



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado
February 2, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

INDEX

"MINUTEMEN"
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

A characterization of "Minutemen" appears
as an appendix hereto.

On January 30, 1968, Special Investigator Karl E. Terlau, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU), U. S. Treasury Department, Denver, Colorado, furnished to the Denver Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a copy of a report written by Terlau, dated January 22, 1968, concerning an interview on January 17, 1968, with [redacted] who was interviewed at the ATTU office in Denver.

A copy of this report is attached.

Re: [redacted]

On October 10, 1967, Sheriff Charles Clark, Summit County Sheriff's Office, Breckenridge, Colorado, advised that [redacted] had appeared at his office several days previously and discussed his role in the Minutemen organization. During this interview with Sheriff Clark, [redacted] admitted being a member of the Minutemen organization from Connecticut and admitted being involved in a Minutemen training session held in Colorado during the last two weeks of August, 1967. He also admitted being involved in the storage of arms, ammunition and other equipment in and near a cabin rented by Robert De Pugh, Minutemen leader, in Summit County, Colorado, during the late summer of 1967.

On August 9, 1967, DN T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] entered the U. S. Army at New Haven, Connecticut, on June 10, 1959. He was discharged at Fort Dix, New Jersey, under honorable conditions, August 18, 1959. He was discharged "due to a nervous condition."

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his Army service number was [REDACTED]. At the time of his discharge he was a Private E-1. T-1 further advised that [REDACTED] was confined at the Connecticut State Hospital (now known as Connecticut Valley Hospital), Middletown, Connecticut, for eight and a half months for paranoid schizophrenia. T-1 further advised that [REDACTED] was actually admitted to this hospital on August 13, 1957, and a letter from Dr. Allan G. Roberts of this hospital, dated June 3, 1958, reflects that at the time of admission, [REDACTED] was "a little disturbed, this disturbance being associated with adolescence." The letter continues, "Over a period of time he improved considerably and we would now regard him as being well. Prior to coming here he had a little difficulty with the law and these offenses were precipitated by his disturbed mental state. I would be very surprised if anything of this nature should occur again."

Regarding "Jerry Brooks," mentioned in the attached report, the following is set forth:

On August 16, 1967, Mr. Jerry Milton Brooks, who stated that he was from Norborne, Missouri, and who stated he was born January 13, 1930, at Caseyville, Illinois, telephonically contacted the Denver Office of the FBI. At that time Brooks indicated he was in protective custody at the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Golden, Colorado, because of certain threats against his life by individuals connected with the Minutemen organization who at that time were planning some type of training session in an area west of Golden. He stated he wished to volunteer information to the FBI concerning this individuals.

It should be noted that Jerry Milton Brooks during 1966 volunteered information to the FBI in Kansas City, Missouri, concerning the activities of Robert De Pugh, National Coordinator of the Minutemen, and subsequently testified on behalf of the United States Government against Robert De Pugh and others in the Government's investigation of De Pugh's violation of the Federal Firearms Act. Brooks appeared both before a Federal Grand Jury in Kansas City, Missouri, and also at the subsequent trial of De Pugh and others. Following the trial, Brooks repudiated his testimony and made allegations against investigating Federal Agents.

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On August 17, 1967, Brooks furnished considerable information concerning the Minutemen organization in a lengthy interview to Agents of the Denver Division of the FBI, including his contacts with [REDACTED]

Regarding [REDACTED] mentioned in the attached report, the following is set forth:

On Saturday, September 23, 1967, one [REDACTED] contacted the Denver Division of the FBI and stated he wished to furnish information concerning the Minutemen to Denver Agents. [REDACTED] was interviewed by Denver Agents at the Denver FBI Office on Sunday, September 24, 1967, and he volunteered the following information:

[REDACTED] advised he first became interested in the Minutemen several years ago through one John Harold, who is the leader of the Christian Conservative Movement in Clay County, Illinois. [REDACTED] stated he has been a member of the Minutemen for several years. He stated that during the period of approximately August 16 through September 2, 1967, he attended a Minutemen training session held for the most part at a camp owned by Kenneth Goff, organizer of the Soldiers of the Cross organization in Colorado. The camp is located in Coal Creek Canyon, a short distance west of Denver on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. He advised that during the period August 16-19, 1967, he and an individual known as "Vinney" (believed to be identical with Vincent De Palma, a Minutemen member from Connecticut) proceeded back and forth between the Coal Creek Canyon camp and the camp of the Soldiers of the Cross located near Evergreen, Colorado, and Denver, picking up individuals who were to attend this training session. Most of them were picked up at the Holiday Inn motel located in north Denver.

[REDACTED] stated that Roy Frankhouser, a Minutemen leader from Reading, Pennsylvania, and Walter Patrick Peyson stayed at the Holiday Inn Motel.

[REDACTED] advised that on August 19, 1967, the training session started at the Coal Creek Canyon camp. Exactly 22 individuals attended this session off and on for two weeks. He

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advised that the last two days of the training session were held at the Soldiers of the Cross camp in Evergreen. He listed among individuals present, including himself, the following:

Walter Patrick Peyson

Robert De Pugh

Mary Tollerton, De Pugh's secretary

Vincent De Palma

Jim Peters (believed to be identical with Robert Bagwell from New York City)

Robert Gourley

Robert Gourley's sister, Jean Gourley

John De Pugh, Robert De Pugh's son

Roy Frankhouser

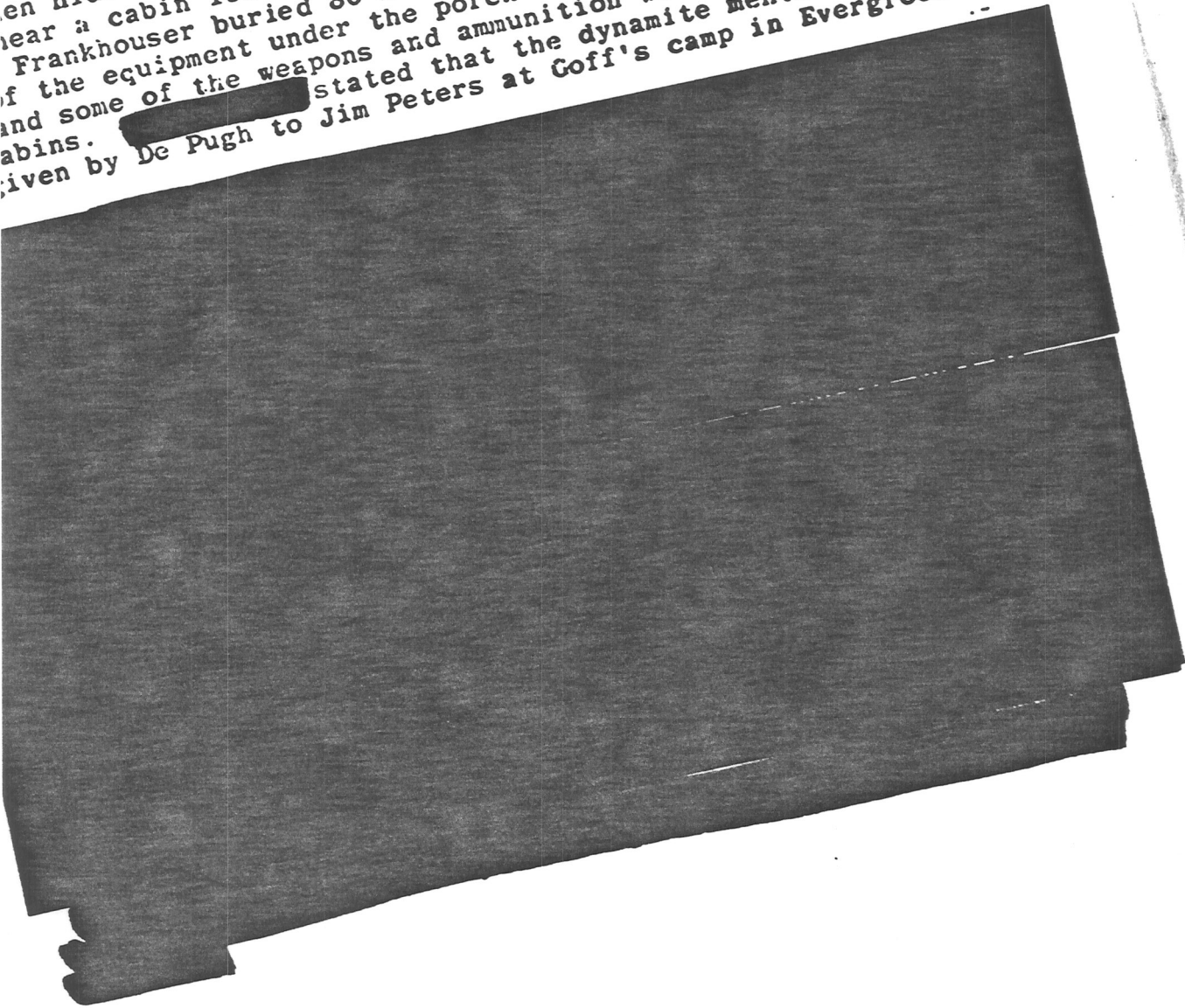
██████████ advised that during the two weeks at Coal Creek Canyon, "Vinney" taught karate to the members present and Robert De Pugh, National Coordinator of the Minutemen, gave several talks, including lectures on how to make poisons, how to use weapons, how to use plastic explosives, how to handle radio equipment, and he also gave talks on sabotage. De Pugh also gave lectures on handling of firearms. He stated that De Pugh possessed all sorts of weapons, most of which were kept in the trunk of his car.

Walter Patrick Peyson, mentioned above, gave lectures on map reading, firearms, guerrilla warfare and methods.

Roy Frankhouser, mentioned above, talked about many subjects. Frankhouser appeared to be well versed in Minutemen philosophy and tactics.

According to ██████████ De Pugh made the statement that the "revolution" was coming within the next six months.

According to [redacted] after the training session
De Pugh gave [redacted] and others two 303 rifles which
Frankhouser and Walter Patrick Peyson went up to a new
hideout near Loveland Pass where they hid the equipment
near a cabin located at this site. [redacted] advised that
Frankhouser buried 86 sticks of dynamite and also placed
of the equipment under the porch of one of the cabins at the
and some of the weapons and ammunition were placed in one of
cabins. [redacted] stated that the dynamite mentioned above
given by De Pugh to Jim Peters at Coff's camp in Evergreen.



APPENDIX"MINUTEMEN"

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

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

On October 30, 1966, the New York City Police Department arrested 19 members of the "Minutemen," charging them with "conspiracy to commit arson," and "illegal possession of firearms." An inventory of firearms seized as a result of these arrests included 115 rifles, 26 handguns, 8 automatic weapons, 3 bazookas, 2 mortars, 1 anti-tank gun and an unknown quantity of ammunition.

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