an assassination attempt on a state officer, the KBI chief, ROBERT FULLER, from Monroe acted the part of the Grand Dragon and met this man in Kinder, Louisiana, where reportedly the State Police were acting as lookouts. When this man from Lake Charles was picked up he was switched from car to car as a security precaution until he was finally taken to FULLER. The reason for this meeting is unknown, but it could have concerned a deal wherein the Klan would be able to purchase arms and ammunition.

#### IV. EVIDENCE OF EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY

A review on October 17, 1956, by SA JAMES W. ESTEP of the military service record on file at the Department of Defense Military Personnel Records Center, for ZENNIE W. FULLER, Army Serial Number 38 526 265, indicates that he was inducted into the U. S. Army on October 13, 1944 and entered on active duty on the same date at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. He was honorably discharged on January 27, 1945 as a Private at Memphis, Tennessee by reason of Certificate of Disability for Discharge; Dementia Praecox, simple type.

The proceedings of a military board of officers, convened at Kennedy General Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee to investigate the sanity of FULLER, reflects that he has a mental



NO (157-1300):mn

age of ten years, seven months; he frequently hears voices, but no longer "bothers to turn around" and that he admitted frequent thoughts of suicide. He was diagnosed as Dementia Praecox, simple type, and was discharged into custody of his father by agreement that he be placed in a reputable institution for further care and treatment.

FULLER lost twenty days for absence without leave; no disciplinary action was shown in this record.

The following description of FULLER was obtained from the service record:

Date and place of birth:

November 11, 1920, at  
Monroe, Louisiana

Relatives:

*Mr & Mrs* HERBERT FULLER, father  
ELIZABETH FULLER, *LA.*

mother

MARY JOAN FULLER,  
daughter

MARY BETH FULLER,  
daughter, all of Route  
1, Calhoun, Louisiana

*Mrs Jennie William Fuller*

LAURA LEE FULLER, wife,  
308 Mc Neil Street,  
Shreveport, Louisiana

ANNIE LEE FULLER, former  
wife, General Delivery,  
Monroe, Louisiana

*Mrs Jennie William Fuller*

Veterans Administration  
Number:

4 716 321

## V. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

NO T-10 advised on March 24, 1965, that a current list of citizen band radio operators within the radius of Arkansas and Louisiana reflects on page four of this list the call letters KKR 4841 in the name of ROBERT FULLER.

## VI. INTERVIEW WITH SUBJECT



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/15/64

1

The following is a signed statement furnished by ROBERT FULLER, 1500 Sunset Drive, Monroe, Louisiana, who advised that although he was born ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER, he has always used the name ROBERT FULLER and is known to everyone as ROBERT FULLER:

Wayne Fuller  
James Fuller "Monroe, La.  
B. APPROX December 7, 1964  
1917

"I, ROBERT FULLER, make the following voluntary signed statement to EARL COX and JOHN C. Mc CURNIN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the FBI. I have been advised by Special Agent COX that I have a right to consult a lawyer before making any statement or to consult anyone else. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement I make can be used against me in court. No threats or promises were made to me.

"My correct name and full name is ZENNIE WILLIAM FULLER, but I am known to everyone as ROBERT FULLER. I was born Nov. 11, 1920. I reside at 1500 Sunset Drive, Monroe, Louisiana.

"On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2, 1964, I was talking to my wife on the telephone and she told me that one of our children had not come home from the recreation center; she told me that Negroes had been at the recreation center that afternoon and two of our children had come home, but one had not come in. After my wife told me this, I made a telephone call to Chief KELLY and reported to him that there were Negro men at the recreation center. He stated that he would check to see that there was no trouble at the recreation center.

"I got home around 6 PM that evening, or shortly before, and I learned from my wife that our son WAYNE had not come in from the recreation

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On 12/7/64 at Monroe, Louisiana File # NO 173-184

by SAs EARL COX & JOHN C. MC CURNIN/ogr Date dictated 12/8/64

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center, that JAMES had gone down to check on him, and that neither of them had come back. I know that JAMES, age 17, is prone to get in fights, and so I decided to go to the recreation center and check on him.

"I did not discuss with anyone except my wife the fact that Negroes were at the Benoit Recreation Center that afternoon, except I did call Chief KELLY and tell him about it.

LA "From my house I rode to the recreation center with WILLIAM BOATWRIGHT, who works for me and who had just come in off the job. When we arrived at the recreation center, and we went directly from my home to the recreation center, I observed about 50 people standing in front of the recreation center. BOATWRIGHT did not get out of the car. I got out and walked directly into the recreation center. I did not recognize any of the people in front of the recreation center.

LA "As I entered the recreation center I observed JACK HESKITH, city employee working as director of the city recreation centers, making a telephone call. I observed also that my son JAMES, age 17, was being beaten about the head by a Negro man, and standing by, near a ping pong table, was SARAH LOUISE Mc COY. LA I rushed up to the Negro man who was beating my son and I slapped him two or three times about the face and head. As I was slapping the Negro man, my son, who was bleeding from the head, got away from the Negro man and started toward the door. As I was slapping the Negro man, SARAH LOUISE Mc COY began hitting me with a ping pong paddle, and I turned and slapped her two or three times. At that time JACK HESKITH grabbed me and held me. SARAH LOUISE Mc COY then rushed toward the door and outside the recreation center.

"As I entered the recreation center that night, some woman followed me into the recreation center, but I don't know who she was. After I got inside the recreation center, I do not recall seeing anyone in there except the three or four employees there, four or five teenage boys playing the games, and the two Negroes and my son JAMES.



"When JACK HESKITH released his hold on me, I went outside, but the Negroes were gone, and my son was gone. Some one there, I don't recall who it was, told me my wife had taken my son to the hospital. WILLIAM BOATWRIGHT had left me when the disturbance occurred at the recreation center. I got a ride with some one to the hospital. I spent a few minutes at the hospital with my son, and officer SAM SCOTT of the Monroe Police came and asked me to go with him to the police station. I went with him to the police station, and when we arrived there, I saw SARAH LOUISE Mc COY in Chief KELLY's office, and I saw the Negro man with whom I had had the encounter at the recreation center. I was questioned by Chief KELLY, who said the judge was not available to issue any warrants that night. After the questioning at the police station I went home.

"The next day I went to Judge HARPER's office and signed an affidavit charging the Negro man and SARAH LOUISE Mc COY with simple battery. That was on Thursday. Then on Friday the Negro man and SARAH LOUISE Mc COY each charged me with battery, and I posted bonds on those charges.

"I would state that I had no intention at any time of interfering with Negroes' right to use the facilities at the recreation center. I slapped the Negro man that night at the recreation center to stop him from beating my son, JAMES.

"I am a leader of the Original Knights of Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana, but my connection with the Klan had nothing whatever to do with my going to the recreation center that night. I did not discuss going to the recreation center that night with any of the people who happened to be there. The other people who happened to be there were not involved with me in slapping the Negro man and SARAH LOUISE Mc COY. I did not see anyone else strike either of the Negroes, and I have no knowledge of anyone striking them besides me.

"I would point out that I have used my influence in the Klan organization to prevent violence, particularly in connection with the integration of Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, La., and



the school integration crisis of St. Helena Parish,  
La.

"I have read the above 8 page statement and  
it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ ZENNIE W. FULLER  
Robert

Witnessed:

"/s/ JOHN C. Mc CURNIN II, Special Agent, FBI,  
Monroe, La., 12/7/64;  
"/s/ EARL COX, Special Agent, FBI, Monroe, La  
12/7/64.

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In addition to the above information and after  
the signed statement was completed, FULLER advised that  
on the night of December 2, 1964 immediately before he  
left his home to go to the recreation center, LOY SCARBROUGH,  
arrived at his home. He stated that although SCARBROUGH was  
never a member of the klan organization he always tried to  
participate in its political activities to the point of sharing  
in or obtaining any money from politicians allegedly to be  
used to influence the klan vote. FULLER stated that he was  
angry with SCARBROUGH over the fact that SCARBROUGH had  
obtained all or a sum of money that had been obtained to be  
used for political purposes in the klan and that SCARBROUGH  
had beat FULLER out of FULLER's share of the money. FULLER  
stated that he was about to leave his home to go to the  
recreation center at the time SCARBROUGH arrived at his home  
that night, that he did not even invite SCARBROUGH into his  
home, and that SCARBROUGH left FULLER's home after a conversation  
of only a minute or two, during which there was no discussion  
of any action to be taken in connection with Negroes using  
the facilities at Benoit Recreation Center.

The following is a description of ROBERT FULLER  
FBI # 232396B obtained from observation and interview:

Name

WILLIAM FULLER, generally  
known as ROBERT FULLER

Address

1500 Sunset Drive,  
Monroe, Louisiana



NO 173-184

EC/sgf

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Sex  
Race  
Date of Birth  
Place of Birth  
Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Eyes  
Complexion

Male  
White  
November 11, 1920  
Ouachita Parish, Louisiana  
6' 1½"  
220 pounds  
Black  
Brown  
Ruddy



A P P E N D I X

TYPED BY

jed

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

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A source advised on October 25, 1963, that in December, 1960, a group was organized at Shreveport, Louisiana, known as the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK). The purpose of this organization was to promote Americanism, white supremacy, and the maintaining of segregation.

This source further advised on October 25, 1963, that the OKKKK continues to be active and that the aims and purposes continue to be the same.

A P P E N D I X



## A P P E N D I X

TYPED BY  
jed

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

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show 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 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, The 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.

On August 14 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

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

## A P P E N D I X