

# LBJ LIBRARY DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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<u>Doc #</u>	<u>DocType</u>	<u>Doc Info</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Restriction</u>
02	report	Roy E. Frankhouser, Jr. - p. 23 withheld under FOIA b6); pp. 1A, 22, 24 redacted under FOIA b6)		33	11/14/66	CB

**Collection Title** Federal Records NACCD (Kerner Commission)

**Folder Title** Frankhouser, Roy E.

**Box Number** E08

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01	report	Roy E. Frankhouser	C	22	6/28/67	A
01a	report	Roy E. Frankhouser, Jr.	C	1	6/28/67	A
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04	report	Roy E. Frankhouser, Jr.	C	31	8/24/65	A
04a	report	Roy E. Frankhouser, Jr.	C	1	8/24/65	A
05	report	Roy E. Frankhouser	C	29	12/20/63	A
05a	report	Roy E. Frankhouser	C	1	12/20/63	A

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2UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)  
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Report of: WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS  
Date: NOV 14 1966

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 105-4158

Bureau File #: 97-4262

Title: ROY E. FRANKHOUSER, JR.

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: ROY FRANKHOUSER has returned from Europe, and continues to reside at 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa. He is not gainfully employed, and allegedly is without funds, but continues to devote his activities to the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA, KKKK), speaking at various rallies. FRANKHOUSER has also been interviewed on television and radio, and has given interviews to several newspaper reporters, admitting his position as leader of the Klan for Pennsylvania. Various sources have also indicated FRANKHOUSER is still affiliated with the American Nazi Party (ANP) and the Minutemen. Subject's car presently broken down and abandoned. He does not have a Pennsylvania driver's license. FRANKHOUSER has numerous weapons at his home, and makes statement that he has many more cached in the area but readily available. Also claims he has heavier ordnance, including bazooka. One source has seen a German bazooka in subject's possession. Subject reported by several sources to be "cracking up" mentally. His "girl friend" had a baby, and is presently residing elsewhere, but is pressuring FRANKHOUSER to furnish her support. Subject makes conflicting statements as to whether or not he will marry this girl. SUBJECT IN POSSESSION OF NUMEROUS WEAPONS AND IS CONSIDERED MENTALLY UNSTABLE. HE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

- P\* -

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DETAILS:

I. RESIDENCE

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on October 25, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER continues to reside at the house he inherited from his father, located at 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa.

II. EMPLOYMENT

Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised on July 14, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER has not been employed for "years," and is existing on money from his mother. He repeatedly promises to drop his "political activities," as he refers to them, and get a job; but, when subject's stepfather tries to help him get employment locally, he refuses. He, likewise, refuses his stepfather's suggestions to leave this area where he is well known by sight and reputation, and seek employment elsewhere to get a fresh start.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on October 25, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER is not gainfully employed, and has not worked for years. He apparently derives some money from his speaking engagements, but apparently is broke most of the time.

III. CURRENT POSITION IN ORGANIZATIONS

Characterizations of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, (UKA, KKKK) of the American Nazi Party (ANP), and of the Minutemen are included in the Appendix of this report.

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A. United Klans of America, Inc.,  
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA, KKKK):

Confidential Informant PH T-3 reported on March 15, 1966, that on March 11, 1966, a private meeting of ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard of the UKA, KKKK, with Klan officers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware was held at the Lord De La War Hotel, Wilmington, Del. ROY FRANKHOUSER was stripped of all papers and rank in the Klan.

The "Reading Eagle," a daily Reading, Pa., newspaper, in its issue of April 10, 1966, carried an article quoting MICHAEL DESMOND, self-proclaimed leader of the UKA, KKKK, for Pennsylvania. This article quoted DESMOND as saying that ROY FRANKHOUSER had been kicked out of the Klan because he was too much an American Nazi.

The "Reading Eagle," in its issue of April 11, 1966, carried a news item denying the report of the previous day. DESMOND was quoted as saying that he and FRANKHOUSER are close friends, and that FRANKHOUSER is still State Leader of the UKA.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on April 23, 1966, that according to RICHARD SINGLETON, who claims to be in frequent contact with ROY FRANKHOUSER, FRANKHOUSER was kicked out of the Klan because a "kitty" of \$300 was missing and, also, because it had been discovered that he had lied about membership of the local group. Actually, there were a lot fewer members than FRANKHOUSER had reported.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on May 17, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER said he was running the Klan; that MIKE DESMOND was only a "front." FRANKHOUSER said he would be speaking at Klan rallies this summer.

Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised on May 18, 1966, that BOB JONES, North Carolina Klan Leader, the Grand Dragon of South Carolina, and other Klansmen met with ROY FRANKHOUSER in North Carolina, and then spent the night with FRANKHOUSER at his home in Reading, Pa., while en route to Connecticut.

Confidential Informant PH T-6 advised on May 18, 1966, that on the previous day, ROY FRANKHOUSER, Grand Dragon of the Pennsylvania Klan, appeared in Raleigh, N. C. FRANKHOUSER was en route to meet BOB KORNEGAY and confer with him and LESTER CHALMERS, Klan Attorney, regarding the New Jersey rally, scheduled for May 20, 1966, and the state injunction that had been gotten out against the Klan.

Confidential Informant PH T-7, on May 30, 1966, made available a copy of the "Free American," a Klan newspaper. The masthead of this paper listed DAN BURROS as Editor and ROY FRANKHOUSER as Associate Editor. Editorial offices were listed as being at Post Office Box 1432, Reading, Pa.

It is noted that the "Reading Eagle," previously mentioned, on October 31, 1965, reported the suicide of DAN BURROS of New York City on that date while BURROS was at the Reading, Pa., home of ROY FRANKHOUSER.

Sergeant ROBERT SHUCK, Pennsylvania State Police, Troop "L," Reading, Pa., advised on June 10, 1966, that he had discussed certain matters with ROY FRANKHOUSER, and FRANKHOUSER said that he was going ahead with plans on his own responsibility, not having heard from SHELTON.

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on June 20, 1966, advised that ROY FRANKHOUSER had recently told him that he, FRANKHOUSER, was the Grand Dragon for the Pennsylvania Branch of the UKA, KKKK, and that he was resuming control which had been vested in MIKE DESMOND during FRANKHOUSER's absence.

During the late hours of June 21, 1966, and early hours of June 22, 1966, ROY FRANKHOUSER appeared as one of two guests on a program on Philadelphia Radio Station WCAU. FRANKHOUSER was introduced by the Master of Ceremonies as Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America for the State of Pennsylvania, and FRANKHOUSER made a speech and later answered questions phoned in by listeners and posed by the Master of Ceremonies. FRANKHOUSER's comments were on the Klan, its aims and objectives. He did specifically state that he was speaking for himself and not ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard.



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Confidential Informant PH T-8 advised on June 22, 1966, that on June 21, 1966, ROBERT SHELTON said he was "going North to make some sweeping changes." According to Confidential Informant PH T-8, SHELTON was very displeased at FRANKHOUSER's plan to speak on the radio, and he commented that FRANKHOUSER does not know what an order is.

Confidential Informant PH T-9, on June 23, 1966, said that MARSHALL R. KORNEGAY, Grand Dragon of Virginia, said that FRANKHOUSER is out of the Klan as are all the others that marched with him and those who appeared on television. KORNEGAY said that SHELTON had told FRANKHOUSER not to conduct a march, and ROY disobeyed his order.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on June 29, 1966, that ROBERT SHELTON, Head of the UKA, claimed on June 27, 1966, that he did not like FRANKHOUSER's association with (GEORGE) LINCOLN ROCKWELL; and after BURROS' death, he (FRANKHOUSER) was replaced as Grand Dragon of the Klan for Pennsylvania.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 2, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER claimed he had met with ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard, on July 29, 1966, and that they had settled their differences. On July 30, 1966, FRANKHOUSER, SHELTON, and other Klansmen and leaders were together for a meeting at Glen Burnie, Md., regarding the injunction against Klan meetings issued in New Jersey.

Sergeant ROBERT SHUCK, Troop "L," Pennsylvania State Police, Reading, Pa., advised on August 8, 1966, that on the previous day, he had interviewed ROY FRANKHOUSER, who said that he belongs to the United Klans of America; and, because of his long membership, since about 1958, holds the "more or less honorary title" of Grand Dragon of Pennsylvania.

The "Philadelphia Daily News," Philadelphia, Pa., daily newspaper, on September 10, 1966, carried an article reporting an address FRANKHOUSER made to 125 University of Pennsylvania men. FRANKHOUSER reportedly spoke on the Klan and mentioned that he had been a Klan leader for two years.

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B. American Nazi Party (ANP):

Confidential Informant PH T-10, on June 29, 1966, advised that ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, said on June 27, 1966, that he does not like ROY FRANKHOUSER's association with GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL.

Confidential Informant PH T-10, on August 25, 1966, advised that at a meeting of Klavern 20, in Portsmouth, Va., one member claimed that ROY FRANKHOUSER had told ROCKWELL (Head of the American Nazi Party) that another Klansman had called ROCKWELL a Communist. The first member theorized that FRANKHOUSER was lying to cause trouble, and that he intended to turn the Pennsylvania Klan over to ROCKWELL, and stated that FRANKHOUSER's loyalty seems to be to ROCKWELL and not to SHELTON.

C. Minutemen:

Confidential Informant PH T-8 advised on March 7, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER is the Eastern Region Director of the Minutemen of America, and that FRANKHOUSER uses the code name CAPTAIN FRED IRISHMAN.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on March 16, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had said he was a leader in the Minutemen, which were the strong-arm of the Klan.

JOHN W. LEON, of Washington, D. C., related on an unknown date that he had been hired by the "New York Times" to interview ROY FRANKHOUSER. LEON claimed that he had taped a seven-hour interview, during which time FRANKHOUSER claimed he was in charge of the Minutemen in Pennsylvania.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 2, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER said he was a former Minuteman, and that he was going to Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1966, to hear ROBERT DE PUCE, National Leader of the Minutemen, who was to speak.

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Confidential Informants PH T-11 and PH T-12 both advised on August 8, 1966, that The Patriotic Party of America held a meeting in the Park Sheraton Hotel, Washington, D. C., attended by ROBERT DE PUGH and approximately one-hundred others. These two informants reported that one of those present was ROY E. FRANKHOUSER, who is a member of both the Patriotic Party and the United Klans of America.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on September 26, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had turned over to him some current Minutemen literature.

#### IV. AUTOMOBILE

One of a number of license plates recorded by the Delaware State Police on cars at the Lord De La War Hotel, Wilmington, Del., on March 12-13, 1966, was Pennsylvania License 032-06P.

Sergeant ROBERT SHUCK, Pennsylvania State Police, Reading, Pa., advised on March 25, 1966, that Pennsylvania License 032-06P is issued to ROY E. FRANKHOUSER, 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa., for a Vauxhall station wagon. The serial number of this car is shown as FW 329 783, and the title was issued on September 20, 1965.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 17, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER and others had left for Virginia in FRANKHOUSER's Vauxhall on June 16, 1966, but the car had broken down and had been left in an unknown location.

Confidential Informant PH T-13, on July 8, 1966, said REGINA KUPISZEWSKI told him that FRANKHOUSER wanted a "lift" to Maryland on July 14, 1966, to get his car back.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on October 25, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER still does not have any car, and has said nothing recently about getting the one that had broken down.

Sergeant ROBERT SHUCK, Pennsylvania State Police, Reading, Pa., advised on October 25, 1966, that a recent check of records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, Harrisburg, Pa., failed to reflect that ROY FRANKHOUSER holds a valid driver's license in the State of Pennsylvania.

#### V. ACTIVITY OF SUBJECT

A. United Klans of America, Inc.,  
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan  
(UKA, KKKK):

Mr. DONALD APPELL, of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C., advised on March 4, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had been subpoenaed to testify before the Committee regarding Klan activities, but had taken the Fifth Amendment and furnished no information.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on March 18, 1966, that there was a Klan meeting held at FRANKHOUSER's home.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on April 23, 1966, that, according to RICHARD SINGLETON, FRANKHOUSER had lied about the strength of the Klan, and claimed a much larger membership than he actually had.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 related on May 5, 1966, that the previous evening seven persons attended a Klan meeting at FRANKHOUSER's home.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on May 7, 1966, that five persons were present at a Klan meeting at FRANKHOUSER's home that date.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on May 14, 1966, that on May 13, 1966, ROY FRANKHOUSER and three others left Reading, Pa.; and, picking others up en route, proceeded to Bridgeton, N. J., where they burned a large cross in a field. FRANKHOUSER said en route that he was soon going to Florida and intended to meet with the Grand Dragons of various states en route.

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Confidential Informant PH T-9 advised on May 18, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER was then in North Carolina on Klan business, and had been meeting with Klan leaders in that area.

Confidential Informant PH T-8 advised on May 18, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER and the Grand Dragon of South Carolina were planning to meet with Klan leaders in Delaware to straighten out various problems.

Confidential Informant PH T-14 advised on May 18, 1966, that on that date there was a Klan meeting in South Rowan, N. C., at which several State Klan Leaders were present. ROY FRANKHOUSER was also present, and addressed the assembly.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on May 22, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER said he was reprinting a lot of Minutemen literature, using Klan headings and terminology, and this would be used to train the Klansmen.

Confidential Informant PH T-15 advised on May 23, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had spoken at a Klan rally held May 21, 1966, at Rising Sun, Md.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on June 2, 1966, that DESHOND said the York rally was "off"; that FRANKHOUSER had "screwed up the arrangements."

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 3, 1966, that a couple of weeks ago, FRANKHOUSER had been touring the southern states and attending Klan rallies and meetings. He had gone to North Carolina with a friend, who was driving to Florida, and returned to his home with another Klansman.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 8, 1966, that, according to REGINA KUPSZEWSKI, FRANKHOUSER's "girl friend," ROY was planning a march from Valley Forge, Pa., to Washington, D. C. This was to begin June 10, 1966, and was designed to take pressure off the Klan down South. Confidential Informant PH T-13 later the same date said that FRANKHOUSER had told him of his plans for fifty men to march from Valley Forge, Pa., to Washington, D. C.

Sergeant ROBERT SHUCK, Troop "L," Pennsylvania State Police, Reading, Pa., advised on June 9, 1966, that he had interviewed FRANKHOUSER that date. FRANKHOUSER told SHUCK that he has tentative plans for a group of seven Klansmen to march on June 10 or 11, 1966, from either Gettysburg, Pa., or Valley Forge, Pa., to Washington, D. C. The march would be entirely peaceful and law abiding.

On June 10, 1966, Sergeant SHUCK advised FRANKHOUSER had told him they would march on June 11, 1966, from Gettysburg, Pa.

The Associated Press, on June 11, 1966, reported that ROY FRANKHOUSER and three others had left Gettysburg, Pa., and marched a total of twelve miles before stopping for the night. FRANKHOUSER claimed they would resume tomorrow.

The "Baltimore Sun," a daily newspaper, on June 12, 1966, reported that on that date the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) held a march and mass demonstration in the city. According to the article, ROY FRANKHOUSER and four others, all wearing Klan robes, stood watching the demonstration, but there was no disturbance.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on June 25, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER claimed he intended to sneak to Bridgeton, N. J., on June 26, 1966, in spite of an injunction forbidding this, and would disrupt a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which would be held at the time.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on June 23, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said he was holding a Klan rally at Gettysburg, Pa., on July 3, 1966.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 23, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER spoke of his recent appearance on a Philadelphia radio station, saying that it was a huge success, and claiming that, as a result, he had received about twenty-five calls from persons interested in joining the Klan. FRANKHOUSER said there will be a Klan rally at Gettysburg, Pa., on July 3, 1966, and that the march to Washington will be resumed at some future date.

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Confidential Informant PH T-1 said on June 30, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER claimed he and BEN SARTIN, a Delaware Klansman, were going to Virginia to kidnap MIKE DESMOND; return him to Pennsylvania; and force him to surrender the Klan records he has.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on July 10, 1966, that there was a Klan meeting at FRANKHOUSER's home that date. At this meeting, FRANKHOUSER said there would be Klan rallies in Maryland on July 29-30, 1966, and in Delaware on August 5-6, 1966.

The "Lancaster Intelligencer-Journal," Lancaster, Pa., daily, on July 16, 1966, had an article on the Klan, including an interview with FRANKHOUSER, who was quoted as saying that he was holding a "demonstration" in Philadelphia on July 17, 1966, to protest a CORE demonstration also planned.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on July 11, 1966, that a Klan meeting was held on July 10, 1966, at ROY FRANKHOUSER's home. Ten persons were present, including some visitors from Delaware and Maryland.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 12, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER had a Klan meeting at his home. At this meeting, FRANKHOUSER said he was setting up a new group, which would incorporate Minutemen guerilla training. He had some Red Chinese propaganda material he said would be valuable for ideas on training. He fired a tear gas pistol to show the men what the gas was like, and announced that there would be a meeting and rally every weekend; that he was running things his own way now.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on July 13, 1966, that there had been a Klan meeting at FRANKHOUSER's home, at which elaborate plans for the future were made. FRANKHOUSER said all his men must have weapons, and that next week they will go out shooting.

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Lieutenant CHARLES ANDREW, Maryland State Police, advised on July 16, 1966, that a Klan rally was held that date near Elkton, Md. ROY FRANKHOUSER was one of the speakers. He denounced "Black Power" as a plot to kill whites, and urged the whites to arm themselves in case the police were unable to protect them during a disturbance.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 21, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER was going to a Klan rally in Maryland. FRANKHOUSER said he had things to discuss with SHELTON.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 4, 1966, that on that date, FRANKHOUSER received a telephone call inviting him to speak at Klan rallies in Ohio, August 20-22, 1966. FRANKHOUSER promised to be there.

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on August 12, 1966, advised FRANKHOUSER's girl friend said ROY was in Philadelphia, Pa., swearing in two groups of Klansmen.

Lieutenant COHEN, Intelligence Squad, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised on August 17, 1966, that a source of his related FRANKHOUSER was present at a meeting in Upper Darby, where Klansmen were sworn in.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 23, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said he was going to Baltimore, Md., to lead a "White Power march" composed of representatives of the Klan, the National States Rights Party and the American Nazi Party.

A characterization of the National States Rights Party is contained in the Appendix of this report.

Confidential Informant PH T-16 advised on August 24, 1966, that the United Klans were planning a march in Anne Arundel County, Md., August 26, 1966. ROY FRANKHOUSER, Pennsylvania Klan Leader, was supposed to participate.



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Lieutenant WALTER KINSEY, Anne Arundel County, Md., Police Department, advised on August 27, 1966, that a Klan rally and cross burning was held there that date. ROY FRANKHOUSER was one of the speakers.

Lieutenant GEORGE HASSON, Baltimore, Md., Police Department, advised on August 27, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had been present earlier that date at Patterson Park, when CHARLES LUTHARDT, white supremacist candidate for Governor of Maryland, spoke.

Confidential Informant PH T-17 advised on August 28, 1966, that a rally was held by the Pasadena, Md., Klan Unit #3, UKA, on August 27, 1966. ROY FRANKHOUSER was one of the featured speakers.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on September 1, 1966, that, according to REGINA KUPISZEWSKI, FRANKHOUSER and GENE OSBORN had gone to Philadelphia to initiate some new Klansmen. She also said they had some blank leases to get signed for sites to hold rallies.

Sergeant LEMUEL POTTER, Maryland State Police, advised on September 18, 1966, that the previous day a Klan rally scheduled for Bel Air, Md., had been called off; however, several Klansmen were present and passed out literature. ROY FRANKHOUSER was one of this group.

Commissioner of Police SIDNEY HILLIARD, Reading, Pa., advised on September 18, 1966, that on that date a group of veterans organizations had held a demonstration in support of the war in Vietnam. Simultaneously, about thirty-five to forty persons stood silently by with signs protesting the war in Vietnam. ROY FRANKHOUSER and three of his associates were also present. FRANKHOUSER was apparently taking pictures of the "peace demonstrators," but there was no disturbance.

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Confidential Informant PH T-1, on September 23, 1966, said ROY FRANKHOUSER claimed that "we" burned a cross on Mt. Penn last week. The informant said he had not heard or read of it.

Contact with the Pennsylvania State Police and all the local police agencies in the Mt. Penn area reflected that none of them had received any complaint, or had any information regarding any recent cross burning.

Captain MICHAEL ROTMAN, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised on October 6, 1966, that he had received information that ROY FRANKHOUSER planned to be at Girard College on October 8, 1966. Girard College has been the site of recurring demonstrations by integrationist groups because the school has an all white admission policy.

SAM BOYLE, News Editor of the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia, Pa., daily newspaper, advised on October 6, 1966, that the United Klans of America had a press conference at the Holiday Inn, Media, Pa. ROY FRANKHOUSER was there, and said the Klan will go to Kensington (a section of Philadelphia, Pa.) and pass out literature. Kensington has been the site of racial demonstrations caused by a Negro family having moved into a formerly all-white block.

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCLE, Philadelphia Police Department, on October 7, 1966, advised Special Agent MICHAEL B. DAVIS that ROY FRANKHOUSER had been arrested the night of October 6, 1966, while allegedly directing others in passing out literature. The charge was disorderly conduct. FRANKHOUSER was fined \$10.00 and \$2.50 costs assessed at a Magistrate's hearing the same night.

The records of the Philadelphia Police Department reflect that FRANKHOUSER was again picked up on October 7, 1966, when he re-appeared in the Kensington area. The disposition was not shown as of October 31, 1966.

On October 8, 1966, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Philadelphia Police Department, advised Special Agent MICHAEL B. DAVIS that FRANKHOUSER appeared near Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., on that afternoon, pursuant to his announced intention to have the Klan counterpicket a demonstration of the NAACP picketing the refusal of the Trustees of the College to admit Negroes. FRANKHOUSER was picked up and removed from the area. Police records do now show a disposition as of October 31, 1966.

#### VI. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

##### A. Weapons:

Confidential Informant PH T-8, on March 7, 1966, said that ROY FRANKHOUSER, as of February 27, 1966, was burying 2,400 pounds of "high grade" gunpowder, described as "3.2 powder," and that there are 1,400 pounds more stored in a basement to be buried.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 related on March 18, 1966, that at a meeting at FRANKHOUSER's home, the subject was carrying a teargas gun.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on March 23, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said he was taking his guns to his mother's home for safekeeping while he would be away. He transported two cased rifles and several smaller containers, presumably containing handguns.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on May 5, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER claims the weapons at his home are all loaded "in case of trouble." FRANKHOUSER allegedly has, among others, two .30 caliber carbines, one 12-gauge shotgun, one Russian Tokarev rifle, and a Smith and Wesson .38 revolver.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on May 22, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER has several weapons at his home, including an 8 mm. Mauser with a scope, a carbine, and several hand guns.

Detective Captain JOSEPH CANFORA, Reading, Pa., Police Department, advised on June 8, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER has demanded the return of the weapon with which DANIEL BURROS committed suicide in FRANKHOUSER's home last October, and there is no legal ground to deny his request. This weapon was an H and R Top Break Revolver, .32 caliber, three-inch barrel, Serial Number A 32697. Captain CANFORA also advised that FRANKHOUSER recently applied to purchase a Charter Arms revolver, Undercover Model, .38 Special, Serial Number 2435. Since FRANKHOUSER has no arrest record, this, too, had to be approved.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 8, 1966, that a loaded .30 carbine was in FRANKHOUSER's home. The serial number of this gun is 1366836.

Sergeant ROBERT SHUCK, Troop "L," Pennsylvania State Police, Reading, Pa., advised on June 10, 1966, that he had interviewed FRANKHOUSER at his home on June 8, 1966. In FRANKHOUSER's living room was one rack, containing a lever action rifle, believed to be a Winchester, a shotgun, a carbine, and two military-type rifles. A second rack contained a pump-type shotgun, fitted with a bayonet lug, a Tokarev rifle, a weapon FRANKHOUSER said was "an armor piercing rifle" and another rifle, apparently foreign, of unknown make and caliber. SHUCK said that FRANKHOUSER made the statement that he has "many hand guns" and that he has more weapons buried in the hills.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 16, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said he was taking a .30 carbine with him when he went to a Klan rally in Virginia.

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Confidential Informant PH T-1, on June 23, 1966, said that FRANKHOUSER claimed that on June 18, 1966, when he returned from "down South" he had brought back a Thompson Submachine gun, a .30 carbine, and four grenades.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 23, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had a .38 revolver, a .38 Special, Serial Number 2435. FRANKHOUSER also claimed that he had recently picked up a machine gun down South.

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on June 28, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said he and his men are all training in the use of weapons and guerilla tactics.

Confidential Informant PH T-18 advised on July 1, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER, on September 7, 1965, had bought the following items from Eastern Firearms Surplus, Inc., Edison, N. J.:

Three MP 38 magazines.

One riot handguard.

Fifty rounds of .32 ACP.

Twenty-five rounds of .35 ACP.

Two BAR magazines.

One O3A3 rifle, #480245.

One sling.

The total price of this material was \$82.65.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on July 1, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER recently got a .38 revolver made by Charter Arms, Serial Number 2435. He also has another 30-06 rifle, and is training in guerilla tactics. He keeps all his weapons loaded.

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Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 12, 1966, that at a Klan meeting at his home, ROY FRANKHOUSER fired a teargas gun at the men "to show them what the gas did." Plans were also made to take weapons to civil rights demonstrations "so we can retaliate if attacked."

Confidential Informant PH T-13 advised on July 13, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER had said, "We must all have weapons in case we are attacked." Plans were made to go out shooting for practice, and FRANKHOUSER instructed one of his men to obtain unregistered guns.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 15, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER claimed to be getting a "sniper's rifle." He already has a carbine and other guns.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 18, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said "ROGER" is to lecture on bombs and show the men how to make them. RICHARD GRIM will train "us" in the use of weapons.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 20, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER and others went out shooting that date. FRANKHOUSER had a .22 automatic and a .38 revolver. He also had some handcuffs, come-alongs, and other similar hardware.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 26, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER had and fired a .22 automatic and a .45 automatic that date. FRANKHOUSER claimed he had a Luger, which he had gotten rid of. He recently purchased a Ruger revolver with two cylinders, one for .22 long rifle ammunition and one for .22 magnum ammunition. He traded in a .22 automatic in exchange for six-hundred rounds of 30-06 ammunition.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on August 2, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said he had been out practicing with a 30-06 rifle, and had shot up all the 2 x 4 posts.

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Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 3, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER and some of his associates had been out shooting. They fired a twelve gauge shotgun, a 30-06 military rifle, a .22 Ruger revolver, and a .45 automatic. The 30-06 had a terrific "kick" and FRANKHOUSER said they were firing "special 'hot' loads."

On August 3, 1966, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation retrieved the following empty cases from the site near State Hill, Pa., where FRANKHOUSER and his men had trained:

Nineteen 12-gauge shotgun shells,  
Western Xpert Mark V, #4 shot.

Ten 30-06 cases, various headstamps.

Seventeen .45 automatic cases  
(RA 62 headstamp).

The area was well sprinkled with empty .22 cases, many of which appeared to have been lying around for some time.

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on August 5, 1966, made available a loaded 30-06 round obtained from ROY FRANKHOUSER. The FBI Laboratory determined that this was reloaded ammunition, and the bullet was a 220 grain full metal jacket, heavier than normally loaded into 30-06 ammunition.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 16, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER has a German anti-tank bazooka, which he claimed was in operating condition. He also had a projectile for this, which was labeled "dud," but said that "ROGER" was going to load this. At the range that date, FRANKHOUSER had fired an 8 mm. rifle and a .32 automatic.

Lieutenant COHEN, Intelligence Squad, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, on August 17, 1966, advised that he had received information to the effect that FRANKHOUSER had claimed his "Reading men" are miners, familiar with dynamite, and that they have weapons and ammunition buried in a thirty-mile radius.

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The "Philadelphia Daily News," a Philadelphia, Pa., daily newspaper, on August 25, 1966, reported an interview that a reporter had with ROY FRANKHOUSER, which stated in part:

"He carries a knife in his pocket, a teargas pellet on his belt - an armed bodyguard is with him much of the time... In his apartment, he has thirteen models of high-powered rifles, a half-dozen hand guns, seven long swords, and four or five shorter ones..... an undetermined amount of ammunition. Drawers are stuffed with material explaining the manufacture of explosives."

FRANKHOUSER was quoted as saying that "for every weapon you see here I have fifteen more buried. We have every kind of rifle and pistol, as well as bazookas, howitzers, and anti-tank guns."

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 26, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER claimed a museum near Reading, Pa., has deactivated machine guns for sale. "ROGER" is going to examine these; and, if they can be fixed, he will buy some.

Trooper KENNETH MARKEL, Pennsylvania State Police, Reading, Pa., advised on August 31, 1966, that a source of his whom he deems reliable told him recently that ROY FRANKHOUSER made the statement that he has about twenty guns in his apartment; and that in case of a race riot breaking out in the area, he can get two-hundred more in twenty minutes.

B. Mental Condition:

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on May 20, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER appears to be "cracking up." On this date, he called his mother on the phone, and became involved in a fight with her. He screamed and cursed, called her a drunken bum and other obscene and profane things.



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Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on June 11, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER had asked how a person feels who is about to undergo a nervous breakdown. FRANKHOUSER assured the person he spoke with that he was okay, but was asking on behalf of a friend.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 related on June 23, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER is "getting jumpy" and says that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has a "twenty-four-hour surveillance on him."

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on June 30, 1966, that while speaking of MICHAEL DESMOND, FRANKHOUSER became incoherent with rage. When he calmed down somewhat, he said that he was going to Virginia to kidnap DESMOND, return him to Pennsylvania, and make him turn over the Klan records and money that he has kept.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on July 1, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER seems to be cracking up. He gets the "shakes" periodically, and sometimes his statements are not lucid.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on July 12, 1966, that at a Klan meeting at his home, FRANKHOUSER fired a teargas shell at those present.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 4, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER expects to be interviewed by a Washington, D. C., newspaper reporter. FRANKHOUSER said that he and his group will blindfold this reporter, and take him to the range, where they will shoot various weapons, and then tell the reporter that "We are prepared; we will do this to Niggers that get out of hand."

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on August 26, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER spoke of a Negro who was recently found dead in the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, shot twice in the back of the head. FRANKHOUSER said that "We did this." According to this source, FRANKHOUSER is getting more nervous and excitable daily, and the stories he tells sound more and more unbelievable.

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Captain GOLDEN, Homicide Unit, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised that no Negro body shot in the head had been found in the area in recent months.

C. Physical Condition:

Confidential Informant PH T-19 advised on August 31, 1966, that at about 6:00 a.m., August 28, 1966, ROY FRANKHOUSER, 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa., had come alone to the Emergency Ward of Community General Hospital, Reading, Pa., for treatment of a dog bite. FRANKHOUSER said he had been bitten last night in the Blue Mountains near Hamburg, Pa. Because the hospital insisted, FRANKHOUSER reluctantly advised that LAYTON BROWN, New Castle, Del., owned the dog.

Confidential Informant PH T-19 advised that in his opinion, the condition of FRANKHOUSER's bites, which were not serious, indicated that they had been inflicted about forty-eight hours before subject applied for treatment and not "last night." Subject was given tetanus injections, but refused rabies treatment, insisting the dog was okay.

D. Problems Involving

(66)

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E. Subject's Trip to  
England and Germany:

Confidential Informant PH T-20 advised on March 25, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had departed from New York, N. Y., on the "Queen Mary," leaving March 25, 1966. FRANKHOUSER occupied Stateroom (Tourist) P-137. His plans allegedly called for a one-week stay in England with a visit to COLIN JORDAN, English Nazi Party Leader, and also a visit with HANS ERIC SCHWEIKERT, who was visiting Germany at this same time.

Miss JANET SELIG, of the Cunard Lines, New York, N. Y., advised on April 4, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER's return trip from Europe was ticketed via Lufthansa Air Lines.

Confidential Informant PH T-4 related on April 25, 1966, that REGINA KUPISZEWSKI said FRANKHOUSER was going to return from Europe by air on May 9, 1966.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on May 29, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER had returned from a trip to Europe during which time he had been in England and Germany.

F. Finances:

Confidential Informant PH T-1, on March 23, 1966, advised that ROY FRANKHOUSER had made the statement to others that he had turned a Klan treasury of about \$300 over to ALAN RACKLIFFE. RACKLIFFE, in turn, vehemently denied that FRANKHOUSER had ever given him any funds.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on March 24, 1966, that MIKE DESMOND, Acting Grand Dragon of the UKA, claimed that the Klan treasury was missing. DESMOND theorized that FRANKHOUSER had taken this money.

Pa Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised on April 8, 1966, that JOHN EBEN, FRANKHOUSER's stepfather, had just paid a \$90.00 telephone bill incurred by FRANKHOUSER at 133 South Fourth Street.

Confidential Informant PH T-4, on April 23, 1966, quoted RICHARD SINGLETON as saying that ROY FRANKHOUSER had been "kicked out of the UKA" because a treasury of about \$300 was missing and unaccounted for.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on June 16, 1966, that FRANKHOUSER said he does not trust banks. FRANKHOUSER claimed that he had given his money to his mother to keep for him.

Confidential Informant PH T-21, on August 31, 1966, advised that on August 19, 1966, ROY FRANKHOUSER had contacted the Bell Telephone Office at Reading, Pa., and ordered that his telephone at 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa., be disconnected, effective August 25, 1966, for a period of two months, as he was going away.

G. Alleged Threats Against  
ROY FRANKHOUSER:

Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised on September 20, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER claimed that on that date, he (FRANKHOUSER) had received two threatening letters through the mail. FRANKHOUSER exhibited these two letters, one of which said that FRANKHOUSER was being watched and "We will do away with you." The second "letter" was actually a series of crude sketches - a man wearing a Napoleon-type hat, a large scimitar dripping blood, and a pyramid with a large eye at the apex. FRANKHOUSER said he would report these to the Postmaster.

APPENDIX  
Characterization of Organizations

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AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF THE WORLD UNION OF  
FREE ENTERPRISE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS, aka  
THE GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL PARTY

In his book "This Time The World", copyrighted in 1961, George Lincoln Rockwell identified himself as Commander, American Nazi Party of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists (ANP - WUFENS), Arlington, Virginia.

The April 4, 1963 issue of "The Richmond News Leader", a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, reported that George Lincoln Rockwell had, on the previous day, again applied for the American Nazi Party to be chartered in the State of Virginia, but this request was turned down by the Virginia State Corporation Commission. This action was taken pursuant to an act of the 1962 Virginia Assembly which prohibits use of "Nazi" or "National Socialism" in a Virginia charter. This article further pointed out that Rockwell's Party is presently chartered in the State of Virginia as the George Lincoln Rockwell Party.

On August 14, 1964 a source advised that the ANP - WUFENS was organized by George Lincoln Rockwell at his residence in Arlington, Virginia, on February 26, 1959, as an international "National Socialist" movement based on the German Nazi Party headed by Adolf Hitler. He added that Rockwell is the dominant force and personality in this party; that he is espousing a "line" of hatred against the Jews and Negroes; and that he is seeking, through speeches, distribution of literature and picketing, to establish a cohesive and dominant political party in the United States and in foreign countries.

According to the "Stormtrooper's Manual", an official publication of the ANP, the phases of ANP struggle for power are fourfold, namely, first "to make ourselves known to the masses"; second, "the dissemination of our program and truth about the Party"; third, "organizing the people who have been converted to our propaganda"; and fourth, "the attainment of power through the votes of the newly-won masses."

On August 19, 1966, the source advised that George Lincoln Rockwell presently believes that he has completed the first two phases in his struggle for power and is well into the third stage, to wit, "the organizing of the people who have been converted to our propaganda." The source added that Rockwell had previously believed that he would be elected Governor of Virginia in November, 1965, and when defeated, he made the statement that he was not ready for stage four.

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"MINUTEMEN"

The "Minutemen" was organized in June, 1960. Its present headquarters are Norborne, Missouri, and ROBERT B. DE PUGH, Norborne, Missouri, is the national coordinator. Statements by DE PUGH and literature distributed by the organization in the past indicated its purpose to be the resistance to, and exposure of, the spread of Communist influence within the United States; for the formation of a guerrilla or underground organization to combat the troops of any foreign powers which might eventually occupy this country; and resist passage of laws which would regulate private ownership of firearms.

The Kansas City Star Newspaper, Kansas City, Missouri, has on numerous occasions, carried various articles concerning DE PUGH and the "Minutemen" wherein it was stated that members of the organization participate in maneuvers utilizing guerrilla tactics with machine guns, mortars, grenades, and other firearms.

DE PUGH has publicly stated on numerous occasions that the "Minutemen" as an organization does not buy or store arms or ammunition; however, the individual members of the organization maintain arms and ammunition, which is their constitutional right.

"Minutemen" literature mailed to members in the past has furnished instructions in the use of explosives and has also given details for the making of explosive compounds from such readily accessible ingredients as a common fertilizer, ammonium nitrate.

In May, 1966, a confidential source advised that ROBERT B. DE PUGH, in a recent message to the national coordinators of "Minutemen", announced the "Minutemen" organization was being divided into two separate bodies. One group to be composed directly of members who have been able to maintain complete secrecy of their identity, from both the public and from Government investigative agencies. The second group to be made up of all members who have publicly identified, or who there is reason to believe have been identified as "Minutemen" members by an agency of the Federal Government.

In announcing the re-organization, DE PUGH stated that a complete resistance movement involving total resistance, must involve not only guerrilla warfare and not only resistance warfare, but that it must involve psychological and political warfare as well.

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DE PUGH stated that what he was proposing and trying to effect was to build a political party that as such would have legal immunity, which would serve as a communications network for patriots that have other interests, and among whose members these other patriots can maintain their secrecy of identity. All future correspondence and communications on the national level will be done in the name of the Patriotic Party. DE PUGH also advised that if ever called to court, as he expected to be in the future, he was going to state that as far as the national organization is concerned, the "Minutemen" had ceased to exist.

DE PUGH, in the announcement, continued to the effect there is no reason why at some future date, when the environment is more conducive to military action, that the Patriotic Party cannot be used once again to pull together various local organizations into one national organization. By acting both as a front and as a means of coordination, the Patriotic Party can be invaluable in the building of a future resistance movement.



PH- 105 - 4158

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont", a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July 1958 issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party", with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of Klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue No. 19, dated June, 1960, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue No. 69, dated July, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the new headquarters of the NSRP as Post Office Box 184, Augusta, Georgia.

On August 4, 1965, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP and Editor of "The Thunderbolt", is the individual who actually controls the NSRP.

Issue No. 72, dated November, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt", reflects Dr. Edward R. Fields to be National Director of the NSRP as well as Editor of "The Thunderbolt."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

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PF- 405 - 4159

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.

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

A source advised on October 16, 1965, that ROY E. FRANKHOUSER, JR., of 133 South Fourth Street, Reading, Pa., had recently been appointed Grand Dragon (statewide leader) of the UKA, KKKK, for Pennsylvania. This appointment was made by ROBERT SHELTON, Imperial Wizard of the national organization. Source subsequently advised that FRANKHOUSER had attended and spoken at numerous rallies in Pennsylvania and other East Coast states.

A second source advised on March 14, 1966, that ROY FRANKHOUSER attended a Klan school for leaders and members at Newark, Delaware, March 11 - 13, 1966. In attendance were many Klan leaders from various states.

This second source on July 13, 1966, made available a copy of a mimeographed letter headed, "United Klans of America - Pennsylvania HQ - P. O. Box 1432 - Reading, Pa. 19603."

This letter, dated July 11, 1966, and addressed to "Esteemed Klansmen," stated, "This is to let you know that we are reorganizing the Realm of Pennsylvania." It continued with a plea for recipients to help by getting sites for rallies and meetings; urged formation of new Klaverns; requested help with transportation for officers on weekends; and requested that they locate printers and perform other small tasks. Members were also urged to pay back dues at once.

A third source advised on July 20, 1966, that the Pennsylvania Klan is a state division of the national UKA, KKKK, headed by ROBERT SHELTON, and that ROY E. FRANKHOUSER is the sole active and effective leader known to him in this area.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

105-4158

NOV 14 1966

Title ROY E. FRANKHOUSER, JR.

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Report of Special Agent  
WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS, dated  
and captioned as above, at  
Philadelphia.

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