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**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN**

FILE NUMBER: 173-2015



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT:

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

FILE NUMBER 173-2015

NOTICE

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FBI

Date: 8/17/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
 KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
 ET AL VICTIM
 RACIAL MATTERS
 CCA of 1964

Departmental Attorney KENNETH GRAHAM MC INTYRE
 furnished a rough draft copy of a memorandum from Assistant
 Attorney General JOHN DOAR to the Director on 8/17/65,
 containing requests set forth below:

In connection with U.S. v Original Knights et al.,
 Civil Action #15793, which is set for trial on September 7,
 1965, it is necessary to determine exactly how many and
 which business establishments in Bogalusa which are sit-
 uated at or near the places picketed by Negroes since
 approximately April of 1965 are covered by Title VII of
 the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Section 701 of the 1964
 Act provides that persons having more than one hundred
 employees and their agents are covered. Please conduct
 the following investigation:

- (1) Determine full ownership details of each establish-
 ment at or near the area Negroes have picketed
 since April, 1965.
- (2) In those instances the business is a branch of a
 larger operation please obtain full details as
 to the ultimate ownership of the parent organi-
 zation and the size of that organization's
 operation.

③ - Bureau
 7 - New Orleans

(10)

MCT-30

REC-110

173-2015-1

U.O.

9-2

10 AUG 19 1965

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(2)

- (3) Obtain full details as to the type of arrangement under which the local outlets of the covered establishments operate such as a simple lease of the premises or an independent dealership, etc.
- (4) In those instances, it is determined that an establishment is covered (this to include Crown-Zellerbach) please determine the name of the company official for each who can produce records which prove the establishment to be covered by Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Those establishments there is apparently little doubt as to coverage would seem to be: Woolworths, J. C. Penny's, Firestones, Singers, Western Auto, Montgomery Wards, Winn Dixie, Sears, Walgreens. Under possibilities, the following might be checked closely: Bill's Dollar Store, American Department Store and Top Value Stamps.

MC INTYRE advised that the request for an injunction in this matter contains the allegation that the Klan has been interfering with the activities of Negroes who are picketing in the interest of securing their rights as set forth in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 701 of this Act. He advised that the investigation requested in Items 1 - 4 above may be limited as follows:

1. With respect to #1 above, ascertain the relationship of the picketed establishments with their affiliated national organization encompassing the period April, 1965, through the present time.
2. With respect to #2 above, in establishing the relationship of the Bogalusa subsidiary to the national organization the following elements of proof should be established:
 - A. That the national organization deals in interstate commerce and operates in several states
 - B. That the organization has over 100 employees nationally, including employees of organizations which have agency relationships with the national organization

3. With respect to #3 above, establish whether the Bogalusa subsidiary is a branch office, branch outlet, dealership, independent contractor or whatever other arrangement the relationship may entail.

4. With respect to #4 above, identify the individual and the records that will be necessary to establish legally admissible evidence of the relationship between the Bogalusa organization and the parent organization. For the jurisdictional elements set forth in #2, A and B above, to be encompassed in this proof, it will not be necessary to set forth the documents in detail. Sufficient identifying data to name the documents which should be subpoenaed and a brief description of the documents is all that will be required for report purposes.

Business establishments contacted should be assured that this is not a Title VII proceeding against them. Their involvement is necessary only for the purpose of establishing the jurisdiction of the Government ~~in~~ in the proceeding wherein the Government seeks to enjoin the Klan and certain individuals from interference with Civil Rights activity.

In view of the time element involved ~~and~~ in the preparation for presentation of this matter in court, MC INTYRE requested that the investigation be given expeditious attention. The necessary preliminary contacts at Bogalusa will be made immediately. Where necessary, leads will be set forth for other offices to contact the parent organizations of companies having Bogalusa subsidiaries.

FBI

Date: 8/18/65

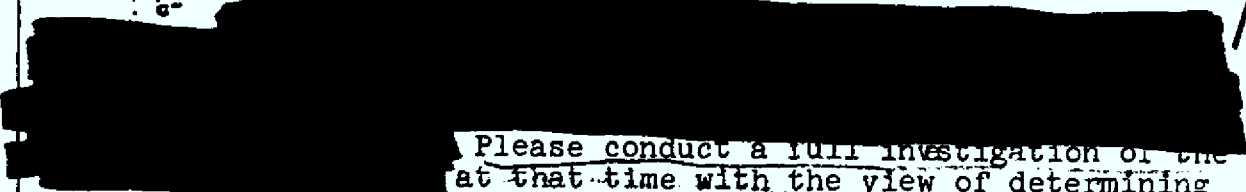
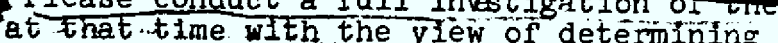
Transmit the following in _____
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(Priority)


TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-New) (P)

SUBJECT:  *ALL*
*b7C**dba*
~~Bogalusa, Louisiana - VICTIM~~
~~PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS~~
~~CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964~~

On 8/17/65, Mr. KENNETH G. MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana, requested in connection with Civil Action 15793 in U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, which is captioned, "United States vs. Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Et Al," and which is set for trial 9/7/65, that the following investigation be conducted:

 Please conduct a full investigation of the  at that time with the view of determining whether or not it was a public accommodation within the meaning of that term as set out in Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Agents conducting this investigation should refer to the Department's memo of November 16, 1964.

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans


(5)

REC-110

173 - 2015 - 2

U.S. 9-1
18 AUG-23 1965

Approved: 

53 SEP 14 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

8/24/65
173-2015-2
U.S. 9-1
18 AUG-23 1965

NO 173-New

ALL
b7C

"It is our understanding [REDACTED] since the above described incident. If the present operation [REDACTED] is determined to be substantially similar in nature to the operation under [REDACTED] information from the present operation will suffice."

Mr. MC INTYRE stated that in the event [REDACTED] or the present owner is able to furnish all the information desired, no further investigation need be conducted other than interview of [REDACTED]

It is to be noted that by airtel dated 8/21/64 in matter entitled, "UNSUB; [REDACTED] - VICTIM, RM," a LHM was furnished to the Bureau regarding actions on the part of [REDACTED] in July and August, 1964.

Investigation requested by Mr. MC INTYRE is being conducted.

FBI

Date: 8/21/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: *Feb* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
~~REDACTED~~ ET AL - VICTIM
~~BAGALUS MATTERS - KLAN~~

ALL
b7c

On 8/20/65, KENNETH MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana, made available to Inspector REDACTED of Bogalusa, Louisiana, five rough draft copies of letters from JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General to the Director. The rough draft letters were undated and requested specific investigation be conducted in connection with captioned matter.

Xerox copies of the rough draft requests of KENNETH MC INTYRE are attached herewith.

UACB, investigation requested will be conducted.

REC-110

173-2015-3

3-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-New Orleans
(5)

1 AUG 23 1965

266 1 AUG 24 1965

17. *east* *sent* *8/21/65*

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 SEP 10 1965

XXXXXX
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (k)(4)

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☐ (b)(8)

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☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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F B I

Date: 8/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR (~~157-6-33~~)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)
SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN; ET AL
RM (KLAN)

OO: NEW ORLEANS

On 8/23/65, Departmental Attorney KENNETH MC INTYRE, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana, furnished two rough draft undated letters from JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General to the Director, which stated as follows:

Letter #1

Referred

③-Bureau
2-New Orleans

(5)

REC-110

173-2015-4

U.O. 9-8
1 AUG 26 1965Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

NO 173-201

Letter #2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Referred

UACB, the investigation requested by MC INTYRE will be conducted.

8/31/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

To: SAC, Jackson

From: Director, FBI

REC-110

173-2015-4

ALL
b7C

U. S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Reference is made to New Orleans airtels 8/17/65
and 8/21/65 captioned "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan"
and New Orleans airtel 8/18/65 captioned "[REDACTED] et al.;
Public Accommodations, CRA, 1964."

All of these airtels set forth the details of
requests from Departmental Attorney Kenneth McIntyre for
investigation in connection with the suit which the
Department has brought against the Original Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan in U. S. District Court, Bogalusa, for the
purpose of obtaining an injunction to prevent the Klan from
interfering with those seeking to exercise their rights under
the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Any other similar requests and the results of such
investigation should be reported under the caption used in
this communication.

MAILED 6

AUG 31 1965

COMM-FBI

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

SEP 10 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 8/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) PORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
ET AL -
VICTIMS
RMALL
b7C

Re New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated 8/24/65.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans and the Departmental Attorney presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Eight copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above are enclosed for the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans (173-201)
(1 - 66-2404)

(5)

1-CRD
9-7-65

PAUNIT

AUG 30 1965

Approved: 30 SEP 16 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 26, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL -
VICTIMS

b7c

The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney, Kenneth Graham McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General, John Doar to the Director, FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted to determine exactly how many and which business establishments in Bogalusa are situated at or near the places picketed by Negroes since approximately April of 1965, and which are covered by Title 7 or the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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

EX-100-10

173-2-15

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI -

Date: 9/1/65

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

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
 ET AL - VICTIM
 RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Re NY airtel to Bureau and New Orleans 8/31/65,
 advising television news film would be furnished to the
 NYO by Networks at NYC for transmittal to departmental
 attorney HERBERT GOLDSMITH at New Orleans for use in
 the hearing in the captioned matter on 9/7/65.

The New Orleans Division was advised by telephone
 of the plans for transmission of [REDACTED] through EAL
 facilities.

2-Bureau
 2-New Orleans (173-201) [REDACTED] VIA EAL
 1-New York

REC-60

173-2015-6

2 SEP 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 8/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (105-922)

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL
b7c ET AL - VICTIMS
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Re New Orleans airtel to Atlanta, 8/18/65, and
 New Orleans airtel to Director, 8/17/65.

Enclosed for Memphis are one copy each of re
 airtels.

b7c
b7D
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] is in a position to testify as to the inter-
 state character of [REDACTED] since he has di-
 rect supervision over a portion of such business; and [REDACTED]
 can testify to the fact that [REDACTED] has in excess of
 100 employees and could produce documents such as payroll
 lists to establish same.

- b7c*
 ③ - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Memphis (Enc.: 2) (RM)
 2 - New Orleans (103-201) (RM)
 2 - Atlanta

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

61 SEP 1 1965

AUG 26 1965

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: *U.S. vs. [redacted]*
 ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
 KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
 [redacted] ET AL - VICTIM
 RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Re NY airtel to Bureau 9/2/65, transmitting
 TV news film to New Orleans.

There is transmitted herewith to New Orleans
 [redacted]

[redacted] is being transmitted via EAL,
 Flight #63 departing NYC 12:15 PM arriving New Orleans
 1:05 PM, 9/4/65.

The New Orleans Division has been advised
 by telephone of the arrangements for the trasmittal of this
 [redacted]

This film is [redacted] for transmittal to
 New Orleans for use in this case.

2-Bureau
 2-New Orleans (173-201) [redacted] (VIA EAL)
 1-New York

EX-103

REC-41

173-2015-8

25 SEP 6 1965

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI

Date: 9/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

ALL
b7C

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Re NYairtel 8/31/65, with copies of [REDACTED] which
obtained from [REDACTED] NYC, were trans-
mitted to the New Orleans Office.

On the night of 9/4/65, Departmental Attorney
HERBERT GOLDSMITH, telephonically contacted the NYO from
New Orleans requesting additional copies of [REDACTED]
to be used for exhibits at the hearing on 9/7/65
at New Orleans. Mr. GOLDSMITH advised he was contacting
the Department and the Bureau for approval for this work.

b7D [REDACTED] selected by Mr. GOLDSMITH were
obtained [REDACTED] and four copies of each
as requested by Mr. GOLDSMITH were prepared by the
[REDACTED] of the NYO.

These copies are being transmitted to the New
Orleans Office via AIRTEL and that office is being contacted
by telephone to advise of the flight on which [REDACTED]
will be sent.

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans (173-201) [REDACTED] VIA AIRTEL
1 - New York

REC-13 173-2015-10

25 SEP 6 1965

Appr _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 173-201

They should be delivered expeditiously to Mr.
GOLDSMITH at the Office of the USA, New Orleans.

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NEW ORLEANS

Attached are eight copies of a LHM revealing investigation conducted in connection with the hearing "U. S. vs the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" and injunctive proceedings against individuals in Washington Parish, Louisiana. The hearing is to commence September 7, 1965.

A copy of attached LHM is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans and to the Departmental Attorney, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 cc detached by:
Klan - Group Unit

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans

(5)

25 SEP 9 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

173-20154

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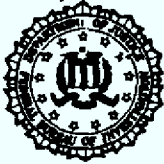
180 SEP 13 1965

Approved

Sent _____ M

Per _____

51 SEP 14 1965 Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
September 4, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following investigation reveals arrest data of 19 individuals from Washington Parish, Louisiana, who were involved in the injunction proceedings to commence at New Orleans, Louisiana on September 7, 1965:

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

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

ENCLOSURE

173.201

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1965

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

10-11 PM CST URGENT 9/8/65 OLP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

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

RACIAL SITUATION, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, CRA, SIXTYFOUR.

RELATIVE TO DEPARTMENTAL ACTION AGAINST THE ORIGINAL

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL, DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY

ROBERT OWEN ADVISED THIS DATE THAT A SECOND AMENDED AND
SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT FILED BEFORE DISTRICT COURT, TEN AM

THIS DATE, BY DEPARTMENT AND ACCORDING TO OWEN DEFENDANTS
ADMITTED TO APPROXIMATELY EIGHTYPERCENT OF THE FACTS SET

FORTH. COPY OF COMPLAINT OBTAINED AND BEING FORWARDED UNDER

SEPARATE COVER AND DEFENDANTS' ANSWERS BEING OBTAINED AND WILL

BE SUBMITTED. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY ROSENBERG ADVISED THAT

GOVERNMENT CASE RESTED AND DEFENSE WILL BE PRESENTED THURSDAY, NEXT.

~~END ORR LINE 7 WORD 4 SHULD BE EIGHTY~~

End

WA....H BJH

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

cc - Mr. Rosen
xerox - Racial Unit

REC-58

173-2015-11

EX-117

SEP 10 1965

54 SEP 15 1965

9/10/65

Airtel

1 - Mr [REDACTED]

ALL
b7c

To: SAC, New Orleans (173-201)

From: Director, FBI

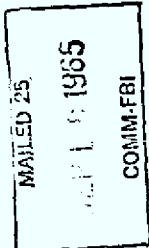
U. S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

ReNOairtel to Bureau dated 8/17/65 captioned
"Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan et al., [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] et al., - Victim, Racial Matters - Klan, your
airtel captioned "Racial Situation, Bogalusa, Louisiana, RM."
New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 8/18/65 captioned [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] et al., Public Accommodations, Civil Rights Act of 1964."

All of these airtels and teletypes set forth the
details of requests from Departmental Attorney Kenneth
McIntyre for investigation in connection with the suit
which the Department has brought against the original Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan in United States District Court,
Bogalusa, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to
prevent the Klan from interfering with those seeking to
exercise their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In addition, a number of the summary teletypes
and airtels under caption "Racial Situation,
Bogalusa, Louisiana, Racial Matters" have information
pertaining to this same matter.

Any other similar requests and results of such
investigation should be reported under the caption used in
this communication.



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

(4)

REC-32

EX-101

173-2015-12

10 SEP 18 1965

55 SEP 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: September 1, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NO

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation conducted at the request of KENNETH MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney on behalf of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice. A copy of letterhead memorandum is being furnished to U.S. Attorney, New Orleans and Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

(5)

ENCLOSURE

CRO
6-94F
9-10-65

SEP 14 1965

XEROX

25 SEP 6 1965

SUMMARY CONTROL

App

Sent

M

Per

60 SEP 24 1965

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 1, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
ET AL -
VICTIMS; CIVIL RIGHTS
ELECTION LAWS

Kenneth McIntyre, Departmental Attorney, on behalf of John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, requested that investigation be conducted to determine the text of various statements made by J. B. Stoner, Connie Lynch and Saxon Farmer at a press conference held in mid July, 1965. The purpose of this press conference was supposedly to unveil a new plan to break the back of the Civil Rights movement in the south.

Mr. McIntyre also requested that be contacted regarding three affidavits and warrants that Saxon Farmer supposedly had brought to his office.

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

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-13

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The following is the text of an article appearing in the Bogalusa Daily News, dated July 12, 1965, concerning action being taken by white segregationists against Negroes:

"White segregationists turned their attention to legal action this morning, and Negroes planned another civil rights march, and Negroes paraded without incident, guarded by heavily armed state, parish and city police.

"In a press conference this morning at the Acme Cafe, Secretary George Singlemann of the Greater New Orleans Citizens Council said warrants had been issued against three local Negroes involved in the civil rights movement for violation of the state law against "common law" marriages, and arrests would be made today. A campaign against Negro common law marriages has long been listed by Singlemann as one of the chief potential weapons of the Citizens Council.

"Others appearing at the press conference included J. B. Stoner and the Rev. Connie Lynch, who led yesterday's white march and have been conducting National States Rights Party rallies here, and Saxon Farmer, identified as leader of the United Conservatives of Washington Parish."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 5, 1965

FROM : [REDACTED]

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Griffith (instruct)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

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

At 4:00 p. m. on September 5, 1965, Mr. Robert Owen Civil Rights Division of the Department telephonically contacted Duty Supervisor [REDACTED] in connection with the above captioned matter.

ALL
b7C

Owen, who was calling from New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that an injunction suit is to be heard in New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, September 7, 1965. This suit is styled United States versus Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. It pertains to an injunction against the Klan organization in connection with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Owen advised he had approximately seven typewritten documents of Klan literature obtained from the Bureau and other sources. He also has some typewritten documents of known origin. Owen would like to have the questioned documents examined to determine if they were prepared on the same typewriter and he would also like the questioned documents compared against the known typewritten specimens.

Owen is having this material flown to Washington tonight and will deliver it to Room 5710 on the morning of September 6, 1965. He would like a document examiner to conduct the requested investigation and to thereafter report to New Orleans on the morning of September 7, 1965, with the documents to testify in this matter.

REC- 24

Owen can be reached in New Orleans at telephone number 527-6654 or 6655.

105-71801-415
173-2015-13X
25 SEP 7 1965

Supervisor [REDACTED] advised of the above and stated he could see no reason why the Department's request should
105-71801

CONTINUED - OVER

(7)
MAY 5 1966

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: KU KLUX K LAN

not be complied with.

ALL
b7c

SA [REDACTED] on duty in the Laboratory was advised at 4:40 p.m. September 5, 1965, and he said he would make necessary arrangements to have a Lab man available on September 6, 1965.

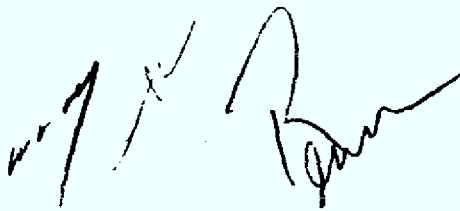
ACTION

For information.

ADDENDUM OF GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

[REDACTED] 9-6-65

At 9:45 a.m., 9-6-65, Departmental Attorney Richard Parsons appeared at Room 5710 and turned over the material mentioned above to Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Laboratory Division who was handling the examination.



FBI

Date: 8/27/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-201)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

RM

OO: New Orleans

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation conducted at the request of KENNETH MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney, on behalf of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice.

A copy of letterhead memorandum being furnished USA, New Orleans, and Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, AAG, CRD, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

REC-68

25 AUG 30 1965

SUB CONTROL

Approved: _____

SEP 1 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 27, 1965

b7c

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, ET AL, SUBJECT;
[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS ELECTION LAWS

Kenneth Mc Intyre, Departmental Attorney, on behalf of John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, requested that investigation be conducted to determine the names of men seen in the vicinity of Washington Parish Court House, Franklinton, Louisiana, on July 13, 1965, at the time that a group of Negroes were scheduled to arrive to register to vote. Mr. Mc Intyre requested that investigation be conducted to determine whether the officers who had identified these men would furnish the basis of their statements that the men seen talking with Saxon Farmer were Klansmen.

Attached are the results of this investigation.

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

ENCLOSURE

14

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-14

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 8/30/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

RM

OO: NEW ORLEANS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 8/23/65.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM setting forth information regarding above captioned matter.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation is being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached LHM is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans, Louisiana, and to the Departmental Attorney, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans

(5)

REC-22

EX-113

25 SEP 3 1965

SUBV. CONTROL (INFO)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
August 30, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;

b7c [REDACTED] ET AL, - VICTIMS

b7c The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney Kenneth Graham McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General John Doar to the Director of the FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted. It was requested that in connection with the Government's complaint United States vs. the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), Civil Action #15793, Paragraph 14(a), that one [REDACTED] be interviewed to determine if he was employed by [REDACTED] during August, 1964, and also whether he visited [REDACTED] in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

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

100-15
ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-15

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

8/30/65

ALL
bK

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SACS, NEW ORLEANS
BUFFALO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

U. S. VS. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, CRA - SIXTY
FOUR.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUFFALO, DEPARTMENT HAS FILED SUIT IN
USDC, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, SEEKING AN INJUNCTION AGAINST
ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN TO PREVENT THEM FROM
INTERFERING WITH PERSONS ATTEMPTING TO EXERCISE RIGHTS UNDER
CIVIL, RIGHTS ACT OF SIXTY FOUR. HEARING IS SCHEDULED FOR
SEPTEMBER SEVEN NEXT AND DEPARTMENT ADVISES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IS NECESSARY WITNESS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAVE BOTH
FORMERLY GIVEN THE ADDRESS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BUT TELEPHONE CALLS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO THIS

[REDACTED] ADDRESS HAVE DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]

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

(See note page 2)

REC-22

EX-101

19 AUG 31 1965

1965 SEP 8 1965
MAY 5 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE

ALL
b7c
TELETYPE TO SACS, NO & BU
RE: U.S. VS. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN

[REDACTED]

BUFFALO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE [REDACTED] ADVISE
HIM HE IS REQUESTED BY AAG JOHN DOAR, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, TO CONTACT DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY
HANDLING THIS SUIT BY TELEPHONING COLLECT TO THEIR OFFICE AT
BOGALUSA, AREA CODE FIVE ZERO FOUR, TELEPHONE NUMBER
SEVEN THREE FIVE SIX FIVE ZERO ONE OR SEVEN THREE FIVE EIGHT
FIVE FIVE FIVE.

NEW ORLEANS ATTEMPT TO LOCATE [REDACTED] THROUGH CORE
LEADERS.

NOTE: Per request of Robert Moore, Civil Rights Division,
8/30/65. Will be confirmed in writing.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 30 1965

TELETYPE

6:37 PM
[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1965

TELETYPE

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

FBI-BUFFALO

2:17 PM EDST URGENT 8/31/65 DJL

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW ORLEANS

(1) FROM BUFFALO (176-6) 1P

U.S. VS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN; CRA - SIXTY

FOUR.

REBUTEL, AUGUST THIRTY LAST.

[REDACTED] LOCATED AT BUFFALO, NY, TODAY AND
CONTACTED DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEYS, BOGALUSA, LA., IN PRESENCE
OF BUAGENTS, PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

RUC.

ENDGG

WA ..JXM

FBI WASH DC

DAO

FBI NEW ORLS

TU CLR.

REC-3

173-2015-15X1

~~105-71801-411~~

14 SEP 1 1965

MAY 5 1966

126

FBI

Date: 8/31/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: ¹ ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
 KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
 b7c [REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIMS
 RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

b7D During the week of 8/23/65, HERBERT GOLDSMITH, Departmental Attorney, contacted the NYO concerning [REDACTED] of incidents at Bogalusa, Louisiana, to be used by the Government in the hearing in this case scheduled in USDC, New Orleans 9/7/65. Mr. GOLDSMITH advised he wished to review all [REDACTED]

At the suggestion of the NYO Mr. GOLDSMITH contacted [REDACTED]

He also reviewed and obtained copies [REDACTED]. The copies will be furnished to the NYO during the current week for forwarding to GOLDSMITH at Bogalusa.

REG-43 173-2015.16
 GOLDSMITH was unable to arrange for the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] suggested to GOLDSMITH he have [REDACTED] by the NYO as has been done in the past. Mr. GOLDSMITH, after clearance with the Department, and the Bureau, furnished to the NYO on 8/26/65, [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau
 2 - New Orleans (173-201) (Encls. 220) (AMSD)
 1 - New York (173-73) [REDACTED]

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

12 SEP 1 1965

Per [REDACTED]

57 SEP 20 1965

NY 173-73

[REDACTED] On 8/27/65,
[REDACTED] copies of each were furnished to him.

Enclosed to New Orleans are two additional
sets of [REDACTED] one to be furnished to Mr.
GOLDSMITH at Bogalusa, and one for retention in the New
Orleans Office [REDACTED]
made by Mr. GOLDSMITH.

On 8/27/65, Mr. GOLDSMITH furnished [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D
Enclosed to New Orleans for Mr. GOLDSMITH are three
sets of [REDACTED] together with one set for the New
Orleans Office.

Mr. GOLDSMITH requested delivery of [REDACTED]
to him at Bogalusa be expedited in order that they could be
used in preparation for the hearing on 9/7/65.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *[Signature]*

DATE: September 8, 1965

FROM : *ALL b7C*
[REDACTED] U.S. vs

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] et al., *Original Rights of*
[REDACTED] et al., *TH - [REDACTED] RLOD*
Victims
Bogalusa, Louisiana
Public Accommodations (Interference)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

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

On the afternoon of September 7, 1965, Assistant Special Agent in Charge J. T. Sylvester, Jr., New Orleans, called to advise that he was sending some known typewriting to the Laboratory to be compared with the typewriting on seven documents received from the Department in connection with captioned matter (see my memorandum to you dated September 6, 1965).

The trial in this matter is now in progress at New Orleans; therefore, Assistant Special Agent in Charge Sylvester advised he was sending this material so as to arrive at Friendship Airport at 9:01 P.M. on September 7, 1965, in custody of the pilot of Eastern Airlines Flight 142. Arrangements were made for a Baltimore agent to meet this flight and deliver the evidence to the Laboratory.

This known typewriting has been received in the Laboratory and the necessary examinations made. It was determined that the typewriting on the seven questioned documents received from the Department is not identical with the known typewriting submitted by New Orleans. New Orleans has been advised of these findings by teletype dated September 7, 1965, and a confirming Laboratory report will be submitted with a copy designated for the Department.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

REC-11

16 SEP 10 1965

(6)

F B I

Date: 9/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

ALL
b7C

Re NY airtel to Bureau and New Orleans 9/1/65,
transmitting TV news film to New Orleans.

On the afternoon of 9/2/65, Departmental
Attorney HERBERT GOLDSMITH telephonically contacted the
NYO from New Orleans advising [REDACTED] was available at
[REDACTED] which he desired in New Orleans no later than
9/3/65, in order that it might be reviewed and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] made from it.

b7D

Mr. GOLDSMITH advised there was no further
material to be received [REDACTED] and none would be
received from [REDACTED]

There is being transmitted with copies of this
airtel to the New Orleans that portion of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] available at [REDACTED] 9/2/65.

There will be additional [REDACTED] received by
the NYO from [REDACTED] on 9/3/65, and transmitted to New Orleans.

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans (173-201) [REDACTED] VIA EAL)
1-New York

REC-44 73-2015-18

SIX

18 SEP 3 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

70 SEP 1965

NY 173-73

b7D

[REDACTED] is being transmitted to New Orleans via EAL, Flight 443, departing NYC 11:30 PM 9/2/65, arriving New Orleans, 12:17 AM, 9/3/65. Mr. GOLDSMITH was furnished with this information and advised he would transmit it to the New Orleans Office.

FBI

Date: 9/2/65

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

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NEW ORLEANS

Re New Orleans airtel and LHM to Bureau dated 9/2/65.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM concerning above captioned matter.

3

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached LHM is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans, and to the Departmental Attorney, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

173-2015-
NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 13 1965

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

CRO
6-94F
9-10-65

25 SEP 6 1965

25 SEP 5 50 AM '65

SUB CONTROL

Approved

Sent _____ M Per _____

66 SEP 2 1965

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
September 2, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN; ET AL
ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney Kenneth Graham McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General John Doar to the Director of the FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted.

It was requested that [REDACTED]

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

173-201-
ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI

Date: September 4, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-3-66~~)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RMALL
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above the contents of which are self-explanatory.

A copy of the attached letterhead memorandum has been furnished the Departmental Attorney at Bogalusa, Louisiana, and the USA, New Orleans.

- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - New Orleans
(1-105-2057) (OKKKK)

(5)

4/ ENCLOSURE
cc PAJ-4
9/12/65

REC-67

EX 105

25 SEP 9 1965

SUBV. CONTROL
1-PC

Approved _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

57 SEP 20 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 4, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

Reference is made to a letter, dated September 4, 1965, from John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division captioned U.S. v. Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan furnished at Bogalusa, Louisiana, on September 4, 1965, requesting certain documents be furnished in connection with hearing which will commence September 7, 1965, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Item 1 of this letter requested a certified copy of Articles of Incorporation of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

For your information the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., is in no way connected with the Klan organization operating in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

The Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., is one of the splinter groups which broke away from the state Klan organization with Houston Morris and Robert Fuller of Monroe, Louisiana, as its leaders. This group is located and operates in Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas.

In view of this the above described document is not being obtained unless advised to the contrary.

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

173
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NO

Attached herewith are four copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information which will be utilized in a hearing beginning 9/7/65 in New Orleans, pertaining to the U.S. vs the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished the USA, New Orleans, and one copy is being furnished the Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
New Orleans(5)
FBI
REC'D - CIV RIGHTSCRB
6-94F
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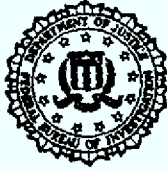
545 Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 4, 1963

67C **ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL -
VICTIMS**

The following information was requested by Departmental
Attorney Kenneth Graham McIntyre at Bogalusa, Louisiana, on
behalf of John Dear, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

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

ENCLOSURE

173-2012-

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI

Date: 9/4/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

ALL
b7c

Enclosed herewith are 4 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning above-captioned matter.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of Assistant Attorney General JOHN DOAR, CRD, USDJ, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the United States Attorney, New Orleans, and the Departmental Attorney presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
3 - New Orleans (2 - 173-201)
(1 - 66-2404)

(6)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division

Form 89-1-F

PA unit
1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

25 SEP 6 1965

157-6-33

CONTROL
173-2015
NOT RECORDED
SEP 13 1965

69 SEP 20 1965

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

RECEIVED

REC'D

Per _____

RECORDED FILED IN 157-6-33



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

September 4, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL -
VICTIMS

The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney Kenneth G. McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General John Doar to the Director, FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted to determine the names and addresses of the food and beverage suppliers of the Virginia Inn and Alford's Round Table Restaurant, both Bogalusa, Louisiana. It was also requested that copies of shipment invoices sent from these suppliers to the above-mentioned establishments for the months of April through July, 1965, be obtained.

ENCLOSURE

173-2015

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

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET12

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI

Date: 9/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~105-71,801~~) *FB 217 sent*
 FROM: *jb* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P) *ALL b7C*
 SUBJECT: U.S. VERSUS
 ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KKK KLAN
 CRA-1964

As the Bureau is aware, injunctive proceedings against captioned organization and various individuals were held in Federal Court in New Orleans, Louisiana, from 9/7-11/65.

The New Orleans Office is very desirous of obtaining a transcript of the testimony given during these proceedings; and as a result on 9/16/65 *[redacted]* who was the court reporter during the proceedings, was contacted. *[redacted]* stated that as of this date neither the Defendants nor the Department of Justice have requested a transcript of the testimony given. *[redacted]* stated that the cost of securing such a transcript would amount to about \$700.00.

The Bureau is requested to contact the Department and determine if the Department is going to obtain a transcript of the testimony and if so, the Bureau is also requested to make a copy and furnish same to the New Orleans Office.

In the event the Department is not going to obtain a transcript of the testimony, Bureau authority is requested to pay *[redacted]* for a transcript. *X*

Let to NO
9/25/65
 3-Bureau
 2-New Orleans
100
200

REC-76

173 - 2015 - 20

9 SEP 20 1965

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

NO 105-1057

The New Orleans Office feels that by having a copy of this testimony, especially the testimony given by Klan officials, this would be of great benefit in the possible development of racial informants, as well as the investigation of the Klan and Klan members.

SAC, New Orleans (105-1057)

9/23/65

REC-76/73-2015-20

Director, FBI (105-71801)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

U.S. VERSUS ^{EX 103} ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

ALL
b7c

Reurairtel dated 9/16/65.

Contact with the Department has determined that briefs in this matter are being completed and, at current time, consideration has not been given to obtaining a transcript of proceedings; however, it is anticipated that a transcript will be required and obtained in the future. The Bureau will follow.

You are not authorized to pay the court reporter for a transcript of the testimony. If such a transcript cannot be obtained from other sources in the reasonably near future, complete justification for such an expenditure will be necessary for Bureau consideration.

NOTE:

New Orleans has indicated that court reporter has not been requested to transcribe his notes by Department or defendants. Cost for transcription will amount to about \$700. It is not believed benefits to be gained from obtaining transcript would justify such an expenditure. Mr. David Robert Owen, Civil Rights Division, was contacted on 9/21/65, and stated he felt the Department would need and obtain a transcript in the near future. He stated he would advise when transcript is available.

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

1 SEP 29 1965
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☐ For your information:☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-21

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/6/65

FROM :

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED], SUBJECTS;
[REDACTED], VICTIMS.

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (INTERFERENCE)
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Reference is made to Departmental memo from Mr. John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, dated 9/6/65, submitting seven questioned documents, items #1 through #7, and three known documents, items a through c, for examination in the Laboratory. Mr. Richard K. Parsons, Departmental Attorney, has requested a telephonic reply upon completion of requested examinations.

The Laboratory examination of this material disclosed that the typewriting on documents #1 through #6 most closely corresponds with the standards available for an IBM Electric typewriter or a Justewriter typewriter manufactured by Friden. Item #2 has been prepared on a different typewriter than the typewriter or typewriters used in preparing items #1 and #3 through #6. Items #1 and #3 through #6 may have been prepared on one typewriter; however, this could not be definitely established. Items #1 through #6 were not prepared with any of the typewriters used in preparing the known specimens a, b and c.

The typewriting on item #7 does not match the typewriting on items #1 through #6 or b. The carbon copy of item #7 is too indistinct to determine whether the typewriting thereon matches items a and c.

Items #1 through #5 are copies of a typewritten original prepared by the offset printing process. Item #6 is a Thermofax copy.

Mr. Parsons will be advised of the results set forth above and a Laboratory report will be submitted to the Department.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memo be forwarded to General Investigative Division for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

(6)

EX-104

SEP 10 1965

9/22/65

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Airtel

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (77-201) (P)

SUBJECT: U. S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

There is being submitted herewith four copies of the amended answers filed by counsel for the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, et al, defendants in instant suit. These answers filed 9/8/65.

Enclosed (Enc.)
New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

SEP 22 1965

Approved: 22

Sent

50 OCT 1 1965

Sept 8, 1965
W. L. ...
Deputy Clerk

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

v.

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, et al.,
Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 15793
DIVISION "D"

AMENDED ANSWER

COME NOW the defendants, Saxon Farmer, Charles Christmas, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Virgil Corkern, Albert Applewhite, B. J. (Jack) Dixon, Delos Williams, James M. Ellis, Harold ... Collins, Jr., Esley Freeman, Arthur Ray Applewhite, James A. Hollingsworth, Jr., Randle C. Pounds, Sidney August Warner, Billy Alford, Rawlin Williamson, Louis Applewhite, Willie Blackwell, J. A. Hollingsworth, Sr., Lattimore McKeese, Ira Dunaway, Doyle Lyles, Charles Ray Williams, Franklin Harris, ... McClendon, Delton Graves, Milton ... Parker, Marvin Taylor, Van ... Ray Risner, James D. Terrill, J. D. Jones, Michael E. Holden, James ... Albert Simmons, Jr., Noel Bull, Jr., and the ... Communist Christian Association, by and through their undersigned counsel of record and answer herein the second amended and supplemental complaint previously filed by the United States of America as follows:

1. The second amended and supplemental complaint fails to state a cause of action upon which relief may be granted to the plaintiff.
2. Defendants deny the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the second amended and supplemental complaint in its entirety and demand strict proof thereof.

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Relayed
9/10/65

3. The defendants Russell Magee, Saxon Farmer and Charles Christmas deny the allegation contained in Paragraph 3 that they are the principle officials of the Klan. Further, the allegations that the ACCA is a front organization for the Klan differing from the Klan in name only, and that it is essentially the same in all respects to the Klan are also denied. And further, the defendant ACCA alleges that it is an organization existing independently and separately from the Klan and was organized with different goals, objectives, purposes and motives.

The defendants are informed and believe and therefore allege that the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was an unincorporated association, the membership of which consisted largely of residents of Washington Parish, came^{(b)(6)} and operated in the Bogalusa, Washington Parish environs area, and that its principle office and meeting place in the parish was the Disabled American Veterans Hall located in said parish. Defendants admit all other allegations contained in the paragraph.

4. Defendants admit that the allegation in Paragraph 4 of the plaintiff's complaint but deny that they are presently members of the Klan, and in further answering said allegation admit that they either were members of the Klan or are presently members of the ACCA, and that each reside in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

5. The allegations contained in Paragraph 5 are admitted except as to Richard E. Krebs.

6. The allegations contained in Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are admitted.

7. Defendants admit that it has been their objective to preserve total racial segregation in Bogalusa and Washington Parish but deny their purposes and objectives were to maintain white supremacy, and further admit the remaining other allegations in Paragraph 12 except as it relates and ^{(b)(3)}implies to the present existence of the Klan.

8. Defendants hereby admit the allegations in Paragraph 13 of the complaint except as to those defendants' actions which are hereinafter denied, and in further answering Paragraph 13 of plaintiff's complaint the defendants reiterate and urge that said allegations do not constitute a claim upon which relief can be granted and are not in violation of any United States statutes and laws.

9. The defendants admit the allegations contained in Paragraph 14, subparagraphs (a), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k), (n), (r) and (s).

The allegations contained in subparagraphs (h) and (m) of Paragraph 14 are denied.

The defendants on information and belief admit the allegations in subparagraph (b) with the exception that the allegations which refer to the threats of the burning of the place of the meeting, to wit, the St. Matthews Episcopal Parish House, are denied.

The defendants admit the allegations contained in Paragraph 14(c) except as to Louis Applewhite and in that respect these allegations are denied as to him.

The defendants admit the allegations contained in Paragraph 14(d) except as to those allegations made against Charles Christmas, ^{and} Saxon Farmer and Delos Williams and in this regard these allegations are denied.

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(e) are admitted as to Virgil Corkern and are denied as to the remaining defendants named therein. The allegations that defendants Charles Ray Williams and James Ellis followed Negroes into the Negro section of Bogalusa are admitted but these defendants failed to see the relevancy or materiality in such allegation.

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(1) are admitted except as to the allegation that defendant James Burke attacked newsmen observing the march, and further, ~~he~~ attacked a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who was observing the march in connection with his duties.

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(o) are denied. Defendant Mervin Taylor admits only that he was present in Cassidy Park on such occasion as alleged in his capacity as a manager or coach of a baseball team.

Defendants admit that the City of Bogalusa closed Cassidy Park as alleged in Paragraph 14(p) but deny that said park was closed because of any activities alleged to have been committed by the defendant Mervin Taylor in Paragraph 14(o).

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(c) insofar as they pertain to Willis Blackwell are denied and defendant urges that any action against him would be postponed until all legal delays afforded by law to this defendant have elapsed.

The defendants are not in a position to admit or deny those allegations referable to Richard Krebs since he is not represented by counsel of record for the defendants.

10. The allegations contained in Paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 are admitted except as to those defendants who have previously specifically denied any alleged violations under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the laws of the United States; and further, defendants urge reservation of their legal argument as to Paragraph 17.

11. The allegations contained in Paragraph 18 are denied.

In further answering plaintiff's complaint the defendants urge as follows:

12. That the individual defendants sought to be enjoined herein and represented by counsel herein desire that if, upon the trial of this preliminary injunction, that they should prefer herein that said individual defendants be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by applicable provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including 42 U.S.C. 2000(a) et seq.

WHEREFORE, defendants demand that there be judgment in their favor and against the plaintiff denying its demand for a preliminary and permanent injunction against the defendants and that the plaintiff's second amended and supplemental complaint be dismissed and that plaintiff be cast in judgment for attorneys' fees and costs.

Defendants pray for all general and equitable relief.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENDANTS

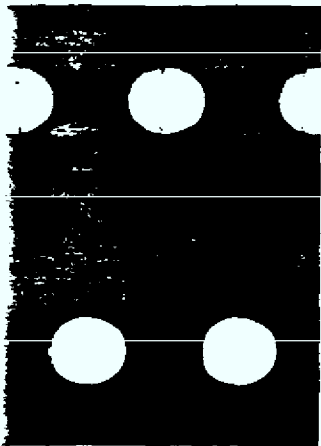
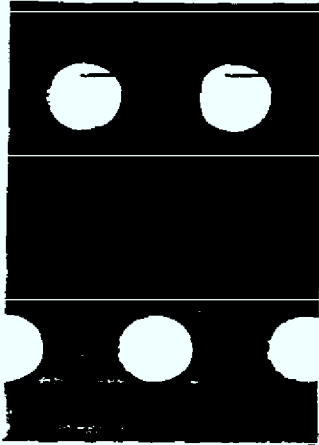
BROWN, McKEOWN & INGRAM
215-220 St. Louis Street,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

By: [Signature]

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that a true copy of the above Amended Answer was served on the plaintiff by hand delivering same to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana at 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, this 8th day of September, 1965.

Michael J. Sullivan



FBI

Date: 9/8/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM (KLAN)

*Original Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan*

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum re captioned matter.

Copies furnished to the USA, New Orleans, and to the Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

ALL
b7c

ENCL BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

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REC 53

EX 106

173-2015-24
157-6-33-
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Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

September 8, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following investigation was conducted at the request of Departmental Attorneys at Bogalusa, Louisiana, in connection with a hearing involving the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) which will commence in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 7, 1965.

A characterization of the OKKKK is attached.

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

ENCLOSURE

~~157-633-3577~~
173-2015-24

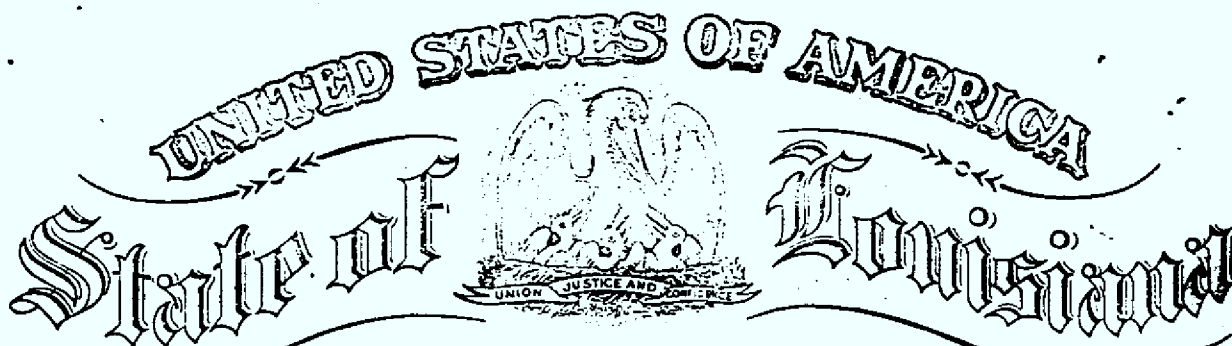
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date September 8, 1965

[REDACTED] Corporations Division,
Secretary of State, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana,
made available a True and Correct copy of the Articles of Incorporation of ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On 9/7/65 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 173-201
by SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/8/65
2

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



WADE O. MARTIN, JR.

I, the undersigned Secretary of State, of the State of Louisiana

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the annexed and following is a True and Correct copy of the Articles of Incorporation of

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

A Louisiana corporation domiciled at Bogalusa,

As shown by comparison with document filed and recorded in this Office on February 15, 1965.

*In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and caused the Seal of my Office
to be affixed at the City of Baton Rouge on,
September 7, 1965.*

Wade O. Martin
Secretary of State

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OF

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

PARISH OF WASHINGTON

BE IT KNOWN, That on this 1st day of the month of December,
in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Four:

BEFORE ME, a Notary Public, in and for Washington Parish,
Louisiana, personally came and appeared the several parties, all of
the full age of majority, whose signatures are subscribed, who
declared, in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses,
that, availing themselves of the provisions of Louisiana Revised
Statutes (1950) 12:101-12:155, they do hereby organize a nonprofit
corporation as defined in R.S. 12:101 (C).

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this corporation is Anti-Communist Christian
Association.

ARTICLE II. PURPOSES

To provide for the preservation of the Constitution of the
State of Louisiana, the Constitution of the United States of
America, as originally written, to establish justice, insure
domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the
welfare of Christians and Christian civilization, and to secure
the blessings of liberty against encroachment by communism.

ARTICLE III. DURATION

The corporation shall enjoy corporate existence for a period
of ninety-nine (99) years from date hereof.

ARTICLE IV. REGISTERED OFFICE

The location and the post office address of the registered
office of this corporation is 315 East Fifth Street, Bogalusa,
Louisiana.

ARTICLE V. REGISTERED AGENTS

The full name and post office addresses of the corporation's registered agents are:

Robert G. Bester
311 First Avenue
P. O. Box 1160
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Samson Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

ARTICLE VI. BASIS OF ORGANIZATION

This corporation shall be organized without capital stock and membership may be evidenced by certificates of membership. All members must be eighteen (18) years of age and natural born citizens of the United States of America, sound of mind, sober in habit; there shall be no different classes of membership.

ARTICLE VII. DIRECTORS

The names of the first directors, their post office addresses, and the term of office are as follows:

W. J. Williams
Vernado, Louisiana

Samson Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Lloyd Collier
Route 1, Box 270
Bouchacout, Louisiana

The number, qualifications, terms of office, manner of election, and powers and duties of the directors, the time, place and manner of calling, giving notice of and conducting directors' meetings, and the number of directors which constitute a quorum, may be prescribed by the Articles or By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII. DUES AND ASSESSMENTS

Each member of this corporation shall pay dues, quarterly, in the amount of Four and 50/100 (\$4.50) Dollars each quarter. The corporation, through its Board of Directors, may levy special assessments by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors, and such special assessments shall be payable and collected in the same manner as is provided for dues.

The nonpayment of dues or assessments upon reasonable notice shall authorize the cancellation or suspension of membership by a vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors, provided that the Board of Directors may adopt from time to time such policy for the re-instatement of members expelled or suspended under this article, as it may deem advisable.

ARTICLE IX. MEETINGS

At least one meeting shall be held each month and it shall be the duty of the president to issue calls for meetings. Special meetings may be called at anytime by the president or Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. BY-LAWS

The members of the Board of Directors shall have the power to make, amend and repeal By-Laws to govern this corporation, provided they are in accordance with and do not conflict with these articles. The Board of Directors, in making, amending and repealing By-Laws, must do so by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of said Board.

ARTICLE XI.

The corporation may amend these Articles of Incorporation by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII.

The names and addresses of the incorporators of the corporation are:

W. J. Williams,
Vernado, Louisiana

Saxon Farmer
315 West Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Lloyd Joiner
Route 2, Box 270
Ponchatoula, Louisiana

THUS DONE AND SIGNED in my office in Bogalusa, Washington Parish, Louisiana, in duplicate original, in the presence of Sydney H. Wheat and Jessie Marie Boone, competent witnesses, and me, Notary, after a due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

[Signature]
Sydney H. Wheat
[Signature]
Jessie Marie Boone

INCORPORATORS:

[Signature]
Saxon Farmer
[Signature]
W. J. Williams
[Signature]
Lloyd Joiner

[Signature]
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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Memorandum

TO : Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN DATE: 9/13/65

FROM : Inspector [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE
KU KLUX KLAN AND OTHER RACIAL-TYPE
ORGANIZATIONS
RM

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With the completion of hearings September 11, 1965, against the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) in New Orleans, it is apparent that the injunction is a potent weapon against the Klan and hate-type organizations. This device will, no doubt, be used further by the Department in its efforts to combat interference with Civil Rights activities.

Early consideration will probably be given by the Department to bringing similar proceedings against the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (WKKKK) of Mississippi and the United Klans of America (UKA).

In the OKKKK case, the Department was forced to act in haste owing to the critical nature of the Bogalusa situation. Uncertainty as to jurisdiction applicable to overt acts of interference with Civil Rights activities and the extent of necessary proof resulted in failure by the Department to clearly define its investigative objectives. Our investigative potential in a situation such as this is substantially greater when we program our racial coverage to attain specific goals ab initio in preference to working backwards to develop facts of incidents initially regarded in our coverage as purely local violence, as the case in Bogalusa.

On the basis of our New Orleans experience, some of the problems and areas of coverage we should be prepared to handle are outlined below:

- ⑤ - Bureau
- 1 - Birmingham (Info.)
- 1 - Jackson (Info.)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-78

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

7 4 OCT 5 1965

I. JURISDICTION

Interference with Civil Rights activity of any type, and especially in that area defined in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (CRA, 1964), would be a possible area wherein the Department could seek injunctive relief against interference with Civil Rights workers. Particular attention is pointed to the fair employment practices section of the CRA, 1964, public accommodations and school integration areas, voter registration and any other zone of activity wherein an organized effort is made to interfere with the Civil Rights program aimed at establishing equality of races.

1. Utilization of fair employment practices section of the CRA, 1964.

In the Bogalusa situation, Negroes were picketing business establishments claiming that they were not afforded fair employment opportunities by the picketed establishments. Police failed to adequately control the street activity while picketing was in progress and pickets were repeatedly assaulted by Klansmen and others in the city streets. On the theory that the establishments being picketed were required under Section 7, CRA, 1964, to meet the terms of this act, the Department ruled that interference with picketing seeking the opportunities permitted in the statute was in violation of the Act; hence, interference with pickets was an overt act in conflict with the provisions of CRA, 1964.

To show that a business establishment was covered by the Act, it was necessary to prove that it dealt in interstate commerce and employed over 100 people. The concept of total number of employees encompassed in the Department's theory was all employees of the parent organization. The Department indicate too, that franchise-type businesses might fall in the same category as direct subsidiaries; therefore, proof was asked as to the applicability of CRA, 1964 to such businesses as Western Auto stores, Walgreen and Rexall outlets and similar licensed private businesses.

II. PROOF OF OVERT ACTS

The overt acts of interference with Civil Rights activity must be proved through legally admissible evidence. Thus, interference with picketing or other activity would require interviews with the subjects and victims, results of the observations of police officers and observing FBI Agents, interviews with bystanders, store owners and especially through photographs where available. The foregoing investigation would be necessary in connection with each overt act alleged. All of the evidence must be appropriately documented to establish its admissibility. Klan membership of offenders must be established through appropriate testimony such as informants or admissions of the offenders.

III. INJUNCTION TARGETS

The targets that would logically be picked in circumstances where injunctive relief was sought would be the following:

1. Klan and organizations organizing and/or supporting interference with programs in furtherance of Civil Rights
2. The leaders of the Klan and other organizations interfering with the Civil Rights program
3. Klan and other organization members and other individuals participating in acts of interference or violence against the Civil Rights program or its workers

IV. DATA WHICH MUST BE ASSEMBLED

To successfully initiate an injunction proceeding, the following categories of data must be assembled and available for use in a hearing.

1. The persons and records which will be necessary to establish jurisdiction must be identified.
2. Official records or certified copies of these records, such as incorporation papers of Klan organizations, must be secured.

Arrest data, including court records and bond data covering offenses against Civil Rights workers must be secured.

3. FBI, police, newspaper and other news media pictures of incidents, as well as activities typical of the Civil Rights program, must be assembled to show graphically the exact problem involved in arrest and interference situations. Pictures of parades, marches, picketing, Klan leaders and members who will be named in the injunction and pictures of arrests and offenses are all of value.

4. Documents and literature which will depict objectionable activities and programs of the organizations and persons subject to the proceedings.

In this regard, the regular literature put out by the Klan and hate groups defines their objectives, outlines their programs, elaborates on their philosophies and, if admissible, is of great value in identifying the aims, purposes and objectives of the organizations.

5. List of officers, meeting places, records and fund depositories, and names of individuals in possession of this data are of great value.

6. Publications of the organizations, such as their constitution, oath, pamphlets outlining meeting procedures, rules for programs, such as boycotts and pressure tactics are all valuable as evidence.

V. COURT PROCEEDINGS

Since an injunction proceeding is civil in nature, it is heard before a Judge or panel of Judges, as was the case in New Orleans. The Government secured direct proof of most of its allegations by subpoenaing Klansmen with their records. Under direct testimony, Klan functionaries made disclosures affirming or stipulating to Government charges eliminating the need for informant testimony in these areas.

Standby witnesses are necessary to inject the elements of Perjury or Contempt into the proceeding if the adverse witnesses testifying take the Fifth Amendment or resort to untruths.

Confrontation of the Klan leadership testifying with documents, Klan literature and records was an excellent means of prompting lagging memories and inducing admissions that would not have been made without prompting.

The foregoing is but a brief sketch of the problems encountered in the New Orleans injunction proceeding. This information has been set forth to show the scope of the problems involved in this type of investigation. Forearmed with knowledge as to the proof necessary to initiate an injunction proceeding, we should, with proper direction afforded to our continuing racial investigation, be able to assemble on a continuing basis the data necessary to support a plea for injunctive relief against interference with Civil Rights activities.

In the case of Klan organizations such as the WKKKK and the UKA, the Bureau probably has enough information in its files at this time to initiate successful injunction actions. Supplemental investigation will be necessary, however, to round out the evidence in those areas which we did not in our regular coverage have cause to contemplate as a phase of injunction cases. This was the same problem we faced in the New Orleans case.

It is evident that the Departmental Attorneys were pleased with their New Orleans operations. They will undoubtedly employ the injunction again in other areas to attack groups interfering with Civil Rights programs. Natchez, Mississippi, is a community Departmental Attorney D. ROBERT OWEN mentioned specifically in this regard.

A successful injunction proceeding gives the court direct power to take effective action against organizations and individuals violating its mandate. This action is powerful since it is summary in character. In the case of the Klan, it forces the organization to expose itself as to membership, programs, activities and any failure to comply with court orders will generate only more forceful action in exposing the organization's operations.

The Klan's success stems from its conspiratorial character. It stimulates in its members a feeling of security in irresponsibility and lawlessness under the cloak of hooded anonymity.

Stripping this veil of security by exposing to public censure the loutish types who thrive in Klandom's concealment will go far in reducing the volume of crimes which have confronted us in the South in recent years.

The injunction proceeding appears to have the answers to many of our Klan problems. Preparedness for additional injunction actions will be demanding in its concept and exhaustive in its manpower demands, but it will produce a net economy in operating costs by its debilitating effect on the Klan and other hate groups in the racial field.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is suggested that the Bureau discuss this program with the Civil Rights Division of the Department to identify further injunction targets. This action is particularly desirable now with the view of obtaining a maximum period for the preparation for forthcoming cases.

2. Offices covering Klan and hate organizations should be briefed on the use of the injunction to counteract their interference in Civil Rights programs.

Inspector [REDACTED]
New Orleans Division

Director, FBI

0
**UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**

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9/21/65
1 - Domestic Intelligence
Division

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your memorandum of 9/13/65 concerning injunctive proceedings against the Klan and similar organizations.

The institution of injunction proceedings is of course a matter entirely within the discretion of the Department. This has been discussed with the Civil Rights Division, which advised that consideration is being given to the advisability of filing such a suit at Natchez, Mississippi, but the Department does not intend to initiate a widespread program of this type and does not at this time contemplate filing any other such suits. The Department will remain alert for evidence indicating that in some other area the Klan or a similar organization may be interfering with individuals seeking to exercise their civil rights. Upon receipt of such evidence the Department will consider the advisability of initiating suit seeking injunctive relief.

Such a suit would of necessity be based upon specific instances of interference with voting activity, voter registration activity, or rights established under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Under present policy interference of this type is immediately investigated and the facts of the interference should be sufficiently established by the investigations presently being conducted. It would appear fundamental that the evidence collected during the course of such investigations will be properly documented to insure its admissibility in any subsequent court action.

In view of existing Bureau instructions concerning the investigation of interference with persons seeking to exercise their civil rights and in view of the fact that the Department

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1 - Birmingham (Info)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONTINUED PAGE TWO

To: Inspector [REDACTED] ^{ALL}
b7C

RE: UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

is not considering any widespread program of filing suits seeking injunctions, it is felt that no further instructions to the field are necessary with regard to these substantive violations.

The points which you raised regarding the obtaining of Klan documents and literature during the course of Klan investigations are being separately considered at the Bureau, and you will be further advised in this regard.

NOTE:

The Department has filed a civil suit at Bogalusa, Louisiana, seeking to enjoin the Klan to prevent interference with persons seeking to exercise their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Hearings have been completed, and the matter is presently pending a decision to be made by the court after both sides have filed briefs.

Inspector [REDACTED] has suggested further injunction proceedings would be desirable and has recommended it be discussed with the Department and that offices covering Klan and hate organizations be briefed on the use of the injunction to counteract their interference in civil rights programs. He also suggests that information be gathered on a continuing basis to support such suits and points out the need when a case goes to court of having evidentiary material including such items as incorporation papers of Klan organizations and other Klan documents and literature.

The Domestic Intelligence Division should advise Inspector [REDACTED] concerning his comments dealing with the investigation of Klan and similar organizations.

Discussion with the Department was with D. R. Owen, Civil Rights Division, on 9/22/65.

Inspector [REDACTED]
New Orleans Division

ALL

October 4, 1965

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Director, FBI

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**UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your memorandum dated 9/13/65 and Bureau letter dated 9/27/65, relating to injunctive proceedings against the Klan and similar organizations.

As you are aware, current Bureau regulations for intelligence-type investigations of Klan and hate group organizations and their leaders cover the general field you mentioned. As an example, the Manual of Instructions requires that information be developed concerning the charters or incorporation papers of such organizations although actual copies need not be obtained. It is felt that obtaining exemplified copies of these papers at the present time would be of doubtful value since there is always the possibility of challenge by defense attorneys and to avoid any successful challenge these papers should be obtained at a time more closely related to the legal proceedings in which they are to be introduced.

Injunctive proceedings by their very nature are not as clear cut as to evidence needed to establish the facts as in the trials of other violations within the Bureau's jurisdiction. In such proceedings, it is to be expected that the Department will examine all pertinent material and will pinpoint that portion needed for evidence. Thorough investigation by the field in Klan and hate group investigations can alleviate some last minute problems but since the Department draws from a variety of reports and letterhead memoranda submitted in many cases, it does not appear that all problems could be anticipated or eliminated. The Bureau has continually emphasized the need for comprehensive, aggressive investigation. As in all Bureau investigations, the field is required to check out as much as possible, information obtained on a confidential basis and to appropriately preserve data which may be of evidentiary value at a later date.

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COMM-FBI

173-2015-20
OCT 7 1965

NOTE PAGE TWO

66 OCT 5 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

To: Inspector [REDACTED] **ALL**
b7C
RE: UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

In the absence of specific action by the Department, there appears to be no present need to enlarge upon current Bureau procedure. The importance of these cases has been and will continue to be emphasized in communications to the field and your observations will be of assistance in discussing problems with In-Service classes.

NOTE:

Inspector [REDACTED] memorandum set forth his observations regarding problems which arose in connection with the civil suit filed by the Department at Bogalusa, Louisiana, seeking to enjoin the Klan and certain individuals from interfering with persons seeking to exercise their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Inspector [REDACTED] suggested further injunction proceedings might be under consideration by the Department and felt that offices covering Klan and hate organizations should be briefed on the use of the injunction. He also suggests that information be gathered on a continuing basis to support such suits. The General Investigative Division responded to his memorandum as related to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and also contacted the Department determining that the Department has no present plans for a widespread program of this type.

The Manual of Instructions provides for comprehensive, intelligence-type investigations in these cases. These regulations appear adequate for general intelligence gathering although it is anticipated that in any specific proceeding the Department will have a number of requests for particular documents or information. The field is presently collecting literature and other documents from its sources. As pointed out in outgoing, obtaining of charter papers at the present time may preclude their admission in court, in view of lapse of time. Evidence of this nature of necessity has to be obtained at a time more closely related to a particular court action.

REPORT
of the

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.To: Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

September 9, 1965

Attention: Mr. Richard E. Parsons

ALL
b7C

Re: [REDACTED] et al., Subjects;
[REDACTED] et al., Victims
Bogalusa, Louisiana
Public Accommodations
(Interference)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO. [REDACTED]
FBI FILE NO. 113-2015
LAB. NO. D-487554 JB

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 9/6/65

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Q1 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA"
and beginning "On Sunday, December 27, 1964, the
Bogalusa...."
(your item 1)

Q2 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PROCLAMATION" and beginning "After meeting in secret
conclave for the...."
(your item 2)

Q3 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL LOUISIANA KU KLUX KLAN"
and captioned "THE QUESTION WHO BOUGHT JESSE CUTLER?"
(your item 3)

Q4 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA"
and beginning "As a result of the statement issued in
the...."
(your item 4)

MAILED 6
SEP 9 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

2 - New Orleans 113-2015-57-1489

REC-58

OCT 8 1965

(6)

(continued on next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

"ENCL BEHIND FILE"

Q5 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "It is the intention of this literature to inform the public...."
(your item 5)

Qc6 Thermo-Fax copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and captioned "THE STORY OF THE LEOPARD'S STRIPES"
(your item 6)

Q7 Carbon copy of a two-page typewritten document bearing the heading "BOYCOTT RULES"
(your item 7)

ALL
b7C K1 Typewritten letter dated April 26, 1965, signed [REDACTED]
(your item a)

K2 Typewritten letter dated July 8, 1965, signed [REDACTED]
(your item b)

K3 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 26, 1965, over the typewritten signature of [REDACTED]
(your item c)

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q1 through Qc6 most closely corresponds with the Laboratory standard for an IBM Electric Executive Model typewriter. A similar style of type is used on the Friden Justewriter heavy duty writing machine.

It was determined that the typewriting on Q2 was not prepared with the typewriter or typewriters used in the preparation of Q1 and Q3 through Qc6. Due to the lack of sufficient clarity in the copies available and because of insufficient identifying characteristics, it could not be determined whether one typewriter was used in the preparation of Q1 and Q3 through Qc6; however, some characteristics observed would indicate that this material may have been prepared with one typewriter.

It was concluded that the typewriting on Q1 through Qc6 was not prepared with any of the typewriters used in the preparation of K1 through K3.

It was further concluded that the typewriting on Q7 was not prepared with any of the typewriters used in the preparation of Q1 through Qc6 or K2. Because of the lack of clarity in the carbon copy available, it could not be established definitely whether the typewriting on Q7 was or was not prepared with either of the typewriters used in the preparation of K1 and K3.

Items Q1 through Q5 have been prepared by the offset printing process using a typewritten original. It could not be determined if this material was reproduced on the same machine.

Item Qc6 has been prepared with a Thermo-Fax copying machine or similar copying device.

The typewriting on Q7 is too indistinct to classify but this typewriting most closely corresponds with the Laboratory standards for a Remington Electric Revere typewriter or an IBM Electric Courier typewriter, both pica typewriters having letters spaced ten to the inch.

The typewriting on K1 and K3 also most closely corresponds with the Laboratory standards for a Remington Electric Revere typewriter or an IBM Electric Courier typewriter; however, the typewriter used in the preparation of K1 was not used in preparing K3.

Specimens Q1 through Qc6 and K1 through K3 are temporarily retained. Specimen Q7 was returned to Mr. Parsons, of your office, on September 6, 1965. Appropriate photographs have been prepared for record purposes.

b7c NOTE: See memorandum [REDACTED] to Mr. Conrad dated 9/6/65 captioned as above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re **[REDACTED]** ET AL., SUBJECTS;
[REDACTED] ET AL., VICTIMS.
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (INTERFERENCE)
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

File # 173-201727
Lab. # D-487554 JE

(Home phone 544-0055)
(personally delivered by Mr. Robert K. Parsons, phone DJ 3828 or 3831)

Examination requested by: Department of Justice

Letter 9/6/65

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 9/6/65

Result of Examination:

Examination by: **[REDACTED]**

Handwritten notes:
Q1 → Q6 IBH as instructed prop spacing.
Q2 two no ident to Q1 & Q3 → Q6
no concl Q1 & Q3 → Q6 on one tier, lack of suff data
in copies may have been prop. by one tier
no ident Q1 → Q6 & K1 → K3
2) No ident. & 7 tier to Q1 → Q6 or with K2 tier. No
concl. Q7 tier to K1 & K3, carbon copy of Q2 misuff

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 *Copy of a* typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "On Sunday, December 27, 1964, the Bogalusa"
(your item 1)

Q2 *Copy of a* typewritten document bearing the heading "PROCLAMATION" and beginning "After meeting in secret conclave for the"
(your item 2)

Q3 *Copy of a* typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL LOUISIANA KU KLUX KLAN" and captioned "THE QUESTION WHO BOUGHT JESSE CUTRER?"
(your item 3)

Q4 *Copy of a* typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "As a result of the statement issued in the"
(your item 4)

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 6 1965

(continued on next page)

page 1

- Copy of a*
- Q5 / Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "It is the intention of this literature to inform the public"
(your item 5)
- Qc6 Thermofax copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and captioned "THE STORY OF THE LEOPARD'S STRIPES"
(your item 6)
- Carbon copy of a two-page*
- Q7 / Typewritten document ~~(carbon copy)~~ bearing the heading "BOYCOTT RULES"
(your item 7)
- K1 Typewritten letter dated April 26, 1965, signed [REDACTED]
(your item a)
- b7c K2 Typewritten letter dated July 8, 1965, signed [REDACTED]
(your item b)
- K3 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 26, 1965, over the typewritten signature of [REDACTED]
(your item c)

(Q7 returned personally to Mr. Harrison on 9-6-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

ALL
bK
R [REDACTED] ET AL., SUBJECTS;
[REDACTED] ET AL., VICTIMS.

File # 173-20152
Lab. # D-487554 JE

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (INTERFERENCE)
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

187
(personally delivered by Mr. Richard K. Parsons, phone DJ 3828 or 3831)
Letter 9/6/65

Examination requested by: Department of Justice

Date received: 9/6/65

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

Q7 returned personally to Mr. Parsons on 9-6-65-
Q1 → Qc6, K1 → K3 returned personally to Mr. Parsons on 9-8-65-

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 6 1965

Specimens submitted for examination

- Copy of a
Q1 / Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "On Sunday, December 27, 1964, the Bogalusa"
(your item 1)
- Copy of a
Q2 / Typewritten document bearing the heading "PROCLAMATION" and beginning "After meeting in secret conclave for the"
(your item 2)
- Copy of a
Q3 / Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL LOUISIANA KU KLUX KLAN" and captioned "THE QUESTION WHO BOUGHT JESSE CUTLER"
(your item 3)
- Copy of a
Q4 / Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "As a result of the statement issued in the"
(your item 4)

(continued on next page)

page 1

ENCLOSURE

- Copy of a*
- Q5 Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "It is the intention of this literature to inform the public" (your item 5)
- Qc6 Thermofax copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and captioned "THE STORY OF THE LEOPARD'S STRIPES" (your item 6)
- Q7 *Carbon copy of a two-page* typewritten document ~~(carbon copy of a two-page)~~ bearing the heading "BOYCOTT RULES" (your item 7)
- K1 Typewritten letter dated April 26, 1965, signed [REDACTED] (your item a)
- K2 Typewritten letter dated July 8, 1965, signed [REDACTED] (your item b)
- K3 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 26, 1965, over the typewritten signature of [REDACTED] (your item c)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

16 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-28

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXX.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

NOTE:

This report confirms Bureau teletype to New Orleans dated 9/7/65.

Specimen K4 was submitted under New Orleans caption "RACIAL SITUATION, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA; RACIAL MATTERS."

b7C See Memorandum dated 9/8/65 from [REDACTED] to Mr. Conrad captioned [REDACTED] et al., Subjects [REDACTED] et al., Victims; Bogalusa, Louisiana; Public Accommodations (Interference) Civil Rights Act of 1964."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

United States v. Original Knights of the Ku
Re: ~~et al., Subjects, Klux Klan~~
~~et al., Victims~~
~~Bogalusa, Louisiana~~
~~Public Accommodations~~
~~(Interference)~~
Civil Rights Act of 1964

File # 173-
Lab. # D-487679 JB

Examination requested by: FBI, New Orleans (173-201) Airtel 9/7/65

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 9/7/65

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~9-7-65~~

*No ident. Q1 → Q7, then with K4.
prev rec'd and description lab report
to your office dated 9-9-65*
*Note: 1) Confirming teletype to NO dated 9-7-65
2) K4 subm copies NO capt. "Racial Situation
Bogalusa, Louisiana, Racial Matters."
See memo ~~to Mr. Conrad~~
9-8-65*

ALL
b7C

Specimens submitted for examination

K4 Two documents totaling five pages on stationery of Quality Enterprises, Inc., Bogalusa, Louisiana, one a letter dated June 7, 1963, addressed to ~~New Orleans, Louisiana~~, and the other a four-page Balance Sheet dated December 31, 1963, all bearing typewriting of known origin

RETURN EVIDENCE

2 - New Orleans (173-201) (157-1489)

Address report to:

Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 8 1965

*File report
9-10-65*
Page 1

(Continued on next page)

Q₁ Sunday will better community T¹ (15 to the inch)

Q₂ Aft end a W¹ (12 to the inch)

Q₃ this adm T¹ (15 to the inch)

↓
Q₅

Q₆ will that T¹

K₁ A 10 to inch will a t¹
12 to inch the K¹

K₂ B 12 to inch A a t¹

K₃ C 10 to inch A a t¹

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

ALL
b7C
[REDACTED] et al., Subjects;
[REDACTED] et al., Victims
Bogalusa, Louisiana
Public Accommodations
(Interference)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

173-201529
File #
Lab. # D-487679 JB

Examination requested by: FBI, New Orleans (173-201) Airtel 9/7/65

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 9/7/65

Result of Examination:

Examination by [REDACTED]

Returned

Specimens submitted for examination

K4 Two documents totaling five pages on stationery of Quality Enterprises, Inc., Bogalusa, Louisiana, one a letter dated June 7, 1963, addressed to [REDACTED] New Orleans, Louisiana, and the other a four-page Balance Sheet dated December 31, 1963, all bearing typewriting of known origin

RETURN EVIDENCE

2 - New Orleans (173-201) (157-1489)

Address report to:

Mr. John Dear
Assistant Attorney General

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-29X

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XXXXXX
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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: 10/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: *b7c* DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)FROM: *[REDACTED]* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM*ORIGINAL ARRIVALS OF THE
KUKLUX KLAN*
OO: NEW ORLEANS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau 10/6/65.

POLICE CHECKS*b7c*
b7D *[REDACTED]* advised no incidents of a racial nature were reported to their Departments during the night and early morning of 10/6-7/65.PICKETING*[REDACTED]* advised there was no picketing in the 400 block of Columbia Street or at the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center.

EX 109

REC-76

173-2015-30

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

OCT 11 1965

Approved: *[REDACTED]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

[REDACTED]
SUB CONTROL
[REDACTED]

FBI

Date: 10/6/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-RACE SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NEW ORLEANS

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, 10/5/65.

POLICE CHECKS[REDACTED] advised
no incidents of a racial nature were reported to their Departments
during the night and early morning of 10/5-6/65.PICKETING[REDACTED] advised
there was no picketing in the 400 block of Columbia Street or
at the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center.3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
(5)REC-73
EX-112

OCT 9 1965

SUB CONTROL

50 OCT 15 1965

Approved _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 10/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

b7c
RACIAL SITUATION, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: New Orleans

Re New Orleans teletype to the Bureau, 10/12/65.

POLICE CHECKS

b7c b7D

[REDACTED] advised no
racial incidents reported to their Departments during the night
and early morning of 10/12-13/65.PICKETING

No picketing activity in Bogalusa this date.

MISCELLANEOUS

b7c b7D

- ③ - Bureau
-
- 2 - New Orleans

b7c (5)

REC-47

173-2015-32

17 OCT 16 1965

EX-117

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7c
STRICTLY CONTROL

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-32

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 20 1965

TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

1-55PM CST URGENT 10-20-65 LWH

TO DIRECTOR (173-2015)

FROM NEW ORLEANS 157-3350

ALL
6K

WASHINGTON PARISH BOGALUSA, LA PUBLIC EDUCATION. CRA 156

RE N. O. TEL THIS DATE.

AT APPROXIMATELY NINE AM, THIS DATE, THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS, WHO ARE LEADERS OF THE BOGALUSA VOTER'S LEAGUE (BVL), WERE ARRESTED BY THE BOGALUSA PD ON AN ORDER FROM JUDGE A. J. JONES, BOGALUSA, CHARGING THEM WITH CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF JUVENILES - ENTICING THEM OUT OF SCHOOL. THOSE ARRESTED ARE PRESENTLY INCARCERATED.

A RESTRAINING ORDER WAS SIGNED BY JUDGE JIM WARREN RICHARDSON, WASHINGTON PARISH, ON OCTOBER NINETEEN, 1965, AGAINST THE ABOVE SIX INDIVIDUALS AND IN ADDITION THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS:

REC-68

173-2015-33

ALL OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN SERVED EXCEPT

16 OCT 21 1965

CC: SC

REC'D

57 OCT 27 1965

NO 173-201

PAGETWO

THIS RESTRAINING ORDER ENJOINS THESE INDIVIDUALS FROM INTER-FERRING AND ENTICING THE NEGRO YOUTH OF BOGALUSA FROM ATTENDING SCHOOL. THE ORDER IS "ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON TWENTYSEVEN, OCTOBER, NINE THIRTY AM, WHY A PRELIMINARY WRIT OF INJUNCTION SHOULD NOT BE ISSUED HEREIN PENDING TRIAL OF THE PLAINTIFF'S APPLICATION FOR A PERMANENT JNJUNCTION."

AT NINE THIRTY AM, THIS DATE, APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY NEGRO YOUTHS AND FIFTEEN ADULT GATHERED AT THE NEGRO LABOR TEMPLE TO STAGE A PROTEST MARCH TO THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BOGALUSA.

THE LEADERS OF THE MARCH ADVISED ASSISTANT COP L. C. TERRELL THAT THEY WISHED TO MARCH TO SIXTH STREET AND THEN TO COLUMBIA STREET, HOWEVER, SIXTH STREET IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE PRESENT TIME AND POLICE CARS CANNOT PROCEED ON THIS STREET. THEREFORE, CHIEF TERRELL REQUESTED THAT THEY CHANGE THEIR ROUT OF MARCH TO

SOME OTHER STREET.

THE MARCHERS REFUSED TO CHANGE THEIR ROUT OF MARCH AND AT THIS TIME CHIEF CLAXTON KNIGHT, BOGALUSA PD, ADVISED THEM THAT THE PARADE PERMIT HAD BEEN CONCELLED. CHIEF TERRELL THEN ADVISED THE

PAGE THREE

MARCHERS THAT THEY SHOULD EITHER GO BACK TO THE LABOR TEMPLE OR DISPERSE AND GO ON THEIR WAY, AND THEY SHOULD BREAK UP THE GATHERING ON THE STREET OR THEY WOULD BE ARRESTED. AT THIS TIME, MOST OF THE CROWD RETURNED TO THE LABOR TEMPLE, HOWEVER, APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFIVE REFUSED TO MOVE AND WERE PLACED UNDER ARREST. THEY WERE PUT IN A BOGALUSA SCHOOL BUS AND TAKEN TO JAIL. ALL ARRESTED WERE NEGROES EXCEPT ONE WHITE CORE WORKER JOHN HAMILTON.

THE OTHER NEGROES WENT INTO THE NEGRO LABOR TEMPLE. ANITA LEVINE, A WHITE CORE WORKER, ADVISED THAT THEY SHOULD ALL GO TO JAIL; HOWEVER, SHE WOULD NOT GO TO JAIL AS SHE WAS CONTACTING THE CORE ATTORNEYS IN NEW YORK, REGARDING THIS MATTER.

AT THIS TIME, THE NEGRO YOUTH AND A FEW ADULTS CAME OUT OF THE TEMPLE AND WANTED TO GO TO JAIL. CHIEF TERRELL ADVISED THEM THEY COULD NOT VOLUNTARILY GO TO JAIL, THEY WOULD NOT BE ACCOMMODATED BY BEING PUT UNDER ARREST UNLESS THEY WERE IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

ICG AND SECRET SERVICE BEING ADVISED. END

END

WA...JXM

FBI WASH DC

cc: Mr. [REDACTED]

b7c

F B I

Date: 10/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)TO: [REDACTED] DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)
FROM: [REDACTED] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-b7C
RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: New Orleans

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, 10/15/65.

POLICE CHECKSb7C
b7D [REDACTED] advised no incidents of a racial nature reported to their departments during the night and early morning of 10/15 - 18/65.PICKETINGb7C
There was no picketing in the 400 block of Columbia Road or the Pine Tree Shopping Plaza 10/16 and 18/65.③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

REC-98

173-2015-34

Richard Parson
C.R.O. advised 10-21-65
12K

14 OCT 20 1965

ST. CONTROL

b7C
OCT 23 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-34

XXXXXX
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

10/25/65

Airtel

1

ALL
b7c

To: SAC, New Orleans

From: Director, FBI

U. S. vs. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Reurairtel 9/20/65.

Submit LHM by return mail concerning current developments this matter.

(4)

REC- 59

173-2015-35

19 OCT 26 1965

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

OCT 28 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400)

U. S. vs. ^② ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

ReBuairtel 10/25/65. 173-2015-35

ALL
b7c

Inquiry at U. S. Courthouse this date reflects that file in instant matter currently in possession of Judge JOHN WISDOM who is in Atlanta, Georgia. Efforts will be made to review file as soon as available and letterhead memorandum promptly submitted.

③ Bureau
2- New Orleans

1cc: PA UNIT
10/29/65

REC-61

173-2015-35X
421
OCT 29 1965

EX-103

247

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MAY 5 1966

F B I

Date: 11/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400)

SUBJECT: U. S. vs. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, dated 10/25/65.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum for dissemination Seat of Government.

This letterhead memorandum has been disseminated locally to ICG, ONI, ONI and Secret Service.

CRD
6-94E

ICE Bomb-CRA Unit
5 CCSS destroyed
11-10-65

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans (173-400)

ENCLOSURE

REC 14

173-2015-35X1

NOV 6 1965

MAY 5 1966

Approved

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

New Orleans, Louisiana

November 3, 1965

UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

On November 2, 1965, Judge John Wisdom, United States District Judge, Eastern District of Louisiana, was contacted concerning the case of the United States versus the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Judge Wisdom advised that he was presently drafting his opinion in this matter and was striving to complete this opinion by the end of the present week.

Judge Wisdom cautioned, however, that once he had completed his opinion in this matter, it would have to be reviewed by the other judges hearing the case before the matter would be completely resolved.

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

173-2015-35X1

ENCLOSURE

~~105-11711-424~~

F B I

Date: 11/9/65

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Sullivan	<i>[initials]</i>
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,
REALM OF LOUISIANA,
RM

Re LHM dated 10/18/65 captioned as above.

Paragraph 2, line 7 of referenced LHM should
be corrected to read "illegal steps." Secret Service,
U. S. Attorney, and ICG advised locally.

Appropriate error scored.

③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

173-2015-

NOT RECORDED
14 NOV 26 1965
17

CONFIDENTIAL

*change made
prior to dec 1*

FBI.

Date: 12/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~44-298271~~)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (44-2653)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL
b7c

[REDACTED] BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
 ET AL; PINE TREE PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER,
 7/16-17/65;

[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIMS
 CIVIL RIGHTS, OBSTRUCTION COURT ORDER

UNITED STATES IS ORIGINAL

On 12/1/65, [REDACTED] Deputy Clerk,

U.S. District Court, Eastern District, Louisiana, New Orleans,
 Louisiana made available three copies of opinion #15793
 released today, two copies of which are enclosed for the
 Bureau.

KNIGHTS OF THE K. K. K.

Bufile 173-2015
 REC-19 173-2015-36

15 DEC 3 1965

1 Encl. sent to CRD
 (copy of opinion #15793)
 By 6-94 B
 12-6-65

3-Bureau (ENC. 2)
 2-New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [REDACTED] JTS
 50 DEC 8 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F141

Note to CRD on 6-94 B: Attached is one copy of opinion of USDC New Orleans #15793 released 12-1-65.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
Attorney General of the
United States,

Plaintiff,

v.

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN, an unincorporated Association;
ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION, a corporation;
SAMON FARMER; CHARLES CHRISTMAS;
RUSSELL MAGEE; DEWEY SMITH; VIRGIL
CORKERN; ALBERT APPLEWHITE; E. J.
(JACK) DIXON; DELOS WILLIAMS;
JAMES M. ELLIS; HARDIE ADRIAN
GOINGS, JR.; ESLEY FREEMAN;
ARTHUR RAY APPLEWHITE; JAMES A.
HOLLINGSWORTH, JR.; RANDLE C.
FOUNDS; SIDNEY AUGUST WARNER;
BILLY ALFORD; RAWLIN WILLIAMSON;
LOUIS APPLEWHITE; WILLIS
BLACKWELL; J. A. HOLLINGSWORTH,
SR.; LATTIMORE McNEESE; IRA
DUNAWAY; DOYLE TYNES; CHARLES
RAY WILLIAMS; FRANKLIN HARRIS;
CHARLES McCLENDON; DELTON
GRAVES; MILTON EARL PARKER;
MERVIN TAYLOR; VAN DAY; RAY
RISNER; JAMES D. TERRELL;
J. D. JONES; RICHARD E. KREBS;
MICHAEL R. HOLDEN; JAMES BURKE;
ALBERT SIMMONS, JR., and
NOEL BALL, JR.

Defendants

CIVIL ACTION NO. 15793

173-2015-36

Before WISDOM, Circuit Judge, and CHRISTENBERRY and AINSWORTH, District Judges.

WISDOM, Circuit Judge:

This is an action by the Nation against a klan.*

The United States of America asks for an injunction to protect Negro citizens in Washington Parish, Louisiana, seeking to assert their civil rights. The defendants are the "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan", an unincorporated association, the "Anti-Communist Christian Association," a Louisiana corporation, and certain individual klansmen, most of whom come from in and around Bogalusa, Louisiana.

The defendants admit most of the allegations of the complaint. Their legal position is that a private organization and private persons are beyond the reach of the civil rights acts authorizing the Attorney General to sue for an injunction. There is no merit to this contention.

Seeking refuge in silence and secrecy, the defendants object to the admission of any evidence as to klan activities. We hold, however, that what the klan is and what the klan does bear significantly on the material issues and on the appropriate relief.

In deciding to grant the injunction prayed for, we rest our conclusions on the finding of fact that, within the meaning of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, the defendants have adopted a pattern and practice of intimidating, threatening, and coercing Negro citizens in Washington Parish for the purpose of interfering with the civil rights of the Negro citizens. The compulsion within the klan to engage in this unlawful conduct is inherent in the nature of the klan. This is its ineradicable evil.

We find that to attain its ends, the klan exploits the forces of hate, prejudice, and ignorance. We find that the klan relies on systematic economic coercion, varieties of intimidation, and physical violence in attempting to frustrate the national policy expressed in civil rights legislation. We find that

the klansmen, whether cloaked and hooded members of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or skulking in anonymity as members of a sham organization, "The Anti-Communist Christian Association", or brazenly resorting to violence on the open streets of Bogalusa, are a "fearful conspiracy against society . . . [holding] men silent by the terror of [their acts] and ² / [their] power for evil".

As early as 1868 General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the first and only Grand Wizard of the original Invisible Empire, dismayed by mounting, uncontrollable violence laid to the klan, ordered the klan ³ to disband and directed klansmen to burn their robes and hoods. General Forrest was a Confederate cavalry hero, a man without fear and, certainly to most Southerners, a man beyond reproach. He announced that he would dissociate himself from all klansmen and cooperate with public officials and the courts in enforcing law and order. But the founders of the Invisible Empire had sown dragon's teeth.

The evil that led General Forrest to disband the original Ku Klux Klan was its perversion of purposes by undisciplined klans led by irresponsible leaders. The evil we find in the Original Knights ⁴ of the Ku Klux Klan is an absolute evil inherent in any secret order holding itself above the law: "the natural tendency of all such organizations . . . to violence and crime." ⁵ As history teaches, and as the defendants' admissions and the proof demonstrate in this case, violence and crime follow as the night the day when masked men conspire against society itself. Wrapped in myths and misbeliefs which they think relieve them of the obligations of ordinary citizens, klansmen pledge their first allegiance to their Konstitution and give their first loyalty to a cross ~~sittingly~~ in flames.

None of the defendant klansmen is a leader in his community. As a group, they do not appear to be representative of a cross-section of the community. Instead they appear to be ignorant bullies, callous of

the harm they know they are doing and lacking in sufficient understanding to comprehend the chasm between their own twisted Konstitution and the noble charter of liberties under law that is the American Constitution.

Legal tolerance of secret societies must cease at the point where their members assume supra-governmental powers and take the law in their own hands. We shall not allow the misguided defendants to interfere with the rights of Negro citizens derived from or protected by the Constitution of the United States and now expressly recognized by Congress in various civil rights statutes. We enjoin the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, its dummy front, the Anti-Communist Christian Association, and the individual defendants from interfering with orders of this Court and from interfering with the civil rights of Negro citizens in Washington Parish. Specifically, these rights include:

- (1) the right to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment;
- (2) the right to the equal use and enjoyment of public accommodations, guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act, 42 USC 2000a;
- (3) the right to register to vote and to vote in all elections guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, by 42 USC 1971, and by the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and
- (4) the right to equal employment opportunities, guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act, 42 USC 2000e.

I.

The United States sues under authority of 42 USC 1971; 42 USC 2000a-5 and e-6. Under those sections and under 28 USC 1345, this Court has jurisdiction of the action. We resolve any doubt as to the reach of these sections in favor of the Government's standing to sue in a case of this kind. In its sovereign capacity the Nation has a proper interest in preserving the integrity of its judicial system, in preventing klan interference with court orders, and in making meaningful both nationally created and nationally guaranteed civil rights.

II.

We turn now to a detailed findings of fact.

A. Background. The invisible realm of the Original Knights coincides with of the Ku Klux Klan/~~includes the eight parishes in the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana.~~ This district is composed of ~~These are the "Florida" parishes,~~ the area /east of the Mississippi River and north of Lake Pontchartrain claimed by Spain until 1810. The events giving rise to this action took place in Washington Parish and centered in Bogalusa, the largest municipality in the Parish. Bogalusa is on the Pearl River at a point where the river forms the boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi. It has a population of about 14,000 white persons and 7,500 Negroes.

The Grand Dragon of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and President of the Anti-Communist Christian Association is Charles Christmas of Amite in Tangipahoa Parish. Saxon Farmer, who seems to have an uncanny capacity for being present whenever there is racial trouble in Bogalusa, is the second in command of both organizations, Grand Titan of the Klan and Vice-President of the Anti-Communist Christian Association. In February 1955 he was elected to both offices simultaneously. He is also the Exalted Cyclops of one of the Bogalusa Klaverns (local units). In 1960 this Court entered an order in the case of United States v. McElveen et als. (C.A.No. 9146) against Saxon Farmer and others enjoining them from interfering with the rights of Negro citizens to vote. That order restored to voter registration rolls of Washington Parish the names of 1,377 Negro citizens Farmer and others, then active in the Citizens Council, had unlawfully purged from the rolls.

The evidence clearly establishes that the Anti-Communist Christian Association is not a bona fide, independent organization

but is the defendant klan thinly disguised under a respectable title. At an earlier time, the klan's ~~dummy~~ organization was called the Bogalusa Gun and-Rifle Club. The defendants' efforts to appear respectable by association may also be reflected in the location of the klan's principal office in the Disabled American Veterans Hall.

The officers, members, internal structure, ^{and} method of paying dues of the ACCA and the klan are identical. The corporate structure of the ACCA includes nothing but a charter. The governing rules and by-laws of the ACCA are the Klan Konstitution. The secret oath for admission and resignation in both organizations is the klan oath. Nothing is required of klan members to become members of the ACCA, except identifying to the secretary of the klan unit their assigned secret klan number. Klan members are then furnished a small green card with the name Anti-Communist Christian Association printed thereon. This Court finds that the defendant klan has appeared in this cause. The pretense that the klan does not exist, has ceased to exist, or has made no appearance in this cause is a sham.

Until recently Washington Parish was segregated from cradle to coffin. After Congress adopted the 1964 Civil Rights Act, however, the Negroes in Bogalusa began a broad scale campaign to gain recognition of their rights. Working through the Bogalusa Voters League, they conducted voter registration clinics, held mass meetings to call attention to their grievances, picketed places of public accommodations to protest racially discriminatory policies, and petitioned the Mayor of Bogalusa to accord equal rights in voting, public facilities, employment, and education.

The klan has been the center of ~~a pattern and practice of~~ unlawful activity in Washington Parish designed to interfere with the efforts of Negro citizens to gain equal rights under the law. Its objective has been to preserve total racial segregation in Bogalusa

B. Defendants' Admissions. An unusual feature of this litigation is the defendants' damning admissions. The defendants admit that the klan's objective is to prevent Washington Parish Negroes from exercising the civil rights Congress recognized by statute. In their pleadings, the defendants concede that they furthered their objective by --

- (a) assaulting, threatening, and harassing Negroes who seek to exercise any of their civil rights, and assaulting, threatening and harassing persons who urge that Negroes should exercise or be accorded those rights;
- (b) committing, threatening to commit, and urging others to commit acts of economic retaliation against Negroes who seek to exercise these rights, and against any persons who urge that Negroes should exercise or be accorded these rights, or who permit open, free and public discussion on the issue;
- (c) threatening and intimidating public officials and businessmen who accord or seek to accord Negroes their rights without regard to race or color.

The reason for the admissions was evident at the trial and is evident in the defendants' brief. The United States subpoenaed over a hundred witnesses and, no doubt, was prepared to prove every allegation in the complaint. Because of the defendants' admissions, the disputed issues were few and only a few witnesses were called. As a result, the Klan avoided an airing of its activities that necessarily would have occurred had a large number of witnesses testified. Not content with the success of this maneuver, the defendants objected to the introduction of "any evidence pertaining to the activities of the Ku Klux Klan" on the grounds that (a) the klan had ceased to exist and (b) "delv[ing] into these unrelated matters" was solely "to expose" the Ku Klux Klan, an invasion of the "privacy and individual freedoms of all these defendants".

As indicated earlier, however, the nature of the klan's activities bears directly on the existence of a pattern and practice of unlawful conduct and also on the sort of decree that should be issued.

The Government subpoenaed membership lists and records of the klan. The defendants failed to produce these records and at the hearing explained that all of the records of the klan had been destroyed as a matter of klan policy after suit was filed. The Court ordered Christmas, Farmer, and John Magee, the treasurer, to compile from memory lists of officers and members. Counsel for the defendants objected to the admissibility of the lists for the reasons that: (1) there were no lists and records in the custody of the defendants; (2) the requirement was an invasion of the rights of privacy and association. The defendants did not rely on the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination; they relied on NAACP v. Alabama, 1958, 357 U.S. v. 449, 78 S. Ct. 1163 2 L. Ed 2d 1488. The Court overruled the objections.

NAACP v. Alabama does not support the defendants' position. In that case Justice Harlan, speaking for a unanimous Court, held that the rights of the members of the NAACP to pursue their lawful interests privately and to associate freely with others were protected by the 14th Amendment. Accordingly, the NAACP was relieved of the necessity of turning over its membership list to the State of Alabama. In reaching that decision the Court distinguished New York ex rel. Bryant v. Zimmerman, 1928, 278 U.S. 63, 49 S. Ct. 61, 73 L. Ed. 184. ^{a case} involving a New York Chapter of the Ku Klux Klan. A New York statute required any unincorporated association which demanded an oath as a condition to membership to file with state officials copies of its "constitution, by-laws . . . a roster of its membership and a list of officers". ^{In Zimmerman} the Court found that the statutory classification was reasonable, because of the "manifest tendency on the part of one class to make the secrecy surrounding its purposes

and membership a cloak for acts and conduct inimical to personal rights and public welfare. . . . 'It is a matter of common knowledge that this organization [the klan] functions largely at night, its members disguised by hoods and gowns and doing things calculated to strike terror into the minds of people'. The Supreme Court reaffirmed this distinction in NAACP v. Alabama. Justice Harlan pointed out:

"[In Zimmerman] the Court took care to emphasize the nature of the organization which New York sought to regulate. The decision was based on the particular character of the klan's activities, involving acts of unlawful intimidation and violence . . . of which the Court itself took judicial notice."

Here the defendants admit that the klan's methods are lawless. Albertson
Nov. 15,
v. Subversives Activities Board, /1965 U. S. pretermits
the question at issue in Zimmerman and NAACP v. Alabama.

C. Out of Their Own Mouths. (1) The Konstitution of the Original Ku Klux Klan embodies "the Supreme Law of the Realm". Article I states that one of the objects of the organization is to "protect and defend the Constitution of the United States"; but another object is to "maintain forever Segregation of the races and the Divinely directed and historically proven supremacy of the White Race". The preamble reaffirms "the principles for which our forefathers mutually pledged and freely sacrificed their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor two centuries ago"; but Article II limits the membership to "mature, Native-born, White, Gentile Men . . . who profess and practice the Christian Faith but who are not members of the Roman Catholic Church".

(2) Printed with the Konstitution is a Proclamation stating that it must be "STRICTLY ADHERED TO." The Proclamation states that "ALL REALM work is carried on by a chain of command", establishes the organization along military lines, defines the duties of the various officers and committees, and describes "The Way of the Klavern".

"All Klaverns will have at least five armed guards with flashlights posted during regular meetings." However, "No one will be allowed to carry a gun inside the Klavern during regular meetings except the Knight Hawk (Keeper of the Klavern)."

A Klokian's (Klavern Investigator's) duty is "to investigate all questionable matters pertaining to the Klavern". "Any Klansman who is known to violate our rules, especially those that give information to any aliens [non-members] shall be expelled immediately, then is to be watched and visited by the Wrecking Crew if necessary".

(Emphasis added.) Moreover, each Klan unit "will set up at least one team of six men to be used for wrecking crew. These men should be appointed by the Klokian in secrecy". As judges charged with the duty of drawing inferences from the demeanor of witnesses, we observed that a former klansman exhibited uneasiness/ ^{for} if not fear of klan reprisals, when questioned as to the function of the klan "wrecking crew". The defendants' testimony relating to the purpose and functions of the wrecking crew was evasive. There ^{however} is no doubt/that the wrecking crew performed disciplinary functions and that the discipline could be severe.

(3) The Oath of Allegiance requires faithful obedience to the "Klan's Konstitution and Laws", regulations, "rulings and instructions of the Grand Dragon". "PROVIDENCE ALONE PREVENTING". Klansmen must swear "forever" to "keep sacredly secret . . . all . . . matters and knowledge of the * * * * [one asterisk is Klanese for 'Klan'; four asterisks mean "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan] . . . [and] never divulge same nor even cause same to be divulged to any person in the whole world". As if this were not enough, the Oath also requires klansmen to swear that they "solemnly vow and most positively swear" never "to yield to bribe, threats, passion, punishment, persecution, persuasion, nor any inticements (sic) whatever . . . for the purpose of obtaining . . . a secret or secret information of the XXXX." Section IV on "XXXX ISHNESS"

goes a little further. In this section of the oath the klansmen must swear to "keep secret to [himself] a secret of a man committed to him in the sacred bond of * klan-sap. the crime of violating this oath, treason against the United States of America, rape, and malicious murder alone excepted." (Emphasis added.) In pure klanese, the klanman pledges his "life, property, vote, and sacred honor" to uphold "unto death" the Constitution and "constitutional laws". (Emphasis added.) But he ends by swearing that he will "zealously shield and preserve . . . free segregated public schools, white SUPREMACY."

(4) The "Boycott Rules" give a good idea of the Klan's coercive tactics. For example:

"The Boycott Committee (one member from each local unit appointed by the Exalted Cyclops) shall have exclusive investigative authority and it shall not act at any time with less than three members present. . . .

(1) No person or subject upon whom a boycott shall have been placed shall be patronized by any member. . . .

Boycotts shall be imposed upon subjects who are found to be violating the Southern traditions. . . .

Boycotts shall be placed upon all members of the Committee who publicly served with Bascom Talley in his efforts to promote the Brooks Hays meeting. Boycotts shall be placed upon any merchant using Negro employees to serve or wait upon persons of the white race. (Service Stations using Negroes to pump gas are excluded.)

Boycotts shall be placed against a subject who serves Negroes and whites on an integrated basis.

Boycotts shall be placed upon a subject who allows Negroes to use White rest rooms. . . .

No member shall be punished for violation of the rules by a member of his family under twelve (12) years of age.

Any member who shall after a hearing have been found guilty of personally patronizing a subject listed on the boycott list shall be wrecked by the wrecking crew who shall be appointed by the Committee. (Emphasis added.) . . .

Second offense - If a member is found guilty of personally violating the boycott list he shall be wrecked and banished from the Klan."

It is not surprising that the attorneys for the United States
9
had difficulty extracting from klansmen answers to questions.

(5) In keeping with its false front and as bait for the devout, the Klan purports to perform its dirty work in the name of Jesus Christ. The first object stated in the "Objects and Purposes" clause of the Konstitution of this anti-Roman Catholic, anti-Semitic, hate-breeding organization is to "foster and promote the tenets of Christianity". The Proclamation requires the Kludd (Klavern Chaplain) to "open and close each meeting of the Klavern with prayer". Setting some kind of a record for sanctimonious cant, the Proclamation directs the Kludd to "study and be prepared to explain the 12th chapter of ROMANS at any time, as this is the religious foundation of the Invisible Empire". (Emphasis added)

Saint Paul, Apostle to the Gentiles, wrote his Epistle to the Romans in Corinth, midway between Rome and Jerusalem. Addressing himself to Jews and Gentiles, he preached the brotherhood of man: "Glory, honour, and peace, to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile: For there is no respect of persons with God." In the Twelfth Chapter of Romans, Paul makes a beautiful and moving plea for tolerance, for brotherly love, for returning good for evil:

9 Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.
10 Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another; . . .
14 Bless them which persecute you: bless, and curse not. . . .
17 Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men.
18 If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.
19 Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.
20 Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.
21 Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

These words must fall on stony ground in the Klaverns of a Klan.

D. Specific Findings of Klan Intimidation and Violence.

We select the following examples of the defendants' acts of intimidation and violence.

(1) January 7, 1965, former Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas, at the invitation of religious, business, and civic leaders ~~from~~ Bogalusa, was scheduled to speak in Bogalusa at St. Matthews Episcopal Church Parish House on the subject of community relations. The meeting was to be open to both Negroes and whites and it was planned that seating would be on a racially non-segregated basis. After learning of the proposed appearance of Mr. Hays and the arrangements for an unsegregated meeting, the Klan and its members protested to the Mayor and the members of the Commission Council and, by means of threats of civil disorder and economic retaliation against local businessmen who supported the meeting, caused the withdrawal of the invitation to Mr. Hays to speak. December 18, 1964, before the Hays invitation was withdrawn, the Mayor of Bogalusa and Police Commissioner Arnold Spiers, in an effort to head off possible civil disorder, appeared at a Klan meeting at the Disabled Veterans Hall. The show of force at this meeting by over 150 hooded Klansmen unquestionably intimidated public officials in Bogalusa and, later, hindered effective police action against Klan violence. On the stand, Mayor Cutrer admitted that he was "frightened when he looked into 150 pairs of eyes".

(2) Since at least January 28, 1965, the defendants, including Saxon Farmer, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Randle C. Pounds, Billy Alford, Charles McClendon, James Burke, and other members of the defendant Klan, have made a practice of going to places where

they anticipated that Negroes would attempt to exercise civil rights, in order to harass, threaten, and intimidate the Negroes and other persons. For this purpose, members of the defendant Klan have gone to Franklinton, Louisiana, when Negro citizens of Washington Parish were expected to apply to register as voters, have gone to restaurants in Bogalusa when Negroes were seeking or were expected to seek service, and have gone to locations in downtown Bogalusa and near the Bogalusa Labor Temple when Negroes were attempting or were expected to demonstrate publicly in support of equal rights for Negroes.

(3) William Yates and Stephen Miller, two CORE workers, came to Bogalusa in January 1965. The Grand Dragon and Grand Titan of the Klan, defendants Charles Christmas and Saxon Farmer, appeared at the Mayor's office to ask the Mayor to send William Yates and Stephen Miller out of Bogalusa. Mayor Cutrer indicated that he could do nothing. The next day, February 3, 1965, three Klansmen, James Hollingsworth, Jr., James Hollingsworth, Sr., and Delos Williams, with two other persons, Doyle Tynes and Ira Dunaway, attempted to insure Yates' and Miller's departure. This group followed Yates and Miller and assaulted Yates.

(4) February 15, 1965, defendant Virgil Corkern, Klansman, and approximately 30 other white persons attacked five Negro citizens and damaged the car in which they were riding. This occurred because

the Negroes had sought service at a gasoline station in Bogalusa. On that same day, Corkern and other persons gathered at Landry's Fine Foods, a restaurant in Bogalusa, to observe Negroes seeking service at the restaurant. Corkern and one other entered the restaurant brandishing clubs, ordered the Negroes to leave and threatened to kill Sam Barnes, a member of the Bogalusa Voters League, who had come to the restaurant with six Negro women.

(5) March 29, 1965, defendants Hardie Adrian Goings, Jr., Klansman, and Franklin Harris, Klansman, shortly after meetings had been held at the Bogalusa Labor Temple, threw an ignited tear gas canister at a group of Negroes standing near the Labor Temple. Goings, Jr. then tried to disguise his car by repainting it and removing the air scoop from the top to prevent detection of this crime. Goings or other Klansmen used this same car in May of 1964 to burn a cross at the home of Lou Major, editor of the Bogalusa newspaper.

(6) April 7, 1965, defendants Lattimore McNeese and E. J. (Jack) Dixon, Klansman, threatened Negro citizens during the course of a meeting at the Labor Temple by brandishing and exhibiting a gun at Negroes standing outside the Labor Temple.

(7) April 9, 1965, defendants Billy Alford, Klansman, Randle C. Pounds, Klansman, Lattimore McNeese, Charles McClendon, and James Burke, Klansman, with other persons, went to the downtown area of Bogalusa where Negro citizens were participating in a march to the Bogalusa City Hall to protest denial of equal rights. Pounds, McClendon, and Burke, in a group, moved out to attack the marchers. Pounds assaulted the leader of the march, James Farmer, with a blackjack; McClendon and Burke were temporarily deterred from the threatened assault, but immediately thereafter assaulted a newsmen

and an FBI agent. Alford assaulted one of the Negroes participating in the march.

(8) May 19, 1965, Virgil Corkern, Klansman, two sons of Virgil Corkern, and other white persons went to Cassidy Park, a public recreation area maintained by the City of Bogalusa, for the purpose of interfering with the enjoyment of the park by Negroes and white CORE workers who were present at the park and using the facilities for the first time on a non-segregated basis. The Corkern group entered the park and dispersed the Negro citizens with clubs, belts, and other weapons.

(9) Negro members of the Bogalusa Voters League, unable to exercise their civil rights and also unable to obtain from police officials adequate protection from the Klan, filed suit June 25, 1965, in the case of Hicks v. Knight in this Court. The complaint asks for an injunction requiring officers of the City of Bogalusa to open the public parks and to operate such parks without racial discrimination, and also requiring law enforcement officers of the City, Parish, and State to protect the Negro plaintiffs and other Negroes from physical assaults, beatings, harassment, and intimidation at the hands of white citizens. July 10, 1965, this Court issued an injunction in Hicks v. Knight enjoining certain city and parish law enforcement officers from failing to use all reasonable means to protect the Negro plaintiffs and others similarly situated from physical assaults and beatings and from harassment and intimidation preventing or discouraging the exercise of their rights to picket, assemble peaceably, and advocate equal civil rights for Negroes. The preliminary injunction is still in full force and effect. Even after this Court issued its order July 10, 1965, the defendant Klansmen continued to interfere with Negro citizens exercising civil rights and

interfered with performance of the duties of law enforcement officials under the injunction in Hicks v. Knight.

(10) July 11, 1965, during a Negro march in downtown Bogalusa, defendants Randle Pounds, Klansman, H. A. Goings, Jr., Klansman, Franklin Harris, Klansman, and Milton E. Parker were present. Harris and Goings passed out 25-30 2x2 clubs to youths and Pounds stationed the youths along the march route. Parker was arrested by a City policeman along the route of march for disturbing the peace.

(11) Included in the exhibits are a number of handbills bearing the caption, "Published by the Original Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana". These are crude, scurrilous attacks on certain Bogalusa citizens who advocated a moderate approach to desegregation. For example, in one handbill an Episcopal minister is accused of lying for having said that he had received calls threatening to bomb his church; the minister's son is said to be an alcoholic, to have faced a morals charge in court, and to have been committed to a mental institution. The handbill adds:

"The Ku Klux Klan is now in the process of checking on Reverend _____'s [naming him] moral standards. If he is cleared you will be so informed. If he is not cleared, you will be informed of any and all misdeeds or moral violation of his in the past."

In the same handbill the Klan announced that it was "boycotting businesses which cater to integration such as Mobile Gas Stations, etc." Mobil Gas Station is a business competitor of the defendant, Grand Titan Saxon Farmer.

All of the handbills attempt to intimidate public officials, the Governor of Louisiana, the Congressman from the Sixth District, the Mayor of Bogalusa, and federal judges (by name). Sometimes the attempted intimidation is by threat of violence, sometimes by

We quote,
character assassination. /for example:

(a) "On numerous occasions we have been asked by local officials to refrain from any acts of violence upon this outside scum that has invaded our city. Being a christian organization, we have honored these requests each time. How much longer can we continue??? Contrary to what the liberal element would have you think, this memorandum is not the work of racist and hate mongers or trouble makers, as Governor 'Big John' McKeithen calls us. We are God fearing white, southerners who believe in constitutional government and the preservation of our American heritage.

"If your governor would have done the right thing to start with, he would have refused to protect these local and outside agitators and did just what one great southern governor did. He refused to protect this outside element, (CORE, NAACP, SNICK, ETC.), at the expense of his state. He chose, instead, to let LBJ and Katzenbach protect them. Only after the city of Bogalusa had spent \$96,000, did he (Big John McKeithen), make any effort to ease the situation in this city."

(b) "As the people tried to preserve our Southern way of life, the Mayor and Council were slowly selling the people out at every turn. The Mayor has repeatedly GIVEN in. James Farmer did not have the support of the local Negroes. Mayor Cutrer is not giving the city of Bogalusa to the negro citizens of Bogalusa. No. He is giving the city to James Farmer and a handful of Negro Teenagers. NO PRESSURE was put on James Farmer and Dick Gregory to keep them out of Bogalusa. Not by the Mayor, the State Representative, the State Senator, or Congressman Morrison. This was not so when the WHITE CONSERVATIVES wanted to stage a Rally. Pressure was exerted from all levels, even the invited guest speakers were 'leaned on'.

"The Governor, the Congressman, Jimmy Morrison, or his com-rats, Suksty Rayborn, and Buster Sheridan. John McKeithen asked for our vote and promised to serve the PEOPLE. We now ask, Big John, isn't this TRUE? What is happening under your administration?

"Here is the list of elected officials who COULD & AND SHOULD have helped the People of Bogalusa. All these should be tarred and feathered.

MAYOR JESSIE CUTRER
REPRESENTATIVE SHERIDAN
SENATOR SIXTY RAYBORN
SHERIFF DORMAN CROWE
CONGRESSMAN JIMMY MORRISON
GOVERNOR JOHN MCKEITHEN
SENATOR RUSSELL LONG

"Now the QUESTION. Why have these men, elected by

the WHITE people turned their back on us in our time of need?

"Is Communism so close? Who bought them? Who bought their HONOR and FOR HOW MUCH?"

- (c) "The Ku Klux Klan is strongly organized in Bogalusa and throughout Washington and St. Tammany Parishes. Being a secret organization, we have KLAN members in every conceivable business in this area. We will know the names of all who are invited to the Brooks Hayes meeting and we will know who did and did not attend this meeting. Accordingly, we take this means to urge all of you to refrain from attending this meeting. Those who do attend this meeting will be tagged as intergrationists and will be dealt with accordingly by the Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN."

E. Summary of the Facts. We find that the defendants have admitted and the proof has shown that they intimidated, harassed, and otherwise interfered with (1) Negroes exercising their civil rights, (2) persons encouraging Negroes to assert their rights, and (3) public officials, police officers, and other persons seeking to accord Negroes their rights. These acts are part of a pattern and practice of the defendants to maintain total segregation of the races in Washington Parish. The pattern creates an effect extending beyond the effect of any particular act or practice. A Negro who is clubbed in a public park may fear to order coffee in a segregated sandwich shop or he may decide that it is the better part of valor not to exercise voting rights. The owner of the sandwich shop who receives threatening calls for having served Negro patrons may conclude that taking care of his family comes ahead of hiring Negro employees. The intimidation or violence may be effective not only as to the particular individual against whom it is directed but also as to others who may be less courageous than the Negroes brave enough to parade in Bogalusa or register to vote in Franklinton. The acts of terror and intimidation admitted or proved in this case, acts characteristic of a masked, secret conspiracy, can be halted only by a broad order enjoining the defendants

from unlawfully interfering with the exercise of civil rights
by Negro citizens.

III.

The defendants contend that the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. They start with the doctrine that the 14th and 15th Amendments apply only to state action or action under color of state law. A. This moves them as a matter of statutory construction, to conclude that Congress did not purport to enforce civil rights against private persons. Moreover, so they argue, the 1957 Act applies to "interference with interference with voting" not to "registering". B. And, they say, if civil rights acts do authorize enforcement against private persons (not owners or managers of a place of public accommodation) the statutes are unconstitutional.

A.

(1) The Civil Rights Act of 1957. In the field of civil rights the problem of enforcement is more difficult than the problem of legislative definition. The choice of remedy determines whether an act of Congress simply declares a right or carries machinery for meaningful performance of the statutory promise. In the past, an obvious hiatus has been the lack of effective sanctions against private persons interfering with a citizen's exercise of a civil right. This lack may be explained by a number of reasons. (a) Con-

gress has been reluctant to assert affirmatively by legislation its responsibility to protect the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, for fear of imperiling the balance¹¹ relationship between the states and the Nation. (b) Courts have

narrowly construed criminal sanctions available in Section 241 and 242 of Title 18.¹² (c) Congress and the courts have been severely

limited by the doctrine of state action, in spite of the trend toward an expansive view of what is state action.¹³ (d) Congress has been wary of using an equitable remedy in civil rights legislation. The Constitution guarantees an accused in a criminal case the right to indictment by a grand jury and trial by a jury of the vicinage.

Enforcement of civil rights through the use of an injunction and the contempt power of the courts would by-pass the jury system.¹⁴

However, in communities hostile to civil rights and resentful against "outside", that is, federal interference, injunctive relief may be the most effective method of enforcing civil rights.

the pros and cons of these and many other issues when Congress considered ~~these and related considerations~~

¹⁵ the Administration submitted an omnibus civil rights bill in 1956.

The focal issues--the contempt power, the jury system, and the relationship of the states with the Nation--produced one of the great debates in American parliamentary history. By the time the bill was cut down to a voting rights law, as the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 71 Stat. 634,

¹⁶ Congress and the country thoroughly understood the significance of the legislation. Congress had opened the door, then nearly shut, to national responsibility for protecting civil rights--created or guaranteed by the Nation--by injunction proceedings against private persons.

Part III of the Administration's bill, as originally proposed, would have authorized the Attorney General to file suit against any

person who deprived or was about to deprive any citizen of any civil right. The compromise that became the Civil Rights Act of 1957 limits civil actions to protection of voting rights in special, general, or primary elections where federal officers are elected.

Before the 1957 Act, Section 1971 (now 1971(a)) was enforced either by an action for damages under 42 U.S.C. §1983 and §1985(3) or by a criminal action under 18 U.S.C. §241, 242. The 1957 Act adds four subsections to
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Section 1971, including:

"b. No person, whether acting under color of law or otherwise, shall intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such other person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives, Delegates or Commissioners from the Territories or possessions, at any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting or electing any such candidate.

"c. Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right or privilege secured by subsection (a) or (b), the Attorney General may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, a civil action or other proper proceeding for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order. In any proceeding hereunder the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person."
(Emphasis added.)

The House Report on the Act--there was no Senate Report-- clearly states the purpose of the amendments to 1971:

"This section adds new matter. The provision is a further declaration of the right to vote for Federal offices. It states clearly that it is unlawful for a private individual as well as one acting under color of law to interfere or attempt to interfere with the right to vote at any general, special, or primary election concerning Federal offices. This amendment, however, does not provide for a remedy. However, the succeeding subsection of the amendment, which is designated subsection (c),

does provide a remedy in the form of a civil action instituted on the part of the Attorney General." House Report No. 291, to accompany H.R. 6127, U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News 1966, 1977 (1957) (Emphasis added)

Although Congress narrowed the subject matter of the statute to voting rights, there is nothing narrow about the scope of the Act as to interference with voting rights. The statute is not limited to physical acts or to direct interference with the act of voting but applies to--

"any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right or privilege secured by subsection (a) or (b). . ."

The statute applies to "any person" who shall--

"intimidate, threaten, coerce or attempt to intimidate, threaten or coerce for the purpose of interfering with the right of such person to vote."

There is no doubt that this language applies to private individuals. And there is very little doubt that the Act protects the right to register and to engage in activities encouraging citizens to register. As discussed more fully elsewhere, registration is an¹⁸ integral, indispensable part of the voting process. It is also a stage that is vulnerable to abuse by the registrar or to unlawful conduct by private persons. Ever since the Supreme Court outlawed the "white" primary, it has been apparent that the main battleground in¹⁹ the war over Negro suffrage would be the registration office. See, for example, the description of the activities of the Citizens Councils and parish registrars in *United States v. Louisiana*, E.D.La. 1963, 221 F. Supp. 353, 378-80. Congress was well aware that a major mischief to be combatted in the 1957 Act was economic coercion and threats of intimidation by private persons that would deny or²⁰ interfere with the Negro's access to registration.

More often than not, the economic coercion and intimidation by private persons are triggered by an educational campaign to encourage registration. *United States v. Beatty*, 6 Cir. 1961, 288 F. 2d 653 is a case in point. The case arose in Haywood

County, Tennessee, a county in which no Negroes were registered to vote. In the spring of 1959, a newly formed Civic and Welfare League, apparently similar to the Bogalusa Voters League, initiated a campaign in Haywood and in Fayette Counties to encourage Negroes to register. This led to the institution of a "white" primary in Fayette; later prohibited by a consent decree in April 1960. In the face of a renewed registration drive, white businessmen in both counties retaliated by circulating a "blacklist" containing the names of the Negroes who registered and white citizens who assisted them. The businessmen induced local merchants to boycott anyone whose name appeared on the list, by denying credit and the right to buy necessities through the usual business relations. White landowners evicted sharecroppers and tenant farmers who had registered or whose names appeared on the blacklist. The Attorney General sued the businessmen and landowners, under Section 1971, for immediate injunctive relief. The district judge granted a restraining order enjoining the businessmen from "interfering through intimidation and/or coercion", but refused to enjoin the landowners on the ground that the Civil Rights Act did not vest the court with authority "to adjudge contracts and property rights". 6 Race Rel. L. Rep. 200. The Sixth Circuit affirmed the judgment as to the businessmen and extended the injunction to the landlords.

In East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, cotton growers refused to gin cotton for Negro farmers who had attempted to register to vote. The Attorney General again sued under the 1957 Act. Judge Dawkins granted a restraining order, as preventive relief, against owners, operators, and managers of cotton gin businesses and certain other businesses. The Court restrained the defendants from "refusing to gin refusing to sell goods or services, and to conduct ordinary business transactions with, any person for the purpose of discouraging or dissuading such person from attempting to vote and . . . engaging

in any attempted threats, intimidations, or coercion of any nature, whether economic or otherwise". United States v. Deal, W.I.La. 1961, 6 Race Rel. L. Rep. 474.

The parallel between the defendants' intimidation by and economic coercion in Beatty/ in Deal, and the defendants' boycott and other activities in this case is too patent to be spelled out. Beatty and Deal also illustrate a principle of enormous importance in the enforcement of civil rights: acts otherwise lawful may become unlawful and be enjoined under Section 1971, if the purpose and effect of the acts is to interfere with the right to vote.

In United States v. Board of Education of Greene County, Mississippi, 1964, 332 F. 2d 40, the Fifth Circuit affirmed the holding below that the government failed to prove that the alleged intimidation was for the purpose of interfering with the right to vote. But, as Judge Tuttle explained in United States v. Bruce (not yet reported, decided Nov. 16, 1965, No. 22028), the Court in the Greene County case assumed:

"Whereas a school board might, under the circumstances present in that case, have legally failed to renew a teacher's contract for any reason or for no reason at all, if it in fact declined to renew the [teacher's] certificate as a means of coercing or intimidating the teacher as to her right to vote, such conduct would be prohibited under the Act."

In United States v. Bruce twenty-eight white persons in Wilcox County, Alabama, notified Lonnie Brown, a Negro insurance collector, to stay off land owned or controlled by them.

As a result Brown could not reach many of his policy-holders.

Brown had been active in urging his Negro neighbors and friends to register to vote in Wilcox County, a county where no Negroes were registered. The Court held that the trial court erred in dismissing the complaint:

"The background allegations make a strong case upon which the trial court could infer the correctness of the conclusionary allegations that these defendants did in fact 'intimidate and coerce' the Negro citizens of Wilcox County, through the person of Lonnie Brown, for the purpose of interfering with their right to vote."²³

We hold that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 applies to private persons, including the defendants impleaded in this case. We hold that the Act applies to interfering with the right to register as well as interfering with the right to vote; that the Act protects Negro citizens against the coercion, intimidation, and violence the defendants admitted or were proved to have committed in this case.

(4) The Civil Rights Act of 1964. The '64 Act creates new categories of civil rights and extends the authority of the Attorney General to protect such rights by a civil suit for injunctive relief against any person, public or private.

For purposes of this proceeding, the most pertinent provisions are those relating to (a) places of public accommodation, (b) equal employment opportunities, and (c) public facilities. As clearly as words can say, these provisions reach any person and any action that interferes with the enjoyment of civil rights secured by the Act. Thus, 42 U.S.C. §2000a-2 of Title II, is not limited to prohibiting discrimination or segregation by the owner or manager of a place of public accommodation. The section provides:

"No person shall (a) withhold, deny, or attempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive, any person of any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title, or (b) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title, or (c) punish or attempt to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title."

And to enforce the law, Section 2000a-5 (a) allows the Attorney General to sue "any person or group of persons":

"Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any of the rights secured by this subchapter, and that the pattern or practice is of such a nature and is intended to deny the full exercise of the rights herein described, the Attorney General may bring a civil action requesting such preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order against the person or persons responsible for such pattern or practice, as he deems necessary to insure the full enjoyment of the rights herein described." [Emphasis supplied.]

Section 2000e-6 of Title VII, relating to equal employment opportunities, tracks the language of Section 2000a-5(a).

This suit is not one to desegregate public facilities under Title VII of the Act. However, Section 2000-b is relevant, since it demonstrates again the broad Congressional objective of authorizing the Attorney General to sue as defendants "such parties as are or

become necessary to the grant of effective relief". The defendants' interference with the right of Negroes to use public facilities in Bogalusa is relevant to the cause of action, for that interference was part of a pattern and practice of total resistance to the Negroes' exercise of civil rights.

(3) In sum, in the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, Congress recongnized that when a Negro is clubbed or coerced for having attempted to register or for having entered a "white" restaurant, the action most likely to produce effective relief is not necessarily for the Negro to complain to the local police or to sue for damages or to make charges under 18 USC 241, 242. The most effective relief for him and for all others affected by the intimidation may be an injunction by the Nation against the private persons responsible for interfering with his civil rights.

Effectiveness of remedy is not the only reason for the Congressional grant of authority to the Attorney General of the United States. The Nation has a responsibility to supply a meaningful remedy for a right it creates or guarantees. As Justice Story wrote, in sustaining the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793:

"If, indeed, the constitution guarantees the right, and if it requires the delivery [of the fugitive slave] upon the claim of the owner . . . , the natural inference certainly is, that the national government is clothed with the appropriate authority and functions to enforce it. The fundamental principle, applicable to all cases of this sort, would seem to be, that when the end is required, the means are given. . . ." *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, 1842, 41 U.S. (17 Pet.) 539, 614.

It is one thing when acts are mere invasions of private rights; "it is quite a different matter when Congress undertakes to protect the citizen in the exercise of rights conferred by the Constitution of the United States essential to the healthy organization of the government itself". *Ex parte Yarbrough*, 1884, 110 U.S. 651, 665, 4 S.Ct. 152, 38 L.Ed. 274. We turn now to the defendants' constitutional arguments.

The defendants' constitutional arguments rest on a misunderstanding of the constitutional sources for the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964.

(1) The Civil Rights Act of 1957: Protection of Right to Vote From Unlawful Interference. (2) In upholding the constitutionality of the voting provisions of the 1957 Act, we need not consider the Civil War Amendments. Section 1971 (b), here enforced under 1971 (c), is limited to prohibiting interference with the right to vote in elections for federal office. Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution is an express grant of authority to Congress to regulate federal elections:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

As the House Committee pointed out in its report on the law, *United States v. Classic*, 1941, 313 U.S. 299, 61 S. Ct. 1031, 85 L.Ed. 1368, "establishes the authority in Congress to legislate concerning any and all elections affecting federal officers, whether general, special, or primary, as long as they are 'an integral part of the procedure of choice or where in fact the primary effectively controls their choice.'" U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, 85 Cong. 1957, p. 1977. The Supreme Court said, in Classic:

"While, in a loose sense, the right to vote for representatives in Congress is sometimes spoken of as a right derived from the states, [citations omitted] this statement is true only in the sense that the states are authorized by the Constitution, to legislate on the subject as provided by §2 of Art. I, to the extent that Congress has not restricted state action by the exercise of its powers to regulate elections under §4 and its more general power under Article I, §8, clause 18 of the Constitution 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.'"

(b) Under the "sweeping clause," Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress may enact all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out any of its powers, including, of course, its power to regulate federal elections. This provision leaves to Congress the choice of the means to execute its powers. "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution are constitutional". McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819, 4 Wheat. 316, 421.

"There is little regarding an election that is not included in the terms 'time, place and manner of holding it'". United States v. Munford, 1833, C. C., E.D.Va., 16 F. 223. The Supreme Court has said:

"It cannot be doubted that these comprehensive words embrace authority to provide a complete code for congressional elections, not only as to times and places, but in relation to notices, registration, supervision of voting, protection of voters, prevention of fraud and corrupt practices, counting of votes, duties of inspectors and canvassers, and making and publication of election returns; in short, to enact the numerous requirements as to procedure and safeguards which experience shows are necessary in order to enforce the fundamental right involved." Smiley v. Holm, 1932, 285 U.S. 355, 356, 76 L.Ed. 795.

Two facts make it appropriate for Congress to reach registration as part of the "manner of holding elections".

First, registering is a prerequisite to voting. Second, registration is a process for certifying a citizen as a qualified voter in both federal and state elections. A law protecting the right to vote could hardly be appropriate unless it protected the right to register. In Classic language, registering is a "necessary step" and "integral" in voting in "elections". In Classic, "interference with the effective choice of the voters" in a Louisiana Democratic primary was interference "at the only stage

of the election procedure when their choice is of significance". Here, in terms of a meaningful right to vote, interference with Negro citizens' registering is interference at the most critical stage of the election procedure. It is true of course that the framers of the Constitution neither they did not know about the registration process; but they did not have in mind the selection of senators and representatives by the direct primary. In *United States v. Louisiana*, E.D.La. 1963, 225 F. Supp. 353, 359, aff'd., 1968, 380 U.S. 145 this Court said:

"Congressional authority [under Article I, §4] extends to registration, a phase of the electoral process unknown to the Founding Fathers but today a critical, inseparable part of the electoral process which must necessarily concern the United States, since registration to vote covers voting in federal as well as in state elections.

In *United States v. Manning*, W.D.La. 1963, 215 F. Supp. 272, one of the constitutional attacks on the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was directed at the provision for federal registrars. In the opinion upholding the act, the Court considered it important that--

"For purposes of accomplishing the constitutional objective the electoral process is indivisible. The act of casting a ballot in a voting booth cannot be cut away from the rest of the process. It is the last step in a process that starts with registration. Similarly, registration is an indivisible part of elections. . . . There is no separate registration for federal elections. Any interference with the qualified voter's right to register is therefore interference with a federal election." 215 F. Supp. at 283.

(c) Classic relied on three important cases that construe the nature and extent of the power of Congress to regulate federal elections: *Ex parte Siebold*, 1880, 100 U.S. 371, 25 L.Ed. 717; *Ex parte Yarborough*, *The Ku Klux Klan cases*, 1884, 110 U.S. 651, 4 S.Ct. 152, 28 L.Ed. 274; and *Burroughs v. United States*, 1934, 290 U.S. 534, 54 S.Ct. 287, 78 L.Ed. 485. ~~These~~ These cases

point to the principle that a congressional statute protecting against private interference before the voting stage is necessary and proper legislation under Article I, Section 4, whenever it is reasonably related to "protection of the integrity" of the federal electoral process. Classic, 313 U.S. at 316.

Ex parte Siebold involved a conviction of state election officers for ballot-stuffing in a federal election. The Court had before it the Enforcement Act from which Section 1971 was derived. The statute contained a number of extensive voting and registration regulations, including a provision for the appointment of federal election supervisors. These supervisors were authorized "to cause such names to be registered as they may think proper to be so marked". In sustaining the validity of the legislation under Article I, Section 4, the Court commented:

"It is the duty of the States to elect representatives to Congress. The duty and fair election of these representatives is of vital importance to the United States. The government of the United States is no less concerned in the transaction than the State government is. It certainly is not bound to stand by as a passive spectator, when duties are violated and wrongs are committed. It is directly interested in the faithful performance, by the officers of election, of their respective duties. Those duties are owed as well to the United States as to the State." 100 U.S. 388

In Varbrough the Court had before it the question whether Congress could protect civil rights against private interference, specifically klan aggression in the form of intimidation of voters. Varbrough and eight other members of a Georgia klan were indicted for conspiring to intimidate a Negro in the exercise of his right to vote for a congressional representative. It was shown that they used physical violence and that they went in disguise upon the public highways. They were convicted under the section of the Enforcement Act of 1870, Revised Statutes Section 5508, ^{that was} the predecessor of 18 U.S.C. §241; and Section 5520. These are the

criminal law counterpart to 42 U.S.C. 1971. The Act forbade two or more persons "to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to by the Constitution or laws of the United States" or to "go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder [such citizen in] his free exercise or enjoyment" of any such right; or to "conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote" from voting for presidential electors or members of Congress. Justice Miller, in a powerful opinion for the Court, sustained the conviction and held the statute valid. The opinion made it clear that the right to vote in federal elections is a privilege of national citizenship derived from the Constitution. Congress therefore "can by law protect the act of voting, the place where it is done and the man who votes, from personal violence or intimidation, and the election itself from corruption of fraud." Nor does it matter that state and federal offices are elected in the same election. The congressional powers are not "annulled because an election for state officers is held at the same time and place". 110 U.S. at 660.

The heart of the Yarborough decision is the Court's emphasis on the transcendent interest of the federal government.²⁷ The violence and intimidation to which the Negro was subjected were ^{they} important because ~~it~~ alloyed the purity of the federal political process. The federal government "must have the power to protect the elections on which its existence depends from violence and corruption". 110 U.S. at 658. This implied power arises out of governmental necessity. The Court said:

"The power in either case arises out of the circumstance that the function in which the party is engaged or the right which he is about to exercise is dependent on the laws of the United States.

"In both cases it is the duty of that government to see that he may exercise this right freely and to protect him from violence while so doing or on account of so doing. This duty does not arise solely from the interest of the party concerned, but from the necessity of the government itself, that its service shall be free from the adverse influence or force and fraud practiced on its agents, and that the votes by which its members of Congress and its President are elected shall be the free votes of the electors, and the officers thus chosen the free and uncorrupted choice of those who have the right to take part in that choice."

Since it is the purity of the federal political process that must be protected, the protection may be extended against interference with any activity having a rational relationship with the federal political process. Thus, the "rationale of Yarbrough indicates congressional power over voting, though limited to federal elections, extends to voter registration activities", including registration rallies, voter education classes, and other activities intended to encourage registration.

Burroughs is one of a number of cases dealing with corrupt election practices which go far beyond the act of voting in an election. These ^{Federal Corrupt Practices Law} ~~cases~~ operate on the campaigning stage rather than the voting stage and apply to private persons having no part in the election machinery. In Burroughs the contention was made that under Article II, Section 1 the states control the manner of appointing presidential electors; Congress is limited to prescribing the time of choosing electors and the day on which they cast their votes. In upholding the validity of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, the Court, relying on Yarbrough, said:

"While presidential electors are not officers or agents of the federal government . . . , they exercise federal functions under, and discharge

duties in virtue of authority conferred by, the Constitution of the United States. The president is vested with the executive power of the nation. The importance of his election and the vital character of its relationship to and effect upon the welfare and safety of the whole people cannot be too strongly stated. To say that Congress is without power to pass appropriate legislation to safeguard such an election from the improper use of money to influence the result is to deny to the nation in a vital particular the power of self-protection. Congress undoubtedly, possesses that power, as it possesses every other power essential to preserve the departments and institutions of the general government from impairment or destruction, whether threatened by force or by corruption." 110 U.S. at 545

The states' power over the manner of appointing presidential electors is similar to the states reserved power to establish voting qualifications. Notwithstanding this unquestioned power in the states, "Burroughs holds that 'Congress' has the implied power to protect the integrity of the processes of popular election of presidential electors once that mode of selection has been chosen by the state." There is an obvious parallel between corruption of the federal electoral process by the use of money and corruption of the same process by acts of violence and intimidation that prevent voters from getting on the registration rolls or, indeed, from ever reaching the registration office.

Classic involved federal indictments against state election commissioners for falsely counting ballots in a Democratic party primary. The Court held that under Article I, Section 4 and the necessary and proper clause, Congress had the implied power to regulate party primaries. The "interference [was] with the effective choice of voters at the only stage when their choice is of significance. . . . The primary in Louisiana is an integral part of the procedure for the popular choice of Congressmen". The right to choose is a right "secured by the Constitution". 313 U.S. at 314.

Moreover, "since the constitutional command is without restriction or limitation, the right, unlike those guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, is secured against the action of individuals as well as of states." Ib. at 315 Mr. Justice Stone, for the Court, spelled out the rationale:

"The right to participate in the choice of representatives for Congress . . . is protected just as the right to vote at the election, where the primary is by law made an integral part of the election machinery. . . . Unless the constitutional protection of the integrity of 'elections' extends to primary elections, Congress is left powerless to effect the constitutional purpose. . ." 313 U.S. at 318, 319.

The innumerable cases in this Circuit involving civil rights speak eloquently against the use of economic coercion, intimidation, and violence to inhibit Negroes from applying for registration. This interference with nationally guaranteed rights, whether by public officials or private persons corrupts the purity of the political process on which the existence and health of the National Government depend. No one has expressed this better than Judge Rives in *United States v. Wood*, 5 Cir. 1961, 295 F.2d 772; cert. denied 369 U.S. 850 (1962).²⁹ In *Wood* the interference was in the form of groundless prosecution of a Negro/who had set up a registration school in Walthall County, Mississippi, where no Negroes had ever registered. He was not even qualified to vote in the county where the intimidatory acts occurred; he was a resident of another county. In reversing the district judge's refusal to stay the state prosecution, the Fifth Circuit noted that the alleged coercion was of the kind the 1957 Act was intended to reach. Judge Rives, for the Court, said:

"The foundation of our form of government is the consent of the governed. Whenever any person interferes with the right of any other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, he acts like a political termite to destroy a part of that foundation. A single termite or many termites may pass unnoticed, but each damages the foundation, and if that process is allowed to continue the whole structure may crumble and fall even before the occupants become aware of their peril. Eradication of political termites, or at least checking their activities, is necessary to prevent irreparable damage to our Government."

We hold that the defendants' acts of economic coercion, intimidation, and violence directed at Negro citizens in Washington Parish for the purpose of deterring their registering to vote strike at the integrity of the federal political process. The right to vote in federal elections, a privilege of national citizenship secured by the United States Constitution, includes the right to register to vote. The right to register to vote includes the right to be free from public or private interference with activities rationally related to registering and to encouraging others to register.

(2) The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Public Accommodation.

The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of Title II as it applies to motels and restaurants. *Atlanta Motel v. United States*, 1964, 379 U.S. 241, 85 S. Ct. 348, 13 L.Ed. 2d 258; *Katzenbach v. McClung*, 1964, 379 U.S. 294, 85 S. Ct. 377, 13 L.Ed. 2d 290.

The defendants are left, therefore, only with the contention that the Act, for reasons not articulated, should not reach private persons.

The defendants are really arguing against the judgment of Congress in selecting injunctive relief against private persons as one method of enforcing congressional policy. Once it is conceded that Congress has the power, under the commerce clause, to forbid discrimination in public places, there is little doubt that injunctive relief against any person seeking to frustrate the statutory objective is appropriate.

In this Circuit, relying on *In re Debs*, 1895, 158 U.S. 564, 15 S. Ct. 900, 39 L. Ed. 1092, the courts have held that when private persons burden commerce to the detriment of the national interest, the Nation may enjoin such persons even without enabling legislation. On two occasions courts have issued

injunctions against klans and klansmen engaged in intimidation and violence burdening commerce. *United States v. U.S. Klans*, M.D. Ala. 1961, 194 F. Supp. 897; *Plummer v. Brock*, M.D. Fla. 1964, 9 R. Rel. L. Rep. 1399. See also *United States v. City of Jackson*, 5 Cir. 1963, 318 F.2d. 1.

(3) The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Equal Employment Opportunities. Title VII, like Title II, is based upon the commerce clause. The term "industry affecting commerce" used in Title VII parallels the definition of "industry affecting commerce" in the LMRDA (29 U.S.C. 402 (c)). This in turn incorporates the definition of "affecting commerce" in the NLRA (29 U.S.C. 152 (7)). The National Labor Relations Act represents an exercise of congressional regulatory power to "the fullest jurisdictional breadth constitutionally permissible under the Commerce Clause," *NLRB v. Reliance Fuel Corp.*, 1963, 371 U.S. 224, 226; *Polish National Alliance v. NLRB*, 1944, 322 U.S. 643, 647, a conclusion equally applicable to Title VII.

The sweeping regulations in the NLRA and LMRDA covering the terms, conditions, and policies of hiring and bargaining do not differ in any essential respect from this legislation prohibiting discrimination in hiring practices and on the job assignments. The employer-employee relationship has, of course, direct effect upon the production of industries which are in commerce and upon the practical utilization of the labor force and the power of Congress to regulate these activities cannot be doubted. *NLRB v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.*, 1936, 301 U.S. 1; *NLRB v. Fainblatt*, 1939, 306 U.S. 501, 606; *Mabee v. White Plains Publishing Co.*, 1946, 327 U.S. 178.

Defendants admit that they beat and threatened Negro pickets to prevent them from enjoying the right, equal employment opportunity.

The effect of course is to prevent Negroes from gaining free access to potential employers. Such acts not only deter Negroes but intimidate employers who might otherwise wish to comply with the law but fear retaliation and economic loss. This is precisely what the Klan's Boycott Rules are designed to do.

* * *

The United States has alleged, the defendants have admitted, and the proof has shown that the defendants have intimidated, harassed, and in other ways interfered with the civil rights of Negroes secured by the Constitution. The admission and proof show a pattern and practice of interference.

Protection against the acts of terror and intimidation committed by the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the individual defendants can be halted only by a broad injunctive decree along the lines of the order suggested by the United States. The Court will promptly issue an appropriate order.²⁰

John Minor Wisdom
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

William S. Lovelace
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Charles H. Whitt
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

United States of America v. Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, et als.

Civil Action No. 15793

FOOTNOTES

* Although this order is cast in the form of an opinion, it represents the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law.

1. Counsel for the individual defendants take the position that the defendant Klan does not exist. The proof shows that the klan continues to exist and to function as a klan in the benign name of the "Anti-Communist Christian Association". See Section II, A of this opinion.

2. Report of the Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Condition of Affairs in the Late Insurrectionary States (Wash. 1872), p. 28. (Majority Report.)

3. Testimony of General Forrest before the Joint Select Committee. Note 2, p. 6-14, 449-51.

4. In January 1869 General Forrest issued an order to disband which began "Whereas, the order of the Ku Klux Klan is in some localities being perverted from its original honorable and patriotic purposes..." Davis, Authentic History: Ku Klux Klan, 125-28, (N.Y. 1928); Carter, The Angry Scar, 216 (N. Y. 1959).

5. "There is no doubt about the fact that great outrages were committed by bands of disguised men during those years of lawlessness and oppression. The natural tendency of all such organizations is, to violence and crime; hence it was that General Forrest and other men of influence in the state, by the influence of their moral power, induced them to disband." Report of the Joint Select Committee, Note 2, p. 463. (Minority Report.)

6. In United States v. Raines, 1959, 362 U.S. 17, 27, 80 S. Ct. 519, 4 L. Ed. 514 upholding the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 in a suit on behalf of private persons against public officials, the Court said: "It is urged that it is beyond the power of Congress to authorize the United States to bring this action in support of private constitutional rights. But there is the highest public interest in the due observance of all the constitutional guarantees, including those that bear the most directly on private rights, and we think it perfectly competent for Congress to authorize the United States to be guardian of that public interest in a suit for injunctive relief."

7. The parishes of Washington, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Livingston, Ascension, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, and Iberville.

8. Aff'd. sub. nom. United States v. Thomas 1962, 362 U.S. 58 S.Ct. L.Ed.

which means public officials, and the activities of private persons and organizations designed to disenfranchise voters in Federal or State elections on account of race or color are not covered by the present provisions of 1971. And so we say that the statute fails to afford the voters full protection from discrimination which was contemplated by the Constitution, especially the 14th and 15th amendments.

"Also this section 1971 is defective in another respect, because it fails to lodge in the Department of Justice and the Attorney General any authority to invoke civil remedies for the enforcement of voting rights. And it is particularly lacking in any provision which would authorize the Attorney General to apply to the courts for preventive relief against the violation of these voting rights.

"And we think that this is also a major defect. The ultimate goal of the Constitution and the Congress is the safeguarding of the free exercise of the voting right, acknowledging of course, the legitimate power of the State to prescribe necessary and fair voting qualifications. And we believe that civil proceedings by the Attorney General to stop any illegal interference and denial of the right to vote would be far more effective in achieving this goal than the private suits for damages which are presently authorized by the statute, and far more effective than the criminal proceedings which are authorized under other laws which, of course, can never be used until after the harm has been actually done.

"No preventive measures can be brought under the criminal statutes. So I think--and I believe you will agree with me--that Congress should now recognize that in order to properly execute the Constitution and its amendments, and in order to perfect the intended application of the statute, section 1971 of title 42, United States Code, should be amended in three respects:

"First, by the addition of a section which will prevent anyone, whether acting under color of law or not, from threatening, intimidating or coercing an individual in his right to vote in any election, general, special, or primary, concerning candidates for Federal office.

"And second, to authorize the Attorney General to bring civil proceedings on behalf of the United States or any aggrieved person for preventive or

9. On two occasions, the Court found it necessary to warn the witnesses of the penalty for perjury. The Court recessed the hearing to allow time for the witnesses to refresh their recollection, and to find, if possible, any membership lists. On one occasion, a witness pleaded the 5th Amendment when, in a colloquy with the Court, it was apparent that he was afraid of klan reprisal for testifying as to klan records; he withdrew his plea of privilege and testified.

10. Romans, Chap. II, v. 10-11.

11. See *United States v. Cruikshank*, 1875, 92 U.S. 542, 23 L.Ed. 588; *Slaughter-House Cases*, 1873, 16 Wall 36, 21 L.Ed. 394.

12. In 1894 Congress repealed most of the provisions dealing with federal supervision of elections. Two general provisions for criminal sanctions were left standing: 42 U.S.C. §241 (originally Section 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1870, later Section 3508 of the Revised Statutes) providing criminal sanctions against conspiracies to deprive any citizen of any right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and 42 U.S.C. §242 (originally Section 2 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, later Section 5510 of the Revised Statutes (1873), as amended in 1909, 35 Stat. 1092 by adding the word "willfully") providing criminal sanctions against the deprivation of constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities under color of state law. See *United States v. Williams*, 1951, 341 U.S. 70, 71 S.Ct. 581, 95 L.Ed. 758 restricting Section 241 to those cases in which the right allegedly violated is an incident to national citizenship. See also *Screws v. United States*, 1945, 325 U.S. 91, 65 S.Ct. 1031, 89 L.Ed. 1495 construing Section 242 as requiring specific intent to deprive a person of the right made specific by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Sections 241 and 242 are now before the Supreme Court again. *United States v. Price*, Nos. 59, 60, October Term, 1965; *United States v. Quest*, No. 65, October Term, 1965.

13. See *Civil Rights Cases*, 1883, 109 U.S. 3, 3 S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835; *United States v. Reese*, 1876, 92 U.S. 214, 23 L.Ed. 478.

14. Hence the compromise affecting jury trials in the 1957 Act: criminal contempt cases arising under the act may be tried by district courts without juries, except where a person convicted is fined more than \$300 or imprisoned for more than 6 months. 71 Stat. 638 (1957), 42 U.S.C. §1995.

15. President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights submitted equally broad recommendations. See Report, *To Secure These Rights*, 151-161 (1947).

16. In a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on the Civil Rights Bill, Attorney General Herbert Brownell explicitly explained the purposes and scope of the proposed amendments to Section 1971 of Title 42:

"The most obvious one of these defects in the law is that it does not protect the voters in Federal elections from unlawful interference with their voting rights by private persons--in other words, 1971 applies only to those who act under color of law"

other civil relief in any case covered by the statute.

"And third, an express provision that all State administrative and judicial remedies need not be first exhausted before resort to the Federal courts." [Hearings before Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary, 85th Cong. 1st Sess., p. 570 (1957)]

17. Section 1971(a) derived from the Civil Rights Act of 1870, defined voting rights as follows:

"(a) All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the ~~contrary~~ notwithstanding".

18. See Section III, B, (1), (b) of opinion.

19. See Key, Southern Politics 558 (1949); Civil Rights Commission Report 133-38 (1961).

20. In a note, Beatty, Private Economic Coercion and the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 71 Yale L. Jour. 536, 548 (1962), the author points out:

"The Circuit Court's construction of the 1957 act to apply to economic coercion in general and to economic coercion involving contract and property rights in particular seems correct. In requesting legislation to protect voting rights, President Eisenhower noted: 'It is disturbing that in some localities allegations persist that Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and are likewise being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures.' Senator Douglas, a sponsor of the bill, asserted that the legislation was directed at denial of voting rights 'by economic pressure' as well as by other means. And Representative Celler, a House sponsor, indicated that if 'the milk dealer, the coal dealer, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker . . . agree . . . to boycott' persons who try to vote, the agreement would violate the proposed law."

21. The Attorney General brought a similar suit to enjoin "intimidation, threat, and coercion" in Fayette County. United States v. Atkinson, et als, Civ. Ac. 4121, 6 R. Fed. L. Rep. 200 (1962). See Mandelison, Discrimination (Proc. 1962) 21. And see United States v. Ellis, W.D.S.C. 1942, 43 F. Supp. 121, 324.

22. The Sixth Circuit said:

"If sharecropper-tenants in possession of real estate under contract are threatened, intimidated or coerced by the landlords for the purpose of interfering with their rights of franchise, certainly the fact that the coercion relates to land or contracts would furnish no excuse or defense to the landlord for violating the law." 288 F. 2d 653, 656.

23. Judge Tuttle added:

"Thus, although the defendants here may have had an almost restricted right to invoke the Alabama trespass law to keep all persons from entering upon their property after warning, in the exercise of a desire to exercise exclusive ownership and proprietary interest in their property, they could not legally invoke the right of excluding Lonnie Brown, who had previously been given free access to the property, as a threat or means of coercion for the purpose of interfering with his right or the right of others whom he represented in exercising their right to register and vote."

24. The Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of various provisions of the 1957 Act on other grounds than those at issue here. United States v. Thomas, 1960, 362 U.S. 58, 80 S.Ct. 612, 4 L.Ed. 2d 535; United States v. Raines, 1960, 362 U.S. 17, 80 S.Ct. 519, 4 L.Ed. 2d 524; Hannah v. Larche, 1960, 363 U.S. 420, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 4 L.Ed. 2d 1307.

25. Although a statute that is "necessary and proper" legislation to carry out the power of Congress to regulate elections for federal office may also be "appropriate legislation" to "enforce" the provisions of the 15th, 14th, and 13th amendments. The predecessor of Section 1971(a) withstood attack on constitutional grounds. In re Boyle, 8 Fed. Cas.C.C.D.Md. 1877, 716, No. 4,488. It was held to be a valid exercise of congressional power under the 15th Amendment. Chapman v. King, 5 Cir. 1946, 154 F.2d 460, cert.denied, 327 U.S. 800; Kellogg v. Warmouth, C.C.D.La. 1872, 14 Fed.Cas. 257, No. 7,667.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 rests, in part, on Section 2 of the 15th Amendment.

26. "An abundance of judicial dicta and holdings in analogous situations make clear that the federal power to regulate elections extends equally to the registration process. Any matter affecting the character or choice of the federal electorate is so integrally related to the election ultimately held as to come within the 'holding' of the election under article I, section 4." Van Alstyne, Anti-literacy Test Legislation, 61 Mich. L. Rev. 803, 815(1963).

28. Comment, Federal Civil Action Against Private Individuals for Crimes Involving Civil Rights, 70 Yale L.Jour. 1462, 1470(1965). And see Maggs and Wallace, Congress and Literacy Tests, 27 Duke L. & Com.Prob. 510, 517-521(1962).

29. In that case Hardy, a Negro resident of Tennessee, a member of the "Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee", was in Walthall County, Mississippi for the purpose of organizing Negroes of that county to register and vote. Hardy engaged in an argument with the registrar. The registrar ordered him to leave the office. As he got to the door, the registrar struck him on the back of the head with a revolver. Hardy was arrested and charged with a breach of the peace. The Court hurdled (1) the fact that Hardy was not eligible to register and therefore his right to vote was not interfered with; (2) the appeal was from a denial of a request for a temporary restraining order, generally an unappealable order under 28 U.S.C. 1291, 1292; (3) the prosecution was a state criminal court proceeding, protected by the doctrine of comity and Section 2283 severely restricting federal injunctions of state proceedings.

30. The Court finds that on the admissions and on the evidence adduced at the hearing, a preliminary injunction should not issue against Charles Ray Williams, Louis Applewhite, and Willis Blackwell. The Court does not enter a judgment of dismissal as to these defendants, because the United States expressly reserved the right to introduce additional evidence at the hearing for permanent relief, as to these and other defendants. At the time of the hearing, Blackwell had not been correctly served. We find that James Ellis, Sidney August Warner, and Albert Applewhite are members of the klan--ACCA or were members until recently, and therefore should be enjoined. The request for dismissal of the action as to these named defendants and their request for attorneys fees are denied.

12/7/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

ALL
b7c

To: SAC, New Orleans (173-201)

From: Director, FBI (173-2015)

U. S. vs ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Reurtel 12/2/65, entitled, "[REDACTED]
Bogalusa, La., et al.; Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center,
7/16-17/65; [REDACTED] et al. - Victims, Civil Rights,
Obstruction Court Order."

The Bureau desires to be immediately advised of all pertinent developments in this matter. You should follow this court action extremely close and setel all developments followed immediately by an LHM suitable for dissemination.

Be certain to submit communications using captioned matter instead of referenced matter as was previously submitted in this case.

MAILED 6
DEC 7 1965
COMM

(4)
NOTE: Based upon the results of FBI investigation, the Department of Justice filed civil suit against the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the Anti-Communist Christian Association, and 38 individuals in an around Bogalusa, La., including top leaders of the Original Knights of the KKK. The suit sought injunctive relief to prevent the defendants from interfering with persons seeking to exercise Constitutional rights.

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

(Note continued page two...)

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EX-117

NO DEC 8 1965

173-2015-37

NOTE CONTINUED:

On 12/1/65, a three-judge Federal court issued an opinion in this matter to the effect that the defendants have adopted a pattern and practice of intimidating, threatening and coercing Negro citizens in Washington Parish for the purpose of interfering with the civil rights of Negro citizens. In view of the fact that this matter is being included in the Director's budget message, New Orleans is being instructed to follow this matter very closely.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 2 1965

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

1-17-AM CST URGENT 12-2-65 WSW

TO DIRECTOR /44-29827/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /44-2653/

ALL
b7c

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

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA ET AL; PINE TREE PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER,
JULY SIXTEEN DASH SEVENTEEN NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE;

ET AL DASH VICTIMS CIVIL RIGHTS, OBSTRUCTION COURT
ORDER.

US v. Original Rights of the A.A.P.
OPTION NUMBER ONE FIVE SEVEN NINE THREE RELEASED ON
DECEMBER ONE NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE BY U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA REFLECTS THAT THIS IS AN
ACTION BROUGHT BY THE NATION AGAINST A KLAN AND ONE IN
WHICH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION TO
PROTECT NEGRO CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON PARISH SEEKING TO
ASSERT THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS. DEFENDENTS ARE THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, THE ANTI COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND
AND CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL KLANSMEN FROM IN AND AROUND BOGALUSA
LOUISIANA. IN GRANTING THE INJUNCTION THE COURT STATES THE DEFENDANTS
HAVE ADOPTED A PATTERN AND PRACTICE OF INTIMIDATING, THREATENING
AND COERCING NEGRO CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON PARISH FOR THE
END OF PAGE ONE

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PAGE TWO

PURPOSE OF INTERFERING WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO CITIZENS. STATES THAT THIS UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IS INHERENT IN NATURE OF KLAN AND IS AN INERADICABLE EVIL. COURT FOUND THAT TO ATTAIN ITS END THE KLAN EXPLOITS THE FORCES OF HATE, PREJUDICE AND IGNORANCE; RELIES ON SYSTEMATIC ECONOMIC COERCION, VARIETIES OF INTIMIDATION AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN ATTEMPTING TO FRUSTRATE THE NATIONAL POLICY EXPRESSED IN CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION. COURT FOUND THE KLANSMEN, WHETHER MEMBERS OF THE ^{ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF Ku Klux KLAN} ~~OKKKK~~, OR MEMBERS OF A SHAM ORGANIZATION THE ANTI COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION A "FEARFUL CONSPIRACY AGAINST SOCIETY". COURT FOUND NONE OF THE DEFENDANT KLANSMEN TO BE LEADERS IN THEIR COMMUNITY OR AS A GROUP DID THEY APPEAR TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF A CROSS SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY BUT RATHER IGNORANT BULLIES, LACKING THE UNDERSTANDING TO COMPREHEND THE CHASM BETWEEN THEIR TWISTED KONSTITUTION AND THAT OF THE U S CONSTITUTION. COURT ENJOINED THE OKKKK AND THE ANTI -COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS FROM INTERFERING WITH THE ORDERS OF THE

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

COURT AND FROM INTERFERING WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF NEGRO CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON PARISH. COURT SPECIFICALLY STATED THESE RIGHTS INCLUDED:

1. THE RIGHT TO THE EQUAL USE AND ENJOYMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, GUARANTEED BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.
2. THE RIGHT TO THE EQUAL USE AND ENJOYMENT OF PUBLIC ASSOMMODATIONS, GUARANTEED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, FOUR TWO USC TWO ZERO ZERO ZERO A.
3. THE RIGHT TO REGISTER TO VOTE AND TO VOTE IN ALL ELECTIONS GUARANTEED BY THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT, BY FOUR TWO USC ONE NINE SEVEN ONE, AND BY THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE. AND
4. THE RIGHT TO EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, GUARANTEED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT FOUR TWO USC TWO ZERO ZERO ZERO E.

COURT FOUND THAT THE ANTI -COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION NOT BONA FIDE INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION BUT IS THE DEFENDANT
ENF OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

KLAN DISGUISED UNDER A RESPECTABLE TITLE AND SHOWED HOW ITS MEMBERS, STRUCTURE, RULES, ETC., ARE IDENTICAL TO THE KLAN. COURT FOUND THAT KLAN HAS BEEN CENTER OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON PARISH DESIGNED TO INTERFERE WITH THE EFFORTS OF NEGROES TO GAIN EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. UNUSUAL FEATURE OF LITIGATION IS THE DEFENDANTS DAMNING ADMISSIONS THAT THEIR OBJECTIVE IS TO PREVENT WASHINGTON (A)RISH NEGROES FROM EXERCISING THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS AND THAT THEY FURTHERED THEIR OBJECTIVE BY:

1. ASSAULTING, THREATENING, AND HARASSING NEGROES WHO SEEK TO EXERCISE ANY OF THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS, AND ASSAULTING, THREATENING AND HARASSING PERSONS WHO URGE THAT NEGROES SHOULD EXERCISE OR BE ACCORDED THOSE RIGHTS.
2. COMMITTING, THREATENING TO COMMIT, AND URGING OTHERS TO COMMIT ACTS OF ECONOMIC RETALIATION AGAINST NEGROES WHO SEEK TO EXERCISE THESE RIGHTS, AND AGAINST ANY PERSONS WHO URGE THAT NEGROES SHOULD EXERCISE OR BE ACCORDED THESE RIGHTS, OR WHO PERMIT OPEN, FREE AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON THE ISSUE.
3. THREATENING AND INTIMIDATING PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND BUSINESSMEN WHO ACCORD (TO) SEEK TO ACCORD NEGROES THEIR RIGHTS WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR COLOR.

END OF PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

IN ITS RULING COURT DELVED INTO THE BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF THE KLAN AND THE CLAIMS OF NEGROES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS CONCERNING CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON PARISH AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH HAD ACCURED. COURT FOUND THAT "THE DEFENDANTS HAVE ADMITTED AND THE PROOF HAS SHOWN THAT THEY INTIMIDATED, HARASSED, AND OTHERWISE INTERFERED WITH /1/ NEGROES EXERCISING THEIR VICIL RIGHTS, /2/ PERSONS ENCOURAGING NEGROES TO ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS AND /3/ PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE OFFICERS, AND OTHER PERSONS SEEKING TO ACCORD NEGROES THEIR RIGHTS. THESE ACTS ARE PART OF A PATTERN AND PRACTICE OF THE DEFENDANTS TO MAINTAIN TOTAL SEGREGATION OF THE RACES IN WASHINGTON PARISH. THE PATTERN CREATES AN EFFECT EXTENDING BEYOND THE EFFECT OF ANY PARTICULAR ACT OR PRACTICE. "

COURT IN ITS OPION^N DELVES INTO VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN AND NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR AND CITES CASES WHICH UPHOLD THE GOVERNMENTS POSITION IN THIS MATTER. CONCLUDING THE COURT STATES "THE UNITED
END OF PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

STATES HAS ALLEGED, THE DEFENDANTS HAVE ADMITTED, AND THE PROFF HAS SHOWN THAT THE DEFENDANTS HAVE INTIMIDATED, HARASSED, AND IN OTHER WAYS INTERFERED WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF NEGROES SECURED BY THE CONSTITUTION. THE ADMISSION AND PROFF SHOW A PATTERN AND PRACTICE OF INTERFERENCE.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE ACTS OF TERROR AND INTIMIDATION COMMITTED BY THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN AND THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS CAN BE HALTED ONLY BY A BROAD INJUNCTIVE DECREE ALONG THE LINES OF THE ORDER SUGGESTED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE COURT WILL PROMPTLY ISSUE AN APPROPRIATE ORDER.

TWO COPIES OF OPINION FORWARDED TO BUREAU AMSD.

EN D AND ACK PLS

WA LRC

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI

Date: 12/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400)

b7c
UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964b7c
b7d
Enclosed herewith are eight (8) copies of a
letterhead memorandum setting forth a letter received
by [REDACTED]New Orleans indices reflect a letter dated
12/1/60 from [REDACTED] Louisiana, complaining
about national syndicated columnist BOB CONSIDINE's
commenting about the integration of our schools.Copy of instant letterhead memorandum also being
furnished OSI, ONI, ICG, Secret Service and USA, New
Orleans.

- b7c
-
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
-
- 2 - New Orleans
-
- [REDACTED]
-
- (5)

REC-52/73-2015-38

DEC 15 1965

EX-107

CRD
6-94B
12-16-65
cc Bomb CRA Unit
5ccs destroyed
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Bujak 173-2015

Approved: [REDACTED] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

3

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI

Date: 12/27/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400) (P)
SUBJECT: UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Re New Orleans teletype dated 12/23/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Preliminary Injunction Decree issued 12/22/65, pertaining to captioned matter.

Enclosed also are four copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to same.

It is noted that on page 2 of above Decree the court states that true copies of this Decree should be served upon each of the persons listed in Attachment B. Contact with Deputy Chief Clerk for the USDC, EDLA, has revealed that such Attachment has not yet been furnished to that Office.

This matter will be closely followed, and the Bureau advised.

ALL
b7c

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
REC-83

173-2015-39

16 DEC 29 1965

CRD
6-948

12-29-65

CC 2-29-65 RA unit

ICC of preliminary Injunction Decree
issued 12/22/65 sent to CRD on 6-948.

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

79 JAN 3 1966



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
December 27, 1965

UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana on December 22, 1965, handed down a preliminary injunction enjoining the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), Anti-Communist Christian Association (ACCA) and other defendants from assaulting, threatening, harassing, interfering with or intimidating, or attempting to assault, etc., any Negro in the exercise of his right to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities and places of public accommodation, of his right to vote free from racial discrimination, or his right to equal employment opportunity.

The Court enjoined defendants from injuring, etc., any official or employee of the City of Bogalusa or Washington Parish on account of employee having accorded Negroes equal treatment. The Court also enjoined defendants from physically assaulting or beating any Civil Rights demonstrators or inflicting upon any person harassment or intimidation which prevents or discourages Civil Rights demonstrators right to picket, assemble peaceably or advocate equal Civil Rights for Negroes.

The Court ordered the OKKKK, ACCA and all unit or group leaders during the time of injunction to maintain membership records and to post conspicuously at all meeting places of said organizations a copy of the Court Decree; the Decree is to be posted at all times and during all meetings. Defendants are to file with the Clerk of Court fifteen days from the date of the Decree a report that postings have been made; thereafter, defendants should file report on or before the fifteenth of each month stating that the Decrees are posted and have been continuously posted since the date of the last reporting period. The Court ordered the United States Marshal to serve copies of the Decree upon each defendant.

ENCLOSURE

173-2015-21

UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

A characterization of the OKKKK is attached.

A characterication of the ACCA is attached.

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

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

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☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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173-2015-39

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APPENDIX

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

b7c

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs

CIVIL ACTION NO. 15793

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, et al.,

Defendants.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Pursuant to the Opinion, the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law entered in this cause, it is the ORDER, JUDGMENT and DECREE of this Court that:

1. The defendants Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Anti-Communist Christian Association, Charles Christmas, Saxon Farmer, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Virgil Corkern, Albert Applewhite, E. C. (Jack) Dixon, Delos Williams, Hardie Adrian Goings, Jr., Esley Freeman, Arthur Ray Applewhite, James A. Hollingsworth, Jr., James A. Hollingsworth, Sr., Randle C. Pounds, Ray Risner, Billy Alford, Rawlin Williamson, Baltimore McNeese, Ira Dunaway, Doyle Tynes, Franklin Harris, Charles McClendon, James D. Terrell, Delton Graves, Milton Earl Parker, Van Day, Mervin Taylor, J. D. Jones, Richard-E-Krebs, Michael R. Holden, James (Jimmie) Burke, Albert Simmons, Jr., Noel Ball, Jr., their agents, employees, officers, members, successors, and all those in active concert or participation with them be preliminarily enjoined from:

(a) Assaulting, threatening, harassing, interfering with or intimidating, or attempting to assault, threaten, harass, interfere with or intimidate any Negro in the exercise of his right to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities and places of public accommodation, of the exercise of his right to vote free from racial discrimination, or of his right to equal employment opportunity; or assaulting, harassing, interfering with, or intimidating, any other person for the purpose of discouraging Negro citizens from exercising such rights;

having accorded or sought to accord Negroes equal treatment in the use of public facilities in Washington Parish;

(c) Injuring, oppressing, threatening or intimidating any businessman, proprietor or other person having accorded or sought to accord Negroes equal treatment in the use and enjoyment of any restaurant, theatre, hotel, motel or other place of public accommodation, or in employment;

(d) Physically assaulting or beating any civil rights demonstrators or inflicting upon any person harassment or intimidation which prevents or discourages or is intended to prevent or discourage his exercise of his right to picket, assemble peaceably or advocate equal civil rights for Negroes, or otherwise interfere with the duty of the city and its officials under this Court's order of July 10, 1965, in the case of Nicks v. Knight.

2. The defendant Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Anti-Communist Christian Association, Charles Christmas, Saxon Farmer and all unit or group heads of said organization shall during the pendency of this action maintain membership records.

3. Defendants Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Anti-Communist Christian Association, Charles Christmas, and Saxon Farmer shall during the pendency of this action post conspicuously at all meeting places of said organizations a copy of this Court's decree. Said decree shall be posted at all times and during all meetings. Said defendants shall file with the clerk of this court, 15 days from the date of this decree, a report, with a copy to the plaintiff, that postings required by this paragraph have been made, and thereafter said defendants shall file such report on or before the 15th day of each month during the pendency of this action stating that the decrees are posted in accordance with this paragraph and have been continuously posted since the date of the last reporting period.

It is further Ordered that the United States Marshal or Deputy Marshal for this District serve a true copy of this decree upon each of the defendants enjoined by this decree, upon Louis Applewhite, James M. Ellis, Sidney August Warner, and upon each of the persons listed in Attachment B attached to this decree.

This Court retains jurisdiction of this case to grant such additional relief as may be required and grants costs and disbursements of this action against the defendant organizations and individual defendants enjoined, for which execution may issue.

John Minor Wisdom
CIRCUIT JUDGE

Herbert H. Grier
DISTRICT JUDGE

Robert A. Carswell
DISTRICT JUDGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 22 1965

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

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

FBI NEW ORLS

1:01PM CST URGENT 12-23:65 DJO 2 PAGES

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS /173-400/

UNITED STATES VS. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

REBUAIRTEL DECEMBER SEVEN LAST.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF LOUISIANA ON DECEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFIVE, HANDED DOWN A
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ENJOINING THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND OTHER
DEFENDANTS FROM ASSAULTING, THREATENING, HARASSING,
INTERFERING WITH OR INTIMIDATING, OR ATTEMPTING TO ASSAULT,
ETC., ANY NEGRO IN THE EXERCISE OF HIS RIGHT TO THE EQUAL USE
AND ENJOYMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC
ACCOMMODATION, OF HIS RIGHT TO VOTE FREE FROM RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION, OR HIS RIGHT TO EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.

ENJOINED DEFENDANTS FROM INJURING, ETC., ANY OFFICIAL
OR EMPLOYEE OF THE CITY OF BOGALUSA OR WASHINGTON PARISH ON
ACCOUNT OF EMPLOYEE HAVING ACCORDED NEGROES EQUAL TREATMENT.

JAN 5 1966

70 JAN 10 1966

ALL
b7c

173-2015-40

PAGE TWO

ENJOINED DEFENDANTS FROM PHYSICALLY ASSAULTING OR BEATING ANY CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS OR INFLECTING UPON ANY PERSON HARASSMENT OR INTIMIDATION WHICH PREVENTS OR DISCOURGAGES CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS RIGHT TO PICKET, ASSEMBLE PEACEABLY OR ADVOCATE EQUAL CIVIL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES.

ORDERED THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND ALL UNIT OR GROUP LEADERS DURING TIME OF INJUNCTION TO MAINTAIN MEMBERSHIP RECORDS. TO POST CONSPICUOUSLY AT ALL MEETING PLACES OF SAID ORGANIZATIONS A COPY OF COURT DECREE, INSTRUCTED DECREE SHOULD BE POSTED AT ALL TIMES AND DURING ALL MEETINGS. INSTRUCTED DEFENDANTS TO FILE WITH THE CLERK OF COURT FIFTEEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS DECREE A REPORT THAT POSTINGS HAVE BEEN MADE, THEREAFTER DEFENDANTS SHOULD FILE REPORT ON OR BEFORE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH, STATING THAT THE DECREES ARE POSTED AND HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY POSTED SINCE THE DATE OF THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD, COURT ORDERED U. S. MARSHAL TO SERVE COPIES OF DECREE UPON EACH DEFENDANT.

LHM FOLLOWS.

~~GRRR PAGE ONE PAR 1 LINE 5 WORD 1 SHD BE DEFENDANTS~~

~~PAR 2 LINE TWO WORD 9 SHD BE WASHINGTON PARISH~~

END AND ACK PL

WAJB.. BJH

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN**

FILE NUMBER: 105-71801

PART 1 OF 2



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN-
LOUISIANA (1964-65)

FILE #105-71801

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FBI

Date: 11/14/63

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(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR (105-71301)
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM
OO: NEW ORLEANS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 msc/RS

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

b7c
b7D

3 Bureau (Encls 8) (RM)
2-New Orleans

b7c (5)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY 62, CCL, CCL, CCL

NOV 16 1963

REC-50 105-71801-220

1 cc [unclear]
2 cc Destroyed

17 NOV 16 1963

Approved: _____

60 NOV 26 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

SAB

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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105-71801 Serial: 220

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FBI/DOJ

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CODE

11/18/63

If next scheduled
contact missed, send
by deferred teletype,
plain text.

7 T
RADIOGRAM

DEFERRED

TO SAC, NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, RACIAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON NEWS RELEASE ON NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN, INSTANT,
REFLECTS THAT APPROXIMATELY SIX THOUSAND HOODED KU KLUX KLANSMEN
STAGED A RALLY AT RAYVILLE, LOUISIANA, ALLEGEDLY FOR THE PURPOSE
OF CAMPAIGNING AGAINST TELEVISION SHOWS THAT EXAGGERATE THE USE OF
NEGROES IN THEIR CASTS AND ADVERTISING. NEW ORLEANS IMMEDIATELY
DETERMINE COMPLETE FACTS CONCERNING THIS RALLY AND FURNISH RESULTS
IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mac/88

NOTE: The above information obtained from Page 2 of "The Washington
Daily News" issued 11/18/63 X-103

COPIES DESTROYED

4 5 JAN 4 1973

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

58 NOV 27 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 18 1963

TELETYPE

REC 3

105-71801-221
19 NOV 19 1963

4 07 PM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 11/19/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI Attention: General Investigative Division
Civil Rights Section

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-new) RUC

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN RALLY,
NOVEMBER 15, 1963,
START, LOUISIANA,
RM

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum
captioned as above.

[REDACTED]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. 11-21-63

How Forw. R-5

By [REDACTED]

REC-21

105-71801-222

NOV 21 1963

- ③ - Bureau (Enc-8)
- 3 - New Orleans (1 - 157-new
1 - 105-1057, Louisiana Klan file
1 - 157-855, KKK Activities, Richland, La.)

(6)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mrc/lrb

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 19, 1963

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RALLY, NOVEMBER 16, 1963,
START, LOUISIANA

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

The newspaper account of the incident in the November 17, 1963, issue of the "Monroe Morning World," a newspaper published at Monroe, Louisiana, reports that "A spokesman for the Sheriff's Department stated that the assembly was orderly and under the observation of the parish's law enforcement agencies."

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mac/288

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 222

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12/3/63

Airtel

To: SACs, San Antonio (100-9760)
Little Rock

From: Director, FBI (105-71801)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL

b7C

Re San Antonio airtel dated 10/22/63 concerning
[REDACTED] which was forwarded to the Little Rock Office for
study.

b7D

San Antonio and Little Rock advise Bureau present
status and pertinent developments regarding this matter.

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 Mac/E

PEC- 52

105-71801-223



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

58 DEC 6

EX-108

19 DEC 3 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 12/10/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)
 FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-233) (P)
 RE: 0 ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel 12/3/63.
per 223

ALL
b7c [REDACTED] b7D
 which was photographed is being examined and results will
 be furnished Bureau as soon as completed. Bureau has
 previously been furnished results of interview with
 [REDACTED] by ASAC and SA [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 msc/BA

REC-53

105-71801-224

25 DEC 12 1963

3 - Bureau
 2 - San Antonio

EX-116

DEC 15 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 12/11/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (157-65) C

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to San Antonio and Little Rock dated 12/3/63 concerning [REDACTED]

The material furnished by the San Antonio Office has been reviewed and nothing pertinent was found; however, by letter dated 12/5/63 the San Antonio Office and approximately 40 offices were furnished [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for indexing purposes in the event any of the individuals in their respective field divisions were connected with racial organizations. } b7D

3 - Bureau
2 - San Antonio
1 - Little Rock

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-99 BY SP-7 WMC/BB

REC-56

105-71801-225

EX-105

4 DEC 12 1963

57 DEC 18 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 1/3/63
64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. _____
Mr. _____
Mr. Me _____
Mr. Casp _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-233)(C)

RE: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS

Re San Antonio airtel dated 10/22/63 to Bureau and Little Rock airtel dated 12/11/63 reflecting that review of material from San Antonio failed to reflect any information of value.

Since the names cover a large part of the U. S. and it is not possible to separate names related to the KKK from the others, no lead is being set forth for field offices to check these names. If the Bureau believes a name search through each field office is warranted, it will be done.

_____ has been ordered to take a psychiatric examination according to AUSA HARRY HUDSPETH and investigation reflects that he does have a background in such.

Since the Little Rock office has examined all material of pertinence from effects of _____ relating to KKK with exception of enclosed which has no reference to Arkansas, this matter is being considered closed.

ENCLOSURE

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 1)(AM RM)
- 1-Little Rock (157-65) (Inf.) (RM)
- 2-San Antonio

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mac/br

REC-39

105-71801-226
10 JAN 6 1964

Approved: 331

66 JAN 10 1963

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4

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- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 226

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FBI/DOJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mcl/ab

105-71801-227
CHANGED TO
157-5-12-- 8

FEB 17 1964

[REDACTED] b7c

C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mac/BB

105-71801-228
CHANGED TO
157-5-12-9X

JUN 11 1974

 b7c

C

FBI

Date: 2/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)
 SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
 RM

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a meeting of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, 1/11/64, at Vidalia, La.

ALL
b7c

3 - BUREAU (ENCS) (AM-REGISTERED)
 1 - NEW ORLEANS

(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7/11/2004

EX-115
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 11 1964

How Forw. R-5

By

Ice Org. Unit

105-71801-229
6 FEB 10 1964

destroyed

66 FEB 17 1964

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 229

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/11/64

SAC, DALLAS (157-new)(C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-2-89 BY SP-7 JMC/BA

SUBJECT:

RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed to the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum. Two copies of this memorandum are enclosed to Memphis since it pertains to activities within that division. One information copy is furnished Indianapolis since subject's permanent home address is within that division.

Subject's telephonic interview [redacted] was by [redacted]. His interview at [redacted] was by SAS [redacted]. [redacted] interview with [redacted] was by SAS [redacted] (previously recorded in Dallas file 105-820-76).

Characterization of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was obtained from SAC Letter dated 1/23/63 (Dallas file 100-00E-89, page 23).

The Bureau's attention is directed to [redacted]

No further action is contemplated by the Dallas Office.

- 5 - Bureau (1 - 105-38068) (1 - 105-71801) (encls-10) (RM)
- 2 - Memphis (encls-2) (RM)
- 1 - Indianapolis (encl-1) (info) (RM)
- 3 - Dallas (1 - 157-new)
 - (1 - 105-820)
 - (1 - 105-807)

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CDD, CSC

FEB 19 1964

Date Forw.

How Forw.

By

8 FEB 26 1964 Org. Unit

INCOM2

FEB 29 1964

255.0131

ENCLOSURE

REC-3

FEB 12 1964

EX-1

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 230

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FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 2/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-71801)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)
 SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
 RM
 ALL b7C

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to information furnished by [REDACTED]

The information pertaining to [REDACTED] which is set forth in the enclosed memo, has been furnished to the Birmingham Office.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS
 1 - NEW ORLEANS

(4)

ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, IS
 Date Forw. FEB 12 1964
 How Forw. R-C
 By [REDACTED]

Icc Org. Unit

105-71801-231

10 FEB 10 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-2-87 BY SP-7 [REDACTED]

REC-43

EX-108

Approved: 64 FEB 17 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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XXXXXX**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**3

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105-71801 Serial: 231

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 2/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)
 SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
 KU KLUX KLAN
 RACIAL MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 MCR/PLB

Enclosed herewith are eight (8) copies of a
 letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination pertaining
 [REDACTED]

b7D [The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed
 memorandum is [REDACTED]

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 8) RM
 1 - New Orleans

(4)

ENCLOSURE

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
 Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 20 1964

How Forw. *R.S.*

By [REDACTED]

See Arg Unit

REC-107

105-71801-232

12 FEB 19 1964

Approved: *61 FEB 22 1964*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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FBI/DOJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7HVC/128

105-71801- 233

- 234

- 235

CHANGED TO

157-5-12- 10X

- 11X

- 11X1

JUN 11 1974

[REDACTED] b7c

C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (Your file 105-1057) DATE: 2/18/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 105-31801)

Room No. 2710

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN (LOUISIANA)

☐ Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ 2. Date ☐ airtel ☐ letter ☐ submitted
☒ report ☐ letterhead memo ☒ will be submitted MARCH 10, 1964

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letter
☐ report ☐ letterhead memo

By _____

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mmt/...

SEARCHED <u>E</u>	INDEXED <u>E</u>
SERIALIZED <u>E</u>	FILED <u>E</u>
FEB 20 1964	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	
<u>Bureau</u>	

GPO 942019

FBI

Date: 8/17/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
ET AL - VICTIM
CRP 7/1964

Departmental Attorney KENNETH GRAHAM MC INTYRE furnished a rough draft copy of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General JOHN DOAR to the Director on 8/17/65, containing requests set forth below:

In connection with U.S. v Original Knights et al., Civil Action #15793, which is set for trial on September 7, 1965, it is necessary to determine exactly how many and which business establishments in Bogalusa which are situated at or near the places picketed by Negroes since approximately April of 1965 are covered by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Section 701 of the 1964 Act provides that persons having more than one hundred employees and their agents are covered. Please conduct the following investigation:

- (1) Determine full ownership details of each establishment at or near the area Negroes have picketed since April, 1965.
- (2) In those instances the business is a branch of a larger operation please obtain full details as to the ultimate ownership of the parent organization and the size of that organization's operation.

③ - Bureau
7 - New Orleans

(10)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(2)

- (3) Obtain full details as to the type of arrangement under which the local outlets of the covered establishments operate such as a simple lease of the premises or an independent dealership, etc.
- (4) In those instances, it is determined that an establishment is covered (this to include Crown-Zellerbach) please determine the name of the company official for each who can produce records which prove the establishment to be covered by Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Those establishments there is apparently little doubt as to coverage would seem to be: Woolworths, J. C. Penny's, Firestones, Singers, Western Auto, Montgomery Wards, Winn Dixie, Sears, Walgreens. Under possibilities, the following might be checked closely: Bill's Dollar Store, American Department Store and Top Value Stamps.

MC INTYRE advised that the request for an injunction in this matter contains the allegation that the Klan has been interfering with the activities of Negroes who are picketing in the interest of securing their rights as set forth in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 701 of this Act. He advised that the investigation requested in Items 1 - 4 above may be limited as follows:

1. With respect to #1 above, ascertain the relationship of the picketed establishments with their affiliated national organization encompassing the period April, 1965, through the present time.

2. With respect to #2 above, in establishing the relationship of the Bogalusa subsidiary to the national organization the following elements of proof should be established:

- A. That the national organization deals in interstate commerce and operates in several states
- B. That the organization has over 100 employees nationally, including employees of organizations which have agency relationships with the national organization

NO 173-201

3. With respect to #3 above, establish whether the Bogalusa subsidiary is a branch office, branch outlet, dealership, independent contractor or whatever other arrangement the relationship may entail.

4. With respect to #4 above, identify the individual and the records that will be necessary to establish legally admissible evidence of the relationship between the Bogalusa organization and the parent organization. For the jurisdictional elements set forth in #2, A and B above, to be encompassed in this proof, it will not be necessary to set forth the documents in detail. Sufficient identifying data to name the documents which should be subpoenaed and a brief description of the documents is all that will be required for report purposes.

Business establishments contacted should be assured that this is not a Title VII proceeding against them. Their involvement is necessary only for the purpose of establishing the jurisdiction of the Government ~~in~~ in the proceeding wherein the Government seeks to enjoin the Klan and certain individuals from interference with Civil Rights activity.

In view of the time element involved ~~and~~ in the preparation for presentation of this matter in court, MC INTYRE requested that the investigation be given expeditious attention. The necessary preliminary contacts at Bogalusa will be made immediately. Where necessary, leads will be set forth for other offices to contact the parent organizations of companies having Bogalusa subsidiaries.



F B I

Date: 8/18/65

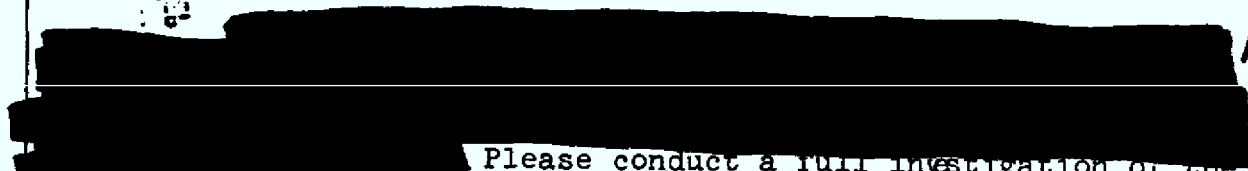

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)


TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-New) (P)

SUBJECT:  **ALL**
b7C

Bogalusa, Louisiana - VICTIM
PUBLIC-ACCOMMODATIONS
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

On 8/17/65, Mr. KENNETH G. MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana, requested in connection with Civil Action 15793 in U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, which is captioned, "United States vs. Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Et Al," and which is set for trial 9/7/65, that the following investigation be conducted:


Please conduct a full investigation of the  at that time with the view of determining whether or not it was a public accommodation within the meaning of that term as set out in Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Agents conducting this investigation should refer to the Department's memo of November 16, 1964.

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans


(5)

REC-110

173 - 2015 - 2

U.O. 9-1
18 AUG 23 1965

Approved: 

53 SEP 14 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NO 173-New

ALL
b7C

"It is our understanding [REDACTED] since the above described incident. If the present operation [REDACTED] is determined to be substantially similar in nature to the operation under [REDACTED] information from the present operation will suffice."

Mr. MC INTYRE stated that in the event [REDACTED] or the present owner is able to furnish all the information desired, no further investigation need be conducted other than interview of [REDACTED]

It is to be noted that by airtel dated 8/21/64 in matter entitled, "UNSUB; [REDACTED] - VICTIM, RM," a LHM was furnished to the Bureau regarding actions on the part of [REDACTED] in July and August, 1964.

Investigation requested by Mr. MC INTYRE is being conducted.

FBI

Date: 8/21/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
ET AL - VICTIM
BAGGAGE MATTERS - KLAN

ALL
b7c

On 8/20/65, KENNETH MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana, made available to Inspector [REDACTED] of Bogalusa, Louisiana, five rough draft copies of letters from JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General to the Director. The rough draft letters were undated and requested specific investigation be conducted in connection with captioned matter.

Xerox copies of the rough draft requests of KENNETH MC INTYRE are attached herewith.

UACB, investigation requested will be conducted.

REC-110

173-2015-3

3-Bureau (Enc. 5)
 2-New Orleans

(5)

1 AUG 23 1965

9-1

261 AUG 24 1965

51 SEP 10 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

1732015-3

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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F B I

Date: 8/23/65

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

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR (157-6-93)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN: ET AL
~~RM (KLAN)~~

OO: NEW ORLEANS

On 8/23/65, Departmental Attorney KENNETH MC INTYRE, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana, furnished two rough draft undated letters from JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General to the Director, which stated as follows:

Letter #1

Referred

③-Bureau
2-New Orleans

(5)

REC-110 173-2015-4
Airtel 8/31/65U.O. 9-13
1 AUG 26 1965Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

NO 173-201

Letter #2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Referred

conducted. UACB, the investigation requested by MC INTYRE will be

8/31/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

To: SAC, Jackson

From: Director, FBI

REC-110

173-2015-4

ALL
b7C

U. S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Reference is made to New Orleans airtels 8/17/65 and 8/21/65 captioned "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" and New Orleans airtel 8/18/65 captioned "[REDACTED] et al.; Public Accommodations, CRA, 1964."

All of these airtels set forth the details of requests from Departmental Attorney Kenneth McIntyre for investigation in connection with the suit which the Department has brought against the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in U. S. District Court, Bogalusa, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to prevent the Klan from interfering with those seeking to exercise their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Any other similar requests and the results of such investigation should be reported under the caption used in this communication.

MAILED 6

AUG 31 1965

COMM-FBI

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

SEP 10 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 8/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) P

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
 KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
 ET AL -
 VICTIMS
 RM

Re New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated 8/24/65.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans and the Departmental Attorney presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Eight copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above are enclosed for the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 2 - New Orleans (173-201)
 (1 - 66-8404)

(5)

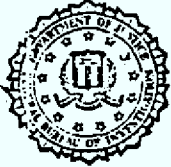
1-CRD
 9-7-65

ALL PAUNIT

EX-113 10 AUG 30 1965

Approved: 50 SEP 16 1965
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 26, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL -
VICTIMS

b7c

The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney, Kenneth Graham McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General, John Doar to the Director, FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted to determine exactly how many and which business establishments in Bogalusa are situated at or near the places picketed by Negroes since approximately April of 1965, and which are covered by Title 7 or the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

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

EX-100-18

173-2 1125

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET16 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒
- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:173-2015-5XXXXXX
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FBI

Date: 9/1/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Re NY airtel to Bureau and New Orleans 8/31/65,
advising television news film would be furnished to the
NYO by Networks at NYC for transmittal to departmental
attorney HERBERT GOLDSMITH at New Orleans for use in
the hearing in the captioned matter on 9/7/65.

The New Orleans Division was advised by telephone
of the plans for transmission of [REDACTED] through EAL
facilities.

3 Bureau

2-New Orleans (173-201)

1-New York

REC-60

173-2015-6

VIA EAL)

2 SEP 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 8/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (105-922)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THEb7c KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL
b7c ET AL - VICTIMS
RACIAL MATTERS - KLANRe New Orleans airtel to Atlanta, 8/18/65, and
New Orleans airtel to Director, 8/17/65.Enclosed for Memphis are one copy each of re
airtels.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is in a position to testify as to the inter-
state character of [REDACTED] since he has di-
rect supervision over a portion of such business; and [REDACTED]
can testify to the fact that [REDACTED] has in excess of
100 employees and could produce documents such as payroll
lists to establish same.

REC-67 338 175-2015-7

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (103-201) (RM)
2 - Atlanta
- AUG 26 1965

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

51 SEP 1965

F B I

Date: 9/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Re NY airtel to Bureau 9/2/65, transmitting
TV news film to New Orleans.

There is transmitted herewith to New Orleans

Flight #63 departing NYC 12:15 PM arriving New Orleans 1:05 PM, 9/4/65.

The New Orleans Division has been advised by telephone of the arrangements for the trasmittal of this

This film is [REDACTED] for transmittal to New Orleans for use in this case.

2-Bureau
2-New Orleans (173-201) [REDACTED] (VIA EAL)
1-New York

EX-103

REC-41

173-2015-8

25 SEP 6 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

5 [REDACTED] 14 Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-9

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FBI

Date: 9/5/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

u.s. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
 KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
 ET AL - VICTIM
 RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

Re NYairtel 8/31/65, with copies of [REDACTED]
 obtained from [REDACTED] NYC, were trans-
 mitted to the New Orleans Office.

On the night of 9/4/65, Departmental Attorney
 HERBERT GOLDSMITH, telephonically contacted the NYO from
 New Orleans requesting additional copies of [REDACTED]
 to be used for exhibits at the hearing on 9/7/65
 at New Orleans. Mr. GOLDSMITH advised he was contacting
 the Department and the Bureau for approval for this work.

b7D [REDACTED] selected by Mr. GOLDSMITH were
 obtained [REDACTED] and four copies of each
 as requested by Mr. GOLDSMITH were prepared by the
 [REDACTED] of the NYO.

These copies are being transmitted to the New
 Orleans Office via AIRTEL and that office is being contacted
 by telephone to advise of the flight on which [REDACTED]
 will be sent.

3 - Bureau
 2 - New Orleans (173-201) [REDACTED] VIA AIRTEL
 1 - New York

REC-13 173-2015-10

25 SEP 6 1965

Appr

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

P

NY 173-201

They should be delivered expeditiously to Mr.
GOLDSMITH at the Office of the USA, New Orleans.

F B I

Date: 9/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NEW ORLEANS

Attached are eight copies of a LHM revealing investigation conducted in connection with the hearing "U. S. vs the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" and injunctive proceedings against individuals in Washington Parish, Louisiana. The hearing is to commence September 7, 1965.

A copy of attached LHM is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans and to the Departmental Attorney, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

1 cc detached by
Klan - Group Unit

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans

(5)

CRO
6-94F980-65
100 PAUNT

LPT

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS

25 SEP 9 1965

SUBV. CONTROL
Int.

173-20154

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 13 1965

Approved: 51 14-1965 Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
September 4, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following investigation reveals arrest data of 19 individuals from Washington Parish, Louisiana, who were involved in the injunction proceedings to commence at New Orleans, Louisiana on September 7, 1965:

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

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

ENCLOSURE

173.201

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET10

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-10

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1965

TELETYPE

FBI NEW ORLS

10-11 PM CST URGENT 9/8/65 OLP

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

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

RACIAL SITUATION, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, CRA, SIXTYFOUR.

RELATIVE TO DEPARTMENTAL ACTION AGAINST THE ORIGINAL

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL, DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY

ROBERT OWEN ADVISED THIS DATE THAT A SECOND AMENDED AND

SUPPLEMENTAL COMPLAINT FILED BEFORE DISTRICT COURT, TEN AM

THIS DATE, BY DEPARTMENT AND ACCORDING TO OWEN DEFENDANTS

ADMITTED TO APPROXIMATELY EIGHTYPERCENT OF THE FACTS SET

FORTH. COPY OF COMPLAINT OBTAINED AND BEING FORWARDED UNDER

SEPARATE COVER AND DEFENDANTS' ANSWERS BEING OBTAINED AND WILL

BE SUBMITTED. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY ROSENBERG ADVISED THAT

GOVERNMENT CASE RESTED AND DEFENSE WILL BE PRESENTED THURSDAY, NEXT.

~~ENDORR LINE 7 WORD 4 SHULD BE EIGHTY~~

End

WA....H BJH

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

*cc - Mr. Rosen
x error - Racial Unit*

REC-58

173-2015-11

EX-117

SEP 10 1965

54 SEP 15 1965

9/10/65

Airtel

1 - Mr [REDACTED]

ALL
b7c

To: SAC, New Orleans (173-201)

From: Director, FBI

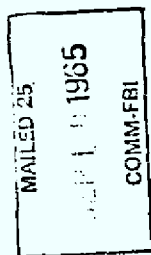
U. S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

ReNOairtel to Bureau dated 8/17/65 captioned
"Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan et al., [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] et al., - Victim, Racial Matters - Klan, your
airtel captioned "Racial Situation, Bogalusa, Louisiana. RM."
New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 8/18/65 captioned [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] et al., Public Accommodations, Civil Rights Act of 1964."

All of these airtels and teletypes set forth the
details of requests from Departmental Attorney Kenneth
McIntyre for investigation in connection with the suit
which the Department has brought against the original Knights
of the Ku Klux Klan in United States District Court,
Bogalusa, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction to
prevent the Klan from interfering with those seeking to
exercise their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In addition, a number of the summary teletypes
and airtels under caption "Racial Situation,
Bogalusa, Louisiana, Racial Matters" have information
pertaining to this same matter.

Any other similar requests and results of such
investigation should be reported under the caption used in
this communication.



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

55 SEP 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-32

EX-101

173-2015-12

10 SEP 18 1965

FBI

Date: September 1, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NO

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation conducted at the request of KENNETH MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney on behalf of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice. A copy of letterhead memorandum is being furnished to U.S. Attorney, New Orleans and Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

(5)

ENCLOSURE

CRO
6-94F
9-10-65

SEP 14 1965

REC-5

25 SEP 6 1965

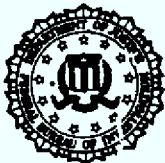
SEP 14 1965

App

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

60 SEP 24 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 1, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN. ET AL;
ET AL -
VICTIMS; CIVIL RIGHTS
ELECTION LAWS

Kenneth McIntyre, Departmental Attorney, on behalf of John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, requested that investigation be conducted to determine the text of various statements made by J. B. Stoner, Connie Lynch and Saxon Farmer at a press conference held in mid July, 1965. The purpose of this press conference was supposedly to unveil a new plan to break the back of the Civil Rights movement in the south.

Mr. McIntyre also requested that [REDACTED] be contacted regarding three affidavits and warrants that Saxon Farmer supposedly had brought to his office.

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

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-13

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The following is the text of an article appearing in the Bogalusa Daily News, dated July 12, 1965, concerning action being taken by white segregationists against Negroes:

"White segregationists turned their attention to legal action this morning, and Negroes planned another civil rights march, and Negroes paraded without incident, guarded by heavily armed state, parish and city police.

"In a press conference this morning at the Acme Cafe, Secretary George Singlemann of the Greater New Orleans Citizens Council said warrants had been issued against three local Negroes involved in the civil rights movement for violation of the state law against "common law" marriages, and arrests would be made today. A campaign against Negro common law marriages has long been listed by Singlemann as one of the chief potential weapons of the Citizens Council.

"Others appearing at the press conference included J. B. Stoner and the Rev. Connie Lynch, who led yesterday's white march and have been conducting National States Rights Party rallies here, and Saxon Farmer, identified as leader of the United Conservatives of Washington Parish."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 5, 1965

FROM : [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Griffith (initial)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

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

At 4:00 p.m. on September 5, 1965, Mr. Robert Owen Civil Rights Division of the Department telephonically contacted Duty Supervisor [REDACTED] in connection with the above captioned matter.

ALL
b7C

Owen, who was calling from New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that an injunction suit is to be heard in New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, September 7, 1965. This suit is styled United States versus Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. It pertains to an injunction against the Klan organization in connection with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Owen advised he had approximately seven typewritten documents of Klan literature obtained from the Bureau and other sources. He also has some typewritten documents of known origin. Owen would like to have the questioned documents examined to determine if they were prepared on the same typewriter and he would also like the questioned documents compared against the known typewritten specimens.

Owen is having this material flown to Washington tonight and will deliver it to Room 5710 on the morning of September 6, 1965. He would like a document examiner to conduct the requested investigation and to thereafter report to New Orleans on the morning of September 7, 1965, with the documents to testify in this matter.

Owen can be reached in New Orleans at telephone number 527-6654 or 6655.

REC- 24

100-71801-413
173-2015-13X
25 SEP 7 1965

Supervisor [REDACTED] advised of the above and stated he could see no reason why the Department's request should
105-71801

CONTINUED - OVER

MAY 5 1966

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: KU KLUX K LAN

not be complied with.

all
b7c

SA [REDACTED] on duty in the Laboratory was advised at 4:40 p.m. September 5, 1965, and he said he would make necessary arrangements to have a Lab man available on September 6, 1965.

ACTION

For information.

ADDENDUM OF GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

[REDACTED] 9-6-65

At 9:45 a.m., 9-6-65, Departmental Attorney Richard Parsons appeared at Room 5710 and turned over the material mentioned above to Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Laboratory Division who was handling the examination.



FBI

Date: 8/27/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-987)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: New Orleans

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation conducted at the request of KENNETH MC INTYRE, Departmental Attorney, on behalf of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice.

A copy of letterhead memorandum being furnished USA, New Orleans, and Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, AAG, CRD, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

REC-68

25 AUG 30 1965

SUB CONTROL

Approved: _____

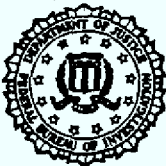
SEP 1 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 27, 1965

b7c

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS, ET AL; SUBJECT;
[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS ELECTION LAWS

Kenneth Mc Intyre, Departmental Attorney, on behalf of John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, requested that investigation be conducted to determine the names of men seen in the vicinity of Washington Parish Court House, Franklinton, Louisiana, on July 13, 1965, at the time that a group of Negroes were scheduled to arrive to register to vote. Mr. Mc Intyre requested that investigation be conducted to determine whether the officers who had identified these men would furnish the basis of their statements that the men seen talking with Saxon Farmer were Klansmen.

Attached are the results of this investigation.

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

ENCLOSURE

14

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-14

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FBI

Date: 8/30/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANARM
U.S. Versus Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
OO: NEW ORLEANS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 8/23/65.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM setting forth information regarding above captioned matter.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation is being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached LHM is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans, Louisiana, and to the Departmental Attorney, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

8 ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans

(5)

REC-22

EX-113

25 SEP 3 1965

SUBV. CONTROL (INFO)

ICC PA unit

SEP 14 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
August 30, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;

b7c [REDACTED] ET AL, - VICTIMS

b7c The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney Kenneth Graham McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General John Doar to the Director of the FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted. It was requested that in connection with the Government's complaint United States vs. the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), Civil Action #15793, Paragraph 14(a), that one [REDACTED] be interviewed to determine if he was employed by [REDACTED] during August, 1964, and also whether he visited [REDACTED] in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

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

10-15
ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-15

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

8/30/65

ALL
bK

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SACS, NEW ORLEANS
BUFFALO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

U. S. VS. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, CRA - SIXTY
FOUR.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUFFALO, DEPARTMENT HAS FILED SUIT IN
USDC, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, SEEKING AN INJUNCTION AGAINST
ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN TO PREVENT THEM FROM
INTERFERING WITH PERSONS ATTEMPTING TO EXERCISE RIGHTS UNDER
CIVIL, RIGHTS ACT OF SIXTY FOUR. HEARING IS SCHEDULED FOR
SEPTEMBER SEVEN NEXT AND DEPARTMENT ADVISES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IS NECESSARY WITNESS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAVE BOTH

FORMERLY GIVEN THE ADDRESS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BUT TELEPHONE CALLS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO THIS

[REDACTED] ADDRESS HAVE DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]

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

(See note page 2)

REC-22

EX-101

19 AUG 31 1965

46 SEP 8 1965
MAY 5 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE

TELETYPE TO SACS, NO & BU
RE: U.S. VS. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN

ALL
b7c

[REDACTED]

BUFFALO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE [REDACTED] ADVISE

HIM HE IS REQUESTED BY AAG JOHN DOAR, CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, TO CONTACT DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY
HANDLING THIS SUIT BY TELEPHONING COLLECT TO THEIR OFFICE AT
BOGALUSA, AREA CODE FIVE ZERO FOUR, TELEPHONE NUMBER
SEVEN THREE FIVE SIX FIVE ZERO ONE OR SEVEN THREE FIVE EIGHT
FIVE FIVE FIVE.

NEW ORLEANS ATTEMPT TO LOCATE [REDACTED] THROUGH CORE
LEADERS.

NOTE: Per request of Robert Moore, Civil Rights Division,
8/30/65. Will be confirmed in writing.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 30 1965

TELETYPE

1:37 PM
[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1965

TELETYPE

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

FBI-BUFFALO

2:17 PM EDST URGENT 8/31/65 DJL

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW ORLEANS

FROM BUFFALO (176-6) 1P

U.S. VS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN; CRA - SIXTY
FOUR.

REBUTEL, AUGUST THIRTY LAST.

[REDACTED] LOCATED AT BUFFALO, NY, TODAY AND
CONTACTED DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEYS, BOGALUSA, LA., IN PRESENCE
OF BUAGENTS, PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

RUC.

ENDGG

WA ..JXM

FBI WASH DC

DAO

FBI NEW ORLS

TU CLR.

REC-3

173-2015-15X1

~~105-11801-411~~

14 SEP 1 1965

MAY 5 1966

FBI

Date: 8/31/65

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

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
 KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
 b7c [REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIMS
 RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

b7D During the week of 8/23/65, HERBERT GOLDSMITH, Departmental Attorney, contacted the NYO concerning [REDACTED] of incidents at Bogalusa, Louisiana, to be used by the Government in the hearing in this case scheduled in USDC, New Orleans 9/7/65. Mr. GOLDSMITH advised he wished to review all [REDACTED]

At the suggestion of the NYO Mr. GOLDSMITH contacted [REDACTED]

He also reviewed and obtained copies [REDACTED]. The copies will be furnished to the NYO during the current week for forwarding to GOLDSMITH at Bogalusa.

REC-43 173-2015.16
 GOLDSMITH was unable to arrange for the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] suggested to GOLDSMITH he have [REDACTED] by the NYO as has been done in the past. Mr. GOLDSMITH, after clearance with the Department, and the Bureau, furnished to the NYO on 8/26/65, [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau

2 - New Orleans (173-201) (Encls. 220) (AMSD)

1 - New York (173-73) [REDACTED]

b7C Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

12 SEP 1 1965

Per [REDACTED]

57 SEP 20 1965

NY 173-73

[REDACTED] On 8/27/65,
[REDACTED] copies of each were furnished to him.

Enclosed to New Orleans are two additional
sets of [REDACTED] one to be furnished to Mr.
GOLDSMITH at Bogalusa, and one for retention in the New
Orleans Office.

[REDACTED]
made by Mr. GOLDSMITH.

On 8/27/65, Mr. GOLDSMITH furnished [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D
Enclosed to New Orleans for Mr. GOLDSMITH are three
sets of [REDACTED] together with one set for the New
Orleans Office.

Mr. GOLDSMITH requested delivery of [REDACTED]
to him at Bogalusa be expedited in order that they could be
used in preparation for the hearing on 9/7/65.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *Ths*

DATE: September 8, 1965

FROM : *ALL b7C*
[REDACTED]

U.S. vs

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED] et al., *Original Rights of*
[REDACTED] et al., *The Robert R. Lee*
Victims
Bogalusa, Louisiana
Public Accommodations (Interference)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

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

On the afternoon of September 7, 1965, Assistant Special Agent in Charge J. T. Sylvester, Jr., New Orleans, called to advise that he was sending some known typewriting to the Laboratory to be compared with the typewriting on seven documents received from the Department in connection with captioned matter (see my memorandum to you dated September 6, 1965).

The trial in this matter is now in progress at New Orleans; therefore, Assistant Special Agent in Charge Sylvester advised he was sending this material so as to arrive at Friendship Airport at 9:01 P.M. on September 7, 1965, in custody of the pilot of Eastern Airlines Flight 142. Arrangements were made for a Baltimore agent to meet this flight and deliver the evidence to the Laboratory.

This known typewriting has been received in the Laboratory and the necessary examinations made. It was determined that the typewriting on the seven questioned documents received from the Department is not identical with the known typewriting submitted by New Orleans. New Orleans has been advised of these findings by teletype dated September 7, 1965, and a confirming Laboratory report will be submitted with a copy designated for the Department.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

REC-11

16 SEP 10 1965

MCT-173-2015-17

F B I

Date: 9/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

ALL
b7c

Re NY airtel to Bureau and New Orleans 9/1/65,
transmitting TV news film to New Orleans.

On the afternoon of 9/2/65, Departmental
Attorney HERBERT GOLDSMITH telephonically contacted the
NYO from New Orleans advising [REDACTED] was available at
[REDACTED] which he desired in New Orleans no later than
9/3/65, in order that it might be reviewed and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] made from it.

b7D

Mr. GOLDSMITH advised there was no further
material to be received [REDACTED] and none would be
received from [REDACTED]

There is being transmitted with copies of this
airtel to the New Orleans that portion of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] available at [REDACTED] 9/2/65.

There will be additional [REDACTED] received by
the NYO from [REDACTED] on 9/3/65, and transmitted to New Orleans.

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans (173-201) [REDACTED] VIA EAL)
1-New York

REC-44 73-2015-18

SIX

18 SEP 3 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

NY 173-73

b7D

[REDACTED] is being transmitted to New Orleans via EAL, Flight 443, departing NYC 11:30 PM 9/2/65, arriving New Orleans, 12:17 AM, 9/3/65. Mr. GOLDSMITH was furnished with this information and advised he would transmit it to the New Orleans Office.

F B I

Date: 9/2/65

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

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NEW ORLEANS

Re New Orleans airtel and LHM to Bureau dated 9/2/65.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a LHM concerning above captioned matter.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached LHM is being furnished to the USA, New Orleans, and to the Departmental Attorney, presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

173-2015-
NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 13 1965

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

(5)

CRD
6-94F
9-10-65

25 SEP 6 1965

256 0 5 50 HLT

SUB CONTROL

Approved: _____
66 SEP 20 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
September 2, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN; ET AL
ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney Kenneth Graham McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General John Doar to the Director of the FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted.

It was requested that [REDACTED]

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

173-2015
ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-18

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: September 4, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~157-3-66~~)ALL
b7C

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

8 encl. pgs. 1

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above the contents of which are self-explanatory.

A copy of the attached letterhead memorandum has been furnished the Departmental Attorney at Bogalusa, Louisiana, and the USA, New Orleans.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - New Orleans
(1-105-2057) (OKKKK)

(5)

4 ENCLOSURE

cc PAJLH
9/12/65

REC-67

EX 105

25 SEP 9 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

57 SEP 20 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 4, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA

Reference is made to a letter, dated September 4, 1965, from John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division captioned U.S. v. Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan furnished at Bogalusa, Louisiana, on September 4, 1965, requesting certain documents be furnished in connection with hearing which will commence September 7, 1965, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Item 1 of this letter requested a certified copy of Articles of Incorporation of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

For your information the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., is in no way connected with the Klan organization operating in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

The Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., is one of the splinter groups which broke away from the state Klan organization with Houston Morris and Robert Fuller of Monroe, Louisiana, as its leaders. This group is located and operates in Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas.

In view of this the above described document is not being obtained unless advised to the contrary.

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

173-19
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NO

Attached herewith are four copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information which will be utilized in a hearing beginning 9/7/65 in New Orleans, pertaining to the U.S. vs the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished the USA, New Orleans, and one copy is being furnished the Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Enc. 4)
New Orleans

(5)
LBI
REC'D - CIV RIGHTS

CRB
6-94F
9-10

rec pa unit

NOT RECORDED
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25 SEP 6 1965

SU CONTROL
info

DO NOT WRITE ON
REC'D

25 SEP 10 1965

54 Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 4, 1965

67C ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[REDACTED] ET AL -
VICTIMS

The following information was requested by Departmental
Attorney Kenneth Graham McIntyre at Bogalusa, Louisiana, on
behalf of John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

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

ENCLOSURE

173-2012

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-NR

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

ALL
b7c

encl page 1

Enclosed herewith are 4 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning above-captioned matter.

All persons contacted in connection with this investigation were advised that this investigation was being conducted at the specific request of Assistant Attorney General JOHN DOAR, CRD, USDJ, Washington, D. C.

A copy of the attached letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the United States Attorney, New Orleans, and the Departmental Attorney presently in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
- 3 - New Orleans (2 - 173-201)
- (1 - 66-2404)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

25 SEP 6 1965
157-6-33

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 801 - F
PA unit
1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

CONTROL
173-2015
NOT RECORDED
SEP 13 1965

69 SEP 22 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

September 4, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU.

ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, ET AL;

ET AL -

VICTIMS

The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney Kenneth G. McIntyre, Bogalusa, Louisiana, who furnished a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General John Doar to the Director, FBI, requesting that investigation be conducted to determine the names and addresses of the food and beverage suppliers of the Virginia Inn and Alford's Round Table Restaurant, both Bogalusa, Louisiana. It was also requested that copies of shipment invoices sent from these suppliers to the above-mentioned establishments for the months of April through July, 1965, be obtained.

ENCLOSURE

173-2015

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

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET12

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-NR

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FBI

Date: 9/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71,801) *FD 217 sent*
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P) *ALL b7C*
 SUBJECT: U.S. VERSUS
 ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
 CRA-1964

As the Bureau is aware, injunctive proceedings against captioned organization and various individuals were held in Federal Court in New Orleans, Louisiana, from 9/7-11/65.

The New Orleans Office is very desirous of obtaining a transcript of the testimony given during these proceedings; and as a result on 9/16/65 [redacted] who was the court reporter during the proceedings, was contacted. [redacted] stated that as of this date neither the Defendants nor the Department of Justice have requested a transcript of the testimony given. [redacted] stated that the cost of securing such a transcript would amount to about \$700.00.

The Bureau is requested to contact the Department and determine if the Department is going to obtain a transcript of the testimony and if so, the Bureau is also requested to make a copy and furnish same to the New Orleans Office.

In the event the Department is not going to obtain a transcript of the testimony, Bureau authority is requested to pay [redacted] for a transcript. *X*

Let the NO
 3-Bureau
 2-New Orleans
9/25/65

REC-76

173 - 2015 - 20

SEP 20 1965

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

NO 105-1057

The New Orleans Office feels that by having a copy of this testimony, especially the testimony given by Klan officials, this would be of great benefit in the possible development of racial informants, as well as the investigation of the Klan and Klan members.

SAC, New Orleans (105-1057)

9/23/65

REC-76/73-2015-20
Director, FBI (103-71801)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

EX 103
U.S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

ALL
b7C

Reurairtel dated 9/16/65.

Contact with the Department has determined that briefs in this matter are being completed and, at current time, consideration has not been given to obtaining a transcript of proceedings; however, it is anticipated that a transcript will be required and obtained in the future. The Bureau will follow.

You are not authorized to pay the court reporter for a transcript of the testimony. If such a transcript cannot be obtained from other sources in the reasonably near future, complete justification for such an expenditure will be necessary for Bureau consideration.

(5)
NOTE:

New Orleans has indicated that court reporter has not been requested to transcribe his notes by Department or defendants. Cost for transcription will amount to about \$700. It is not believed benefits to be gained from obtaining transcript would justify such an expenditure. Mr. David Robert Owen, Civil Rights Division, was contacted on 9/21/65, and stated he felt the Department would need and obtain a transcript in the near future. He stated he would advise when transcript is available.

MAILED 27
SEP 29 1965

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

1 SEP 28 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-21

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *fla*

DATE: 9/6/65

FROM : [REDACTED]

ALL
b7K

SUBJECT: [REDACTED], SUBJECTS;
[REDACTED], VICTIMS.

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (INTERFERENCE)
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

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

Reference is made to Departmental memo from Mr. John Doar, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, dated 9/6/65, submitting seven questioned documents, items #1 through #7, and three known documents, items a through c, for examination in the Laboratory. Mr. Richard K. Parsons, Departmental Attorney, has requested a telephonic reply upon completion of requested examinations.

The Laboratory examination of this material disclosed that the typewriting on documents #1 through #6 most closely corresponds with the standards available for an IBM Electric typewriter or a Justewriter typewriter manufactured by Friden. Item #2 has been prepared on a different typewriter than the typewriter or typewriters used in preparing items #1 and #3 through #6. Items #1 and #3 through #6 may have been prepared on one typewriter; however, this could not be definitely established. Items #1 through #6 were not prepared with any of the typewriters used in preparing the known specimens a, b and c.

The typewriting on item #7 does not match the typewriting on items #1 through #6 or b. The carbon copy of item #7 is too indistinct to determine whether the typewriting thereon matches items a and c.

Items #1 through #5 are copies of a typewritten original prepared by the offset printing process. Item #6 is a Thermofax copy.

Mr. Parsons will be advised of the results set forth above and a Laboratory report will be submitted to the Department.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memo be forwarded to General Investigative Division for information.

REC-47

173-2015 22

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

EX-101

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

23
11 SEP 1965

(6)

Date: 9/29/65

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Airtel

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: U. S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

There is being submitted herewith four copies of the amended answers filed by counsel for the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, et al, defendants in instant suit. These answers filed 9/8/65.

Approved: 92

Sent

M

Per

50 OCT 1 1965

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
FILED *Sept 6, 1965*
W. Legner
Clerk

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

v.

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, et al.,
Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 15793

DIVISION "D"

AMENDED ANSWER

COME NOW the defendants, Saxon Farmer, Charles Christmas, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Virgil Corkora, Albert Applewhite, B. J. (Jack) Dixon, Delos Williams, James M. Ellis, Harold Wilson Goings, Jr., Esley Freeman, Arthur Ray Applewhite, James A. Hollingsworth, Jr., Randle C. Pounds, Sidney August Warner, Billy Alford, Rawlin Williamson, Louis Applewhite, Willie Blackwell, J. A. Hollingsworth, Sr., Lattimore McNeese, Ira Dunaway, Doyle Lynes, Charles Ray Williams, Franklin Harris, Charles McClendon, Delton Graves, Milton Earl Parker, Mervin Tpylor, Van , Ray Risner, James D. Terrell, J. D. Jones, Michael R. Holden, James Baine, Albert Simmons, Jr., Noel Ball, Jr., and the United Communist Christian Association, by and through their undersigned counsel of record and answer herein the second amended and supplemental complaint previously filed by the United States of America as follows:

1. The second amended and supplemental complaint fails to state a cause of action upon which relief may be granted to the plaintiff.
2. Defendants deny the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the second amended and supplemental complaint in its entirety and demand strict proof thereof.

RECORDED
INDEXED
FILED
SEP 10 1965
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Keleved
672

3. The defendants Russell Magee, Saxon Farmer and Charles Christman deny the allegation contained in Paragraph 3 that they are the principle officials of the Klan. Further, the allegations that the ACCA is a front organization for the Klan differing from the Klan in name only, and that it is essentially the same in all respects to the Klan are also denied. And further, the defendant ACCA alleges that it is an organization existing independently and separately from the Klan and was organized with different goals, objectives, purposes and motives.

The defendants are informed and believe and therefore allege that the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was an unincorporated association, the membership of which consisted largely of residents of Washington Parish, came^(sic) and operated in the Bogalusa, Washington Parish environs area, and that its principal office and meeting place in the parish was the Disabled American Veterans Hall located in said parish. Defendants admit all other allegations contained in the paragraph.

4. Defendants admit that the allegation in Paragraph 4 of the plaintiff's complaint but deny that they are presently members of the Klan, and in further answering said allegation admit that they either were members of the Klan or are presently members of the ACCA, and that each reside in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

5. The allegations contained in Paragraph 5 are admitted except as to Richard E. Krebs.

6. The allegations contained in Paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are admitted.

7. Defendants admit that it has been their objective to preserve total racial segregation in Bogalusa and Washington Parish but deny their purposes and objectives were to maintain white supremacy, and further admit the remaining other allegations in Paragraph 12 except as it relates and implies to the present existence of the Klan.

8. Defendants hereby admit the allegations in Paragraph 13 of the complaint except as to those defendants' actions which are hereinafter denied, and in further answering Paragraph 13 of plaintiff's complaint the defendants reiterate and urge that said allegations do not constitute a claim upon which relief can be granted and are not in violation of any United States statutes and laws.

9. The defendants admit the allegations contained in Paragraph 14, subparagraphs (a), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k), (n), (r) and (s).

The allegations contained in subparagraphs (h) and (m) of Paragraph 14 are denied.

The defendants on information and belief admit the allegations in subparagraph (b) with the exception that the allegations which refer to the threats of the burning of the place of the meeting, to wit, the St. Matthews Episcopal Parish House, are denied.

The defendants admit the allegations contained in Paragraph 14(c) except as to Louis Applewhite and in that respect these allegations are denied as to him.

The defendants admit the allegations contained in Paragraph 14(d) except as to those allegations made against Charles Christmas, ^{and} Saxon Farmer and ~~Delos~~ Williams and in this regard these allegations are denied.

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(e) are admitted as to Virgil Corkern and are denied as to the remaining defendants named therein. The allegations that defendants Charles Ray Williams and James Ellis followed Negroes into the Negro section of Bogalusa are admitted but these defendants failed to see the relevancy or materiality in such allegation.

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(1) are admitted except as to the allegation that defendant James Burke attacked newsmen observing the march, and further, ~~he~~ attacked a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who was observing the march in connection with his duties.

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(o) are denied. Defendant Mervin Taylor admits only that he was present in Cassidy Park on such occasion as alleged in his capacity as a manager or coach of a baseball team.

Defendants admit that the City of Bogalusa closed Cassidy Park as alleged in Paragraph 14(p) but deny that said park was closed because of any activities alleged to have been committed by the defendant Mervin Taylor in Paragraph 14(o).

The allegations contained in Paragraph 14(a) insofar as they pertain to Willis Blackwell are denied and defendant urges that any action against him would be postponed until all legal delays afforded by law to this defendant have elapsed.

The defendants are not in a position to admit or deny those allegations referable to Richard Krebs since he is not represented by counsel of record for the defendants.

10. The allegations contained in Paragraphs 15, 16 and 17 are admitted except as to those defendants who have previously specifically denied any alleged violations under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the laws of the United States; and further, defendants urge reservation of their legal argument as to Paragraph 17.

11. The allegations contained in Paragraph 18 are denied.

In further answering plaintiff's complaint the defendants urge as follows:

12. That the individual defendants sought to be enjoined herein and represented by counsel herein desire that if, upon the trial of this preliminary injunction, that they should prefer herein that said individual defendants be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by applicable provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including 42 U.S.C. 2000(a) et seq.

WHEREFORE, defendants demand that there be judgment in their favor and against the plaintiff denying its demand for a preliminary and permanent injunction against the defendants and that the plaintiff's second amended and supplemental complaint be dismissed and that plaintiff be sent in judgment for attorneys' fees and costs.

Defendants pray for all general and equitable relief.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENDANTS

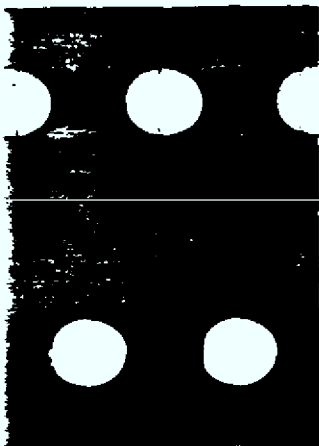
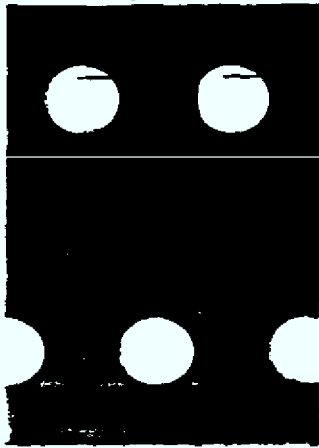
BROWN, McKERNAN & INGRAM
216-220 St. Louis Street,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

By: [Signature]

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that a true copy of the above Amended Answer was served on the plaintiff by hand delivering same to the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana at 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, this 8th day of September, 1965.

Michael J. Ingram



FBI

Date: 9/8/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM (KLAN)

*Original Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan*

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum re captioned matter.

Copies furnished to the USA, New Orleans, and to the Departmental Attorney, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

ALL
b7c

ENCL BEHIND FILE

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - New Orleans

(5)

REC 53

EX 106

173-2015-24
157-6-33-2

SEP 16 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

September 8, 1965

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RACIAL MATTERS

The following investigation was conducted at the request of Departmental Attorneys at Bogalusa, Louisiana, in connection with a hearing involving the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) which will commence in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 7, 1965.

A characterization of the OKKKK is attached.

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

ENCLOSURE

~~457-633-3527~~
173-2015-24

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

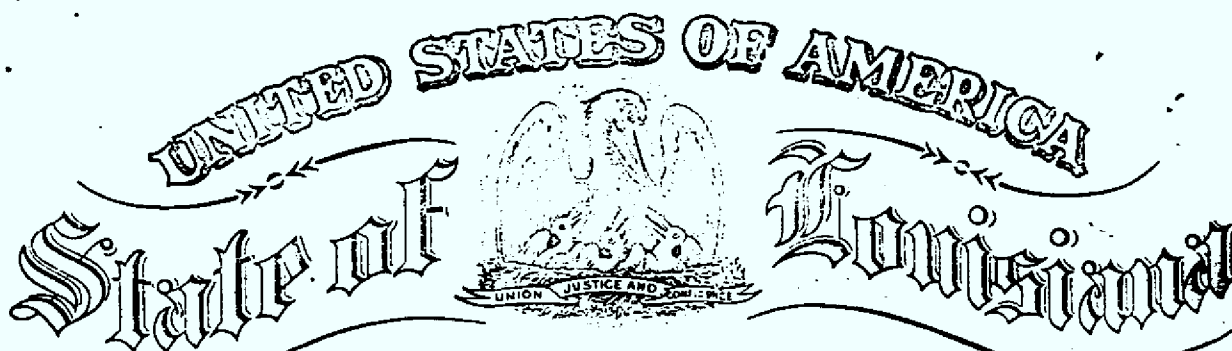
1Date September 8, 1965

[REDACTED] Corporations Division,
Secretary of State, State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana,
made available a True and Correct copy of the Articles of Incorporation of ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On 9/7/65 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 173-201

by SA [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/8/65
2

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



WADE O. MARTIN, JR.

I, the undersigned Secretary of State, of the State of Louisiana

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the annexed and following is a True and Correct copy of the Articles of Incorporation of

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

A Louisiana corporation domiciled at Bogalusa,

As shown by comparison with document filed and recorded in this Office on February 15, 1965.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of my Office to be affixed at the City of Baton Rouge on, September 7, 1965.

Wade O. Martin
Secretary of State

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OF

STATE OF LOUISIANA

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

PARISH OF WASHINGTON

BE IT KNOWN, That on this 1st day of the month of December,
in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Four:

BEFORE ME, a Notary Public, in and for Washington Parish,
Louisiana, personally came and appeared the several parties, all of
the full age of majority, whose signatures are subscribed, who
declared, in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses,
that, availing themselves of the provisions of Louisiana Revised
Statutes (1950) 12:101-12:155, they do hereby organize a nonprofit
corporation as defined in R.S. 12:101 (C).

ARTICLE II. NAME

The name of this corporation is Anti-Communist Christian
Association.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSES

To provide for the preservation of the Constitution of the
State of Louisiana, the Constitution of the United States of
America, as originally written, to establish justice, insure
domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the
welfare of Christians and Christian civilization, and to secure
the blessings of liberty against encroachment by communism.

ARTICLE IV. DURATION

The corporation shall enjoy corporate existence for a period
of ninety-nine (99) years from date hereof.

ARTICLE V. REGISTERED OFFICE

The location and the post office address of the registered
office of this corporation is 315 East Fifth Street, Bogalusa,
Louisiana.

ARTICLE V. REGISTERED AGENTS

The full name and post office address of the corporation's registered agents are:

Robert G. Rector
331 First Avenue
P. O. Box 1160
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Samuel Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

ARTICLE VI. BASIS OF ORGANIZATION

This corporation shall be organized without capital stock and membership may be evidenced by certificates of membership. All members must be eighteen (18) years of age and natural born citizens of the United States of America, sound of mind, sober in habit; there shall be no different classes of membership.

ARTICLE VII. DIRECTORS

The names of the first directors, their post office addresses, and the date of election are as follows:

W. E. Williams
Vernon, Louisiana

Samuel Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Eloyd Colner
Route 1, Box 575
Bonsacola, Louisiana

The number, qualifications, terms of office, manner of election, and powers and duties of the directors, the time, place and manner of calling, giving notice of and conducting directors' meetings, and the number of directors which constitute a quorum, may be prescribed by the articles or By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII. DUES AND ASSESSMENTS

Each member of this corporation shall pay dues, quarterly, in the amount of Four and 50/100 (\$4.50) Dollars each quarter. The corporation, through its Board of Directors, may levy special assessments by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors, and such special assessments shall be payable and collected in the same manner as is provided for dues.

The nonpayment of dues or assessments upon reasonable notice shall authorize the cancellation or suspension of membership by a vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors, provided that the Board of Directors may adopt from time to time such policy for the re-instatement of members expelled or suspended under this article, as it may deem advisable.

ARTICLE IX. MEETINGS

At least one meeting shall be held each month and it shall be the duty of the president to issue calls for meetings. Special meetings may be called at anytime by the president or Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X. BY-LAWS

The members of the Board of Directors shall have the power to make, amend and repeal By-Laws to govern this corporation, provided they are in accordance with and do not conflict with these articles. The Board of Directors, in making, amending and repealing By-Laws, must do so by a vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the members of said Board.

ARTICLE XI.

The corporation may amend these Articles of Incorporation by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII.

The names and addresses of the incorporators of the corporation are:

W. J. Williams
Vernado, Louisiana

Saxon Farmer
315 West Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Lloyd Joiner
Route 2, Box 273
Ponchatoula, Louisiana

THUS DONE AND SIGNED in my office in Bogalusa, Washington Parish, Louisiana, in duplicate original, in the presence of Sydney H. Woods and Jessie Marie Boone, competent witnesses, and me, Notary, after a due reading of the whole.

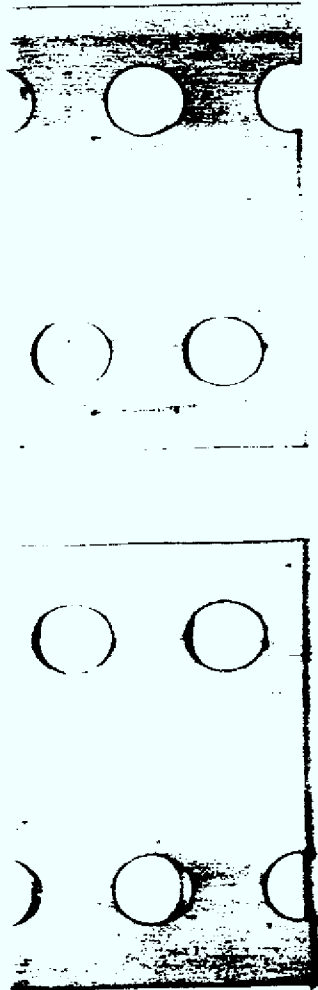
WITNESSES:

[Signature]
Sydney H. Woods
[Signature]
Jessie Marie Boone

INCORPORATORS:

[Signature]
Saxon Farmer
[Signature]
W. J. Williams
[Signature]
Lloyd Joiner

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC



C

0

replied to me

very much

thank you

Handwritten signature or mark

Printed name: 1950 15 65
Chris
Bobby L. Miller
1950 15 65

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015

XXXXXX
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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN DATE: 9/13/65

FROM : Inspector [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE
KU KLUX KLAN AND OTHER RACIAL-TYPE
ORGANIZATIONS
RM

ALL b7C

With the completion of hearings September 11, 1965, against the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) in New Orleans, it is apparent that the injunction is a potent weapon against the Klan and hate-type organizations. This device will, no doubt, be used further by the Department in its efforts to combat interference with Civil Rights activities.

Early consideration will probably be given by the Department to bringing similar proceedings against the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (WKKKK) of Mississippi and the United Klans of America (UKA).

In the OKKKK case, the Department was forced to act in haste owing to the critical nature of the Bogalusa situation. Uncertainty as to jurisdiction applicable to overt acts of interference with Civil Rights activities and the extent of necessary proof resulted in failure by the Department to clearly define its investigative objectives. Our investigative potential in a situation such as this is substantially greater when we program our racial coverage to attain specific goals ab initio in preference to working backwards to develop facts of incidents initially regarded in our coverage as purely local violence, as the case in Bogalusa.

On the basis of our New Orleans experience, some of the problems and areas of coverage we should be prepared to handle are outlined below:

- ⑤ - Bureau
- 1 - Birmingham (Info.)
- 1 - Jackson (Info.)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-78

173-2015-25

(8)



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

OCT 5 1965

I. JURISDICTION

Interference with Civil Rights activity of any type, and especially in that area defined in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (CRA, 1964), would be a possible area wherein the Department could seek injunctive relief against interference with Civil Rights workers. Particular attention is pointed to the fair employment practices section of the CRA, 1964, public accommodations and school integration areas, voter registration and any other zone of activity wherein an organized effort is made to interfere with the Civil Rights program aimed at establishing equality of races.

1. Utilization of fair employment practices section of the CRA, 1964.

In the Bogalusa situation, Negroes were picketing business establishments claiming that they were not afforded fair employment opportunities by the picketed establishments. Police failed to adequately control the street activity while picketing was in progress and pickets were repeatedly assaulted by Klansmen and others in the city streets. On the theory that the establishments being picketed were required under Section 7, CRA, 1964, to meet the terms of this act, the Department ruled that interference with picketing seeking the opportunities permitted in the statute was in violation of the Act; hence, interference with pickets was an overt act in conflict with the provisions of CRA, 1964.

To show that a business establishment was covered by the Act, it was necessary to prove that it dealt in interstate commerce and employed over 100 people. The concept of total number of employees encompassed in the Department's theory was all employees of the parent organization. The Department indicate too, that franchise-type businesses might fall in the same category as direct subsidiaries; therefore, proof was asked as to the applicability of CRA, 1964 to such businesses as Western Auto stores, Walgreen and Rexall outlets and similar licensed private businesses.

II. PROOF OF OVERT ACTS

The overt acts of interference with Civil Rights activity must be proved through legally admissible evidence. Thus, interference with picketing or other activity would require interviews with the subjects and victims, results of the observations of police officers and observing FBI Agents, interviews with bystanders, store owners and especially through photographs where available. The foregoing investigation would be necessary in connection with each overt act alleged. All of the evidence must be appropriately documented to establish its admissibility. Klan membership of offenders must be established through appropriate testimony such as informants or admissions of the offenders.

III. INJUNCTION TARGETS

The targets that would logically be picked in circumstances where injunctive relief was sought would be the following:

1. Klan and organizations organizing and/or supporting interference with programs in furtherance of Civil Rights
2. The leaders of the Klan and other organizations interfering with the Civil Rights program
3. Klan and other organization members and other individuals participating in acts of interference or violence against the Civil Rights program or its workers

IV. DATA WHICH MUST BE ASSEMBLED

To successfully initiate an injunction proceeding, the following categories of data must be assembled and available for use in a hearing.

1. The persons and records which will be necessary to establish jurisdiction must be identified.
2. Official records or certified copies of these records, such as incorporation papers of Klan organizations, must be secured.

Arrest data, including court records and bond data covering offenses against Civil Rights workers must be secured.

3. FBI, police, newspaper and other news media pictures of incidents, as well as activities typical of the Civil Rights program, must be assembled to show graphically the exact problem involved in arrest and interference situations. Pictures of parades, marches, picketing, Klan leaders and members who will be named in the injunction and pictures of arrests and offenses are all of value.

4. Documents and literature which will depict objectionable activities and programs of the organizations and persons subject to the proceedings.

In this regard, the regular literature put out by the Klan and hate groups defines their objectives, outlines their programs, elaborates on their philosophies and, if admissible, is of great value in identifying the aims, purposes and objectives of the organizations.

5. List of officers, meeting places, records and fund depositories, and names of individuals in possession of this data are of great value.

6. Publications of the organizations, such as their constitution, oath, pamphlets outlining meeting procedures, rules for programs, such as boycotts and pressure tactics are all valuable as evidence.

V. COURT PROCEEDINGS

Since an injunction proceeding is civil in nature, it is heard before a Judge or panel of Judges, as was the case in New Orleans. The Government secured direct proof of most of its allegations by subpoenaing Klansmen with their records. Under direct testimony, Klan functionaries made disclosures affirming or stipulating to Government charges eliminating the need for informant testimony in these areas.

Standby witnesses are necessary to inject the elements of Perjury or Contempt into the proceeding if the adverse witnesses testifying take the Fifth Amendment or resort to untruths.

Confrontation of the Klan leadership testifying with documents, Klan literature and records was an excellent means of prompting lagging memories and inducing admissions that would not have been made without prompting.

The foregoing is but a brief sketch of the problems encountered in the New Orleans injunction proceeding. This information has been set forth to show the scope of the problems involved in this type of investigation. Forearmed with knowledge as to the proof necessary to initiate an injunction proceeding, we should, with proper direction afforded to our continuing racial investigation, be able to assemble on a continuing basis the data necessary to support a plea for injunctive relief against interference with Civil Rights activities.

In the case of Klan organizations such as the WKKKK and the UKA, the Bureau probably has enough information in its files at this time to initiate successful injunction actions. Supplemental investigation will be necessary, however, to round out the evidence in those areas which we did not in our regular coverage have cause to contemplate as a phase of injunction cases. This was the same problem we faced in the New Orleans case.

It is evident that the Departmental Attorneys were pleased with their New Orleans operations. They will undoubtedly employ the injunction again in other areas to attack groups interfering with Civil Rights programs. Natchez, Mississippi, is a community Departmental Attorney D. ROBERT OWEN mentioned specifically in this regard.

A successful injunction proceeding gives the court direct power to take effective action against organizations and individuals violating its mandate. This action is powerful since it is summary in character. In the case of the Klan, it forces the organization to expose itself as to membership, programs, activities and any failure to comply with court orders will generate only more forceful action in exposing the organization's operations.

The Klan's success stems from its conspiratorial character. It stimulates in its members a feeling of security in irresponsibility and lawlessness under the cloak of hooded anonymity.

Stripping this veil of security by exposing to public censure the loutish types who thrive in Klandom's concealment will go far in reducing the volume of crimes which have confronted us in the South in recent years.

The injunction proceeding appears to have the answers to many of our Klan problems. Preparedness for additional injunction actions will be demanding in its concept and exhaustive in its manpower demands, but it will produce a net economy in operating costs by its debilitating effect on the Klan and other hate groups in the racial field.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is suggested that the Bureau discuss this program with the Civil Rights Division of the Department to identify further injunction targets. This action is particularly desirable now with the view of obtaining a maximum period for the preparation for forthcoming cases.

2. Offices covering Klan and hate organizations should be briefed on the use of the injunction to counteract their interference in Civil Rights programs.

Inspector [REDACTED]
New Orleans Division

Director, FBI

**UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**

ALL
b7C
9/21/65
1 - Domestic Intelligence
Division

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your memorandum of 9/13/65 concerning injunctive proceedings against the Klan and similar organizations.

The institution of injunction proceedings is of course a matter entirely within the discretion of the Department. This has been discussed with the Civil Rights Division, which advised that consideration is being given to the advisability of filing such a suit at Natchez, Mississippi, but the Department does not intend to initiate a widespread program of this type and does not at this time contemplate filing any other such suits. The Department will remain alert for evidence indicating that in some other area the Klan or a similar organization may be interfering with individuals seeking to exercise their civil rights. Upon receipt of such evidence the Department will consider the advisability of initiating suit seeking injunctive relief.

Such a suit would of necessity be based upon specific instances of interference with voting activity, voter registration activity, or rights established under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Under present policy interference of this type is immediately investigated and the facts of the interference should be sufficiently established by the investigations presently being conducted. It would appear fundamental that the evidence collected during the course of such investigations will be properly documented to insure its admissibility in any subsequent court action.

In view of existing Bureau instructions concerning the investigation of interference with persons seeking to exercise their civil rights and in view of the fact that the Department

RECEIVED 25
SEP 21 1965
FBI - NEW ORLEANS
B. [REDACTED]
M. [REDACTED]
DeLoach [REDACTED]
Casper [REDACTED]
Callahan [REDACTED]
Conrad [REDACTED]
Felt [REDACTED]
Gale [REDACTED]
Rosen [REDACTED]
Sullivan [REDACTED]
Tavel [REDACTED]
Trotter [REDACTED]
Tele. Room [REDACTED]
Holmes [REDACTED]
Gandy [REDACTED]

1 - Birmingham (Info)

Jackson (Info)

(8)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE 273-2115-26

CONTINUED PAGE TWO

To: Inspector [REDACTED]

ALL
b7C

RE: UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

is not considering any widespread program of filing suits seeking injunctions, it is felt that no further instructions to the field are necessary with regard to these substantive violations.

The points which you raised regarding the obtaining of Klan documents and literature during the course of Klan investigations are being separately considered at the Bureau, and you will be further advised in this regard.

NOTE:

The Department has filed a civil suit at Bogalusa, Louisiana, seeking to enjoin the Klan to prevent interference with persons seeking to exercise their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Hearings have been completed, and the matter is presently pending a decision to be made by the court after both sides have filed briefs.

Inspector [REDACTED] has suggested further injunction proceedings would be desirable and has recommended it be discussed with the Department and that offices covering Klan and hate organizations be briefed on the use of the injunction to counteract their interference in civil rights programs. He also suggests that information be gathered on a continuing basis to support such suits and points out the need when a case goes to court of having evidentiary material including such items as incorporation papers of Klan organizations and other Klan documents and literature.

The Domestic Intelligence Division should advise Inspector [REDACTED] concerning his comments dealing with the investigation of Klan and similar organizations.

Discussion with the Department was with D. R. Owen, Civil Rights Division, on 9/22/65.

Inspector [REDACTED]
New Orleans Division

ALL
b7C

October 4, 1965

Director, FBI

0
**UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964**

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

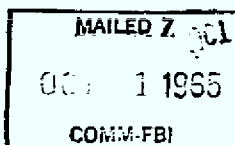
Reference is made to your memorandum dated 9/13/65 and Bureau letter dated 9/27/65, relating to injunctive proceedings against the Klan and similar organizations.

As you are aware, current Bureau regulations for intelligence-type investigations of Klan and hate group organizations and their leaders cover the general field you mentioned. As an example, the Manual of Instructions requires that information be developed concerning the charters or incorporation papers of such organizations although actual copies need not be obtained. It is felt that obtaining exemplified copies of these papers at the present time would be of doubtful value since there is always the possibility of challenge by defense attorneys and to avoid any successful challenge these papers should be obtained at a time more closely related to the legal proceedings in which they are to be introduced.

Injunctive proceedings by their very nature are not as clear cut as to evidence needed to establish the facts as in the trials of other violations within the Bureau's jurisdiction. In such proceedings, it is to be expected that the Department will examine all pertinent material and will pinpoint that portion needed for evidence. Thorough investigation by the field in Klan and hate group investigations can alleviate some last minute problems but since the Department draws from a variety of reports and letterhead memoranda submitted in many cases, it does not appear that all problems could be anticipated or eliminated. The Bureau has continually emphasized the need for comprehensive, aggressive investigation. As in all Bureau investigations, the field is required to check out as much as possible, information obtained on a confidential basis and to appropriately preserve data which may be of evidentiary value at a later date.

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

1 - Birmingham
1 - Jackson



REC-76

173-2015-20
OCT 7 1965

NOTE PAGE TWO

66 OCT 15 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

To: Inspector [REDACTED] **ALL**
b7C
RE: UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

In the absence of specific action by the Department, there appears to be no present need to enlarge upon current Bureau procedure. The importance of these cases has been and will continue to be emphasized in communications to the field and your observations will be of assistance in discussing problems with In-Service classes.

NOTE:

Inspector [REDACTED] memorandum set forth his observations regarding problems which arose in connection with the civil suit filed by the Department at Bogalusa, Louisiana, seeking to enjoin the Klan and certain individuals from interfering with persons seeking to exercise their rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Inspector [REDACTED] suggested further injunction proceedings might be under consideration by the Department and felt that offices covering Klan and hate organizations should be briefed on the use of the injunction. He also suggests that information be gathered on a continuing basis to support such suits. The General Investigative Division responded to his memorandum as related to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and also contacted the Department determining that the Department has no present plans for a widespread program of this type.

The Manual of Instructions provides for comprehensive, intelligence-type investigations in these cases. These regulations appear adequate for general intelligence gathering although it is anticipated that in any specific proceeding the Department will have a number of requests for particular documents or information. The field is presently collecting literature and other documents from its sources. As pointed out in outgoing, obtaining of charter papers at the present time may preclude their admission in court, in view of lapse of time. Evidence of this nature of necessity has to be obtained at a time more closely related to a particular court action.

REPORT
of the

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.To: Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

September 9, 1965

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

ALL
b7C

Re: [REDACTED] et al., Subjects;
[REDACTED] et al., Victims
Bogalusa, Louisiana
Public Accommodations
(Interference)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

YOUR NO. [REDACTED]
FBI FILE NO. 173-2015
LAB. NO. D-487554 JB

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 9/6/65

Examination requested: Document

Specimen:

Q1 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA"
and beginning "On Sunday, December 27, 1964, the
Bogalusa...."
(your item 1)

Q2 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PROCLAMATION" and beginning "After meeting in secret
conclave for the...."
(your item 2)

Q3 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL LOUISIANA KU KLUX KLAN"
and captioned "THE QUESTION WHO BOUGHT JESSE CUTLER?"
(your item 3)

Q4 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading
"PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA"
and beginning "As a result of the statement issued in
the...."
(your item 4)

MAILED 6
SEP 9 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
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Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

2 - New Orleans

REC-58

OCT 8 1965

173-2015-57-1489

(6)

(continued on next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

"ENCL BEHIND FILE"

- Q5 Copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "It is the intention of this literature to inform the public...."
(your item 5)
- Qc6 Thermo-Fax copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and captioned "THE STORY OF THE LEOPARD'S STRIPES"
(your item 6)
- Q7 Carbon copy of a two-page typewritten document bearing the heading "BOYCOTT RULES"
(your item 7)
- ALL
b7C K1 Typewritten letter dated April 26, 1965, signed [REDACTED]
(your item a)
- K2 Typewritten letter dated July 8, 1965, signed [REDACTED]
(your item b)
- K3 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 26, 1965, over the typewritten signature of [REDACTED]
(your item c)

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q1 through Q6 most closely corresponds with the Laboratory standard for an IBM Electric Executive Model typewriter. A similar style of type is used on the Friden Justewriter heavy duty writing machine.

It was determined that the typewriting on Q2 was not prepared with the typewriter or typewriters used in the preparation of Q1 and Q3 through Q6. Due to the lack of sufficient clarity in the copies available and because of insufficient identifying characteristics, it could not be determined whether one typewriter was used in the preparation of Q1 and Q3 through Q6; however, some characteristics observed would indicate that this material may have been prepared with one typewriter.

It was concluded that the typewriting on Q1 through Qc6 was not prepared with any of the typewriters used in the preparation of K1 through K3.

It was further concluded that the typewriting on Q7 was not prepared with any of the typewriters used in the preparation of Q1 through Qc6 or K2. Because of the lack of clarity in the carbon copy available, it could not be established definitely whether the typewriting on Q7 was or was not prepared with either of the typewriters used in the preparation of K1 and K3.

Items Q1 through Q5 have been prepared by the offset printing process using a typewritten original. It could not be determined if this material was reproduced on the same machine.

Item Qc6 has been prepared with a Thermo-Fax copying machine or similar copying device.

The typewriting on Q7 is too indistinct to classify but this typewriting most closely corresponds with the Laboratory standards for a Remington Electric Revere typewriter or an IBM Electric Courier typewriter, both pica typewriters having letters spaced ten to the inch.

The typewriting on K1 and K3 also most closely corresponds with the Laboratory standards for a Remington Electric Revere typewriter or an IBM Electric Courier typewriter; however, the typewriter used in the preparation of K1 was not used in preparing K3.

Specimens Q1 through Qc6 and K1 through K3 are temporarily retained. Specimen Q7 was returned to Mr. Parsons, of your office, on September 6, 1965. Appropriate photographs have been prepared for record purposes.

b7c NOTE: See memorandum [REDACTED] to Mr. Conrad dated 9/6/65 captioned as above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

ALL
b7C

Re [REDACTED] ET AL., SUBJECTS;
[REDACTED] ET AL., VICTIMS.
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (INTERFERENCE)
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

File # 143-201527
Lab. # D-487554 JE

(home phone 544-0055)
(personally delivered by Mr. [REDACTED]
Parsons, phone DI 3828 or 3831)
Letter 9/6/65

Examination requested by: Department of Justice

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 9/6/65

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

*Chief Executive Model
Printer heavy duty writing machine
Q1 → Q6 IBM or Victor model, prop. spacing.
Q2 Two no ident. to Q1 & Q3 → Q6
no concl. Q1 & Q3 → Q6 on one tier, lack of suff. detail
in copies may have been prop. by one tier
no ident. Q1 → Q6 & K1 → K3
2) No ident. Q7 tier to tier Q1 → Q6 or with K2 tier. No
concl. Q7 tier to K1 & K3, carbon copy of Q7 in cuff*

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 *Copy of a* Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE
ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "On Sunday,
December 27, 1964, the Bogalusa"
(your item 1)

Q2 *Copy of a* Typewritten document bearing the heading "PROCLAMATION" and
beginning "After meeting in secret conclave for the"
(your item 2)

Q3 *Copy of a* Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE
ORIGINAL LOUISIANA KU KLUX KLAN" and captioned "THE QUESTION
WHO BOUGHT JESSE CUTRER?"
(your item 3)

Q4 *Copy of a* Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE
ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "As a result
of the statement issued in the"
(your item 4)

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 6 1965

(continued on next page)

page 1

- Copy of a*
- Q5 / Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "It is the intention of this literature to inform the public" (your item 5)
- Qc6 Thermofax copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and captioned "THE STORY OF THE LEOPARD'S STRIPES" (your item 6)
- Carbon copy of a two-page*
- Q7 / Typewritten document ~~(to be destroyed)~~ bearing the heading "BOYCOTT RULES" (your item 7)
- K1 Typewritten letter dated April 26, 1965, signed [REDACTED] (your item a)
- b7c K2 Typewritten letter dated July 8, 1965, signed [REDACTED] (your item b)
- K3 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 26, 1965, over the typewritten signature of [REDACTED] (your item c)

(Q7 returned personally to Mr. Persons on 9-6-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

ALL
b7
R [REDACTED] ET AL., SUBJECTS;
[REDACTED] ET AL., VICTIMS.

File # 173-20152
Lab. # D-487554 JE

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (INTERFERENCE)
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

187 Richard
(personally delivered by Mr. Robert K.
Parsons, phone DJ 3828 or 3831)
Letter 9/6/65

Examination requested by: Department of Justice

Date received: 9/6/65

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [REDACTED]

Q7 returned personally to Mr. Parsons on 9-6-65-
Q1 → Qc6, K1 → K3 returned personally to Mr. Parsons on 9-8-65-

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 6 1965

Specimens submitted for examination

- Copy of a
Q1 / typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE
ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "On Sunday,
December 27, 1964, the Bogalusa"
(your item 1)
- Copy of a
Q2 / typewritten document bearing the heading "PROCLAMATION" and
beginning "After meeting in secret conclave for the"
(your item 2)
- Copy of a
Q3 / typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE
ORIGINAL LOUISIANA KU KLUX KLAN" and captioned "THE QUESTION
WHO BOUGHT JESSE CUTLER"
(your item 3)
- Copy of a
Q4 / typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE
ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "As a result
of the statement issued in the"
(your item 4)

(continued on next page)

page 1 / ENCLOSURE

- Copy of a*
- Q5 Typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and beginning "It is the intention of this literature to inform the public" (your item 5)
- Qc6 Thermofax copy of a typewritten document bearing the heading "PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF LOUISIANA" and captioned "THE STORY OF THE LEOPARD'S STRIPES" (your item 6)
- Carbon copy of a two-page*
- Q7 Typewritten document ~~(carbon copy) - two pages~~ bearing the heading "BOYCOTT RULES" (your item 7)
- K1 Typewritten letter dated April 26, 1965, signed [REDACTED] (your item a)
- K2 Typewritten letter dated July 8, 1965, signed [REDACTED] (your item b)
- K3 Carbon copy of a typewritten letter dated July 26, 1965, over the typewritten signature of [REDACTED] (your item c)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

16 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-28

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

ALL
b7CTo: Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

September 10, 1965

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

Re: United States versus
Original Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan;
Civil Rights Act of 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director
YOUR NO.
FBI FILE NO. 173-2015
LAB. NO. D-487679 JB

Examination requested by: FBI, New Orleans

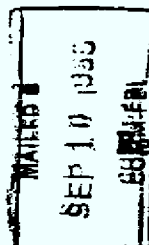
Reference: Letter 9/7/65

Examination requested: Document

Specimen:

Specimen received 9/7/65, from FBI, New Orleans

K4 Two documents totaling five pages on stationery of Quality Enterprises, Inc., Bogalusa, Louisiana, one a letter dated June 7, 1963, addressed to [REDACTED] New Orleans, Louisiana, and the other a four-page Balance Sheet dated December 31, 1963, all bearing typewriting of known origin.



Result of examination:

It was determined that the questioned typewriting appearing on Q1 through Q7, previously received from your office and described in Laboratory report dated September 9, 1965, was not prepared with the typewriter used in the preparation of K4.

Specimen K4 has been photographed and is being returned to the New Orleans Office of this Bureau with copies of this report.

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

2 - FBI, New Orleans Enclosure (173-201) (157-1489)

25 OCT 11 1965

50 OCT 13 1965 (See Note Page 2)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

This report confirms Bureau teletype to New Orleans dated 9/7/65.

Specimen K4 was submitted under New Orleans caption "RACIAL SITUATION, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA; RACIAL MATTERS."

b7C See Memorandum dated 9/8/65 from [REDACTED] to Mr. Conrad captioned [REDACTED] et al., Subjects [REDACTED] et al., Victims; Bogalusa, Louisiana; Public Accommodations (Interference) Civil Rights Act of 1964."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

United States v. Original Knights of the Ku
Re: ~~et al., Subjects~~, Klux Klan
~~et al., Victims~~
~~Bogalusa, Louisiana~~
~~Public Accommodations~~
~~(Interference)~~
Civil Rights Act of 1964

File # 157-201
Lab. # D-487679 JB

Examination requested by: FBI, New Orleans (173-201) Airtel 9/7/65

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 9/7/65

Result of Examination:

Examination by: ~~_____~~

*No ident. Q1 → Q7. Item with K4.
prev read and description lab. rpt
to your office dated 9-9-65
Note: Confirms teletype to NO dated 9-7-65
1) K4 subm copies NO capt. "Racial Situation
Bogalusa, Louisiana, Racial Matters."
See memo, ~~_____~~ to Mr. Conrad
9-8-65*

ALL
b7C

Specimens submitted for examination

K4 Two documents totaling five pages on stationery of Quality Enterprises, Inc., Bogalusa, Louisiana, one a letter dated June 7, 1963, addressed to ~~_____~~ New Orleans, Louisiana, and the other a four-page Balance Sheet dated December 31, 1963, all bearing typewriting of known origin

RETURN EVIDENCE

2 - New Orleans (173-201) (157-1489)

Address report to:

Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 8 1965

*Handwritten report
9-10-65*
Page 1

(Continued on next page)

Q₁ Sunday will better community T (15 to the inch)

Q₂ Aft end a w (12 to the inch)

Q₃ this adm T (15 to the inch)

Q₅

Q₆ will that T

K₁ A 10 to inch will a t
12 to inch the k

K₂ B 12 to inch Aa tt

K₃ C 10 to inch Aa tt

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

ALL
b7C

[REDACTED] et al., Subjects;
[REDACTED] et al., Victims
Bogalusa, Louisiana
Public Accommodations
(Interference)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

File #
Lab. # D-487679 JB

173-201529

Examination requested by: FBI, New Orleans (173-201) Airtel 9/7/65

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 9/7/65

Result of Examination:

Examination by [REDACTED]

Returned

Specimens submitted for examination

K1 Two documents totaling five pages on stationery of Quality Enterprises, Inc., Bogalusa, Louisiana, one a letter dated June 7, 1963, addressed to [REDACTED] New Orleans, Louisiana, and the other a four-page Balance Sheet dated December 31, 1963, all bearing typewriting of known origin

RETURN EVIDENCE

2 - New Orleans (173-201) (157-1489)

Address report to:
Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-29X

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 10/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: b7c DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FROM: [REDACTED] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM*ORIGINAL ARRIVATS OF THE
KUKLUX KLAN*

OO: NEW ORLEANS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau 10/6/65.

POLICE CHECKSb7c
b7D [REDACTED] advised no incidents of a racial nature were reported to their Departments during the night and early morning of 10/6-7/65.PICKETING

[REDACTED] advised there was no picketing in the 400 block of Columbia Street or at the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center.

EX 109

REC-76

173-2015-30

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

OCT 11 1965

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

SUB CONTROL

FBI

Date: 10/6/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACE SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: NEW ORLEANS

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, 10/5/65.

POLICE CHECKS[REDACTED] advised
no incidents of a racial nature were reported to their Departments
during the night and early morning of 10/5-6/65.PICKETING[REDACTED] advised
there was no picketing in the 400 block of Columbia Street or
at the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center.3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

(5)

EX-112

REC-73

OCT 9 1965

SUB CONTROL

50 OCT 15 1965

Approved _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 10/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

b7c RACIAL SITUATION, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: New Orleans

Re New Orleans teletype to the Bureau, 10/12/65.

POLICE CHECKSb7c b7D [REDACTED] advised no
racial incidents reported to their Departments during the night
and early morning of 10/12-13/65.PICKETING

No picketing activity in Bogalusa this date.

MISCELLANEOUSb7c b7D [REDACTED]
③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

REC-47

173-2015-32

17 OCT 16 1965

EX-117

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CONTROL

b7c

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 20 1965

TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

1-55PM CST URGENT 10-20-65 LWH

TO DIRECTOR (173-2015)

FROM NEW ORLEANS 157-3350

ALL
67K

WASHINGTON PARISH BOGALUSA, LA PUBLIC EDUCATION. CRA 156

RE N. O. TEL THIS DATE.

AT APPROXIMATELY NINE AM, THIS DATE, THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS, WHO ARE LEADERS OF THE BOGALUSA VOTER'S LEAGUE (BVL), WERE ARRESTED BY THE BOGALUSA PD ON AN ORDER FROM JUDGE A. J. JONES, BOGALUSA, CHARGING THEM WITH CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF JUVENILES - ENTICING THEM OUT OF SCHOOL. THOSE ARRESTED ARE PRESENTLY INCARCERATED.

A RESTRAINING ORDER WAS SIGNED BY JUDGE JIM WARREN RICHARDSON, WASHINGTON PARISH, ON OCTOBER NINETEEN, 1965, AGAINST THE ABOVE SIX INDIVIDUALS AND IN ADDITION THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS:

REC-68

173-2015-33

ALL OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN SERVED EXCEPT

18 OCT 21 1965

CC: 50

REC'D

57 OCT 27 1965

NO 173-201

PAGETWO

THIS RESTRAINING ORDER ENJOINS THESE INDIVIDUALS FROM INTERFERRING AND ENTICING THE NEGRO YOUTH OF BOGALUSA FROM ATTENDING SCHOOL. THE ORDER IS "ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON TWENTYSEVEN, OCTOBER, NINE THIRTY AM, WHY A PRELIMINARY WRIT OF INJUNCTION SHOULD NOT BE ISSUED HEREIN PENDING TRIAL OF THE PLAINTIFF'S APPLICATION FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION."

AT NINE THIRTY AM, THIS DATE, APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FIFTY NEGRO YOUTHS AND FIFTEEN ADULT GATHERED AT THE NEGRO LABOR TEMPLE TO STAGE A PROTEST MARCH TO THE SCHOOL BOARD OF BOGALUSA.

THE LEADERS OF THE MARCH ADVISED ASSISTANT COP L. C. TERRELL THAT THEY WISHED TO MARCH TO SIXTH STREET AND THEN TO COLUMBIA STREET, HOWEVER, SIXTH STREET IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE PRESENT TIME AND POLICE CARS CANNOT PROCEED ON THIS STREET. THEREFORE, CHIEF TERRELL REQUESTED THAT THEY CHANGE THEIR ROUT OF MARCH TO SOME OTHER STREET.

THE MARCHERS REFUSED TO CHANGE THEIR ROUT OF MARCH AND AT THIS TIME CHIEF CLAXTON KNIGHT, BOGALUSA PD, ADVISED THEM THAT THE PARADE PERMIT HAD BEEN CONCELLED. CHIEF TERRELL THEN ADVISED THE

PAGE THREE

MARCHERS THAT THEY SHOULD EITHER GO BACK TO THE LABOR TEMPLE OR DISPERSE AND GO ON THEIR WAY, AND THEY SHOULD BREAK UP THE GATHERING ON THE STREET OR THEY WOULD BE ARRESTED. AT THIS TIME, MOST OF THE CROWD RETURNED TO THE LABOR TEMPLE, HOWEVER, APPROXIMATELY TWENTYFIVE REFUSED TO MOVE AND WERE PLACED UNDER ARREST. THEY WERE PUT IN A BOGALUSA SCHOOL BUS AND TAKEN TO JAIL. ALL ARRESTED WERE NEGROES EXCEPT ONE WHITE CORE WORKER JOHN HAMILTON.

THE OTHER NEGROES WENT INTO THE NEGRO LABOR TEMPLE. ANITA LEVINE, A WHITE CORE WORKER, ADVISED THAT THEY SHOULD ALL GO TO JAIL; HOWEVER, SHE WOULD NOT GO TO JAIL AS SHE WAS CONTACTING THE CORE ATTORNEYS IN NEW YORK, REGARDING THIS MATTER.

AT THIS TIME, THE NEGRO YOUTH AND A FEW ADULTS CAME OUT OF THE TEMPLE AND WANTED TO GO TO JAIL. CHIEF TERRELL ADVISED THEM THEY COULD NOT VOLUNTARILY GO TO JAIL, THEY WOULD NOT BE ACCOMMODATED BY BEING PUT UNDER ARREST UNLESS THEY WERE IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

ICG AND SECRET SERVICE BEING ADVISED. END

END

WA...JXM

FBI WASH DC

cc: Mr. [REDACTED]

b7c

F B I

Date: 10/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO [REDACTED] DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FROM [REDACTED] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

b7C
RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

OO: New Orleans

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, 10/15/65.

POLICE CHECKSb7C
b7D [REDACTED] advised no incidents of a racial nature reported to their departments during the night and early morning of 10/15 - 18/65.PICKETINGb7C
b7D There was no picketing in the 400 block of Columbia Road or the Pine Tree Shopping Plaza 10/16 and 18/65.③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

REC-98

173-2015-34

Richard Parson
C.R.O. advised 10-21-65

OCT 20 1965

STAMP CONTROL

b7C
OCT 23 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-34

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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10/25/65

Airtel

1

ALL
b7c

To: SAC, New Orleans

From: Director, FBI

U. S. vs. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Reurairtel 9/20/65.

Submit LHM by return mail concerning current
developments this matter.

(4)

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

OCT 28 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-59

173-2015-35

19 OCT 26 1965

F B I

Date: 10/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400)

U. S. vs. ^QORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

ReBuairtel 10/25/65. 173-2015-35

Inquiry at U. S. Courthouse this date reflects that
file in instant matter currently in possession of Judge
JOHN WISDOM who is in Atlanta, Georgia. Efforts will be
made to review file as soon as available and letterhead
memorandum promptly submitted.

ALL
b7C

③ Bureau
2- New Orleans

1cc: PA UNIT
10/29/65

(3)

REC-61

173-2015-35X
421
OCT 29 1965

EX-103

Approved

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

MAY 5 1966

F B I

Date: 11/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400)

SUBJECT: U. S. vs. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, dated 10/25/65.

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of self-explanatory letterhead memorandum for dissemination Seat of Government.

This letterhead memorandum has been disseminated locally to ICG, ONI, ONI and Secret Service.

CRD
6-94F

ICC Bomb-CRA unit
5 CCSS destroyed
11-10-65

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
2 - New Orleans (173-400)

REC 1A

173-2015-35X1

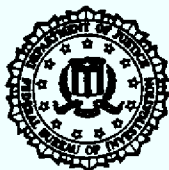
11/20/65 424

3 NOV 6 1965

MAY 5 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

November 3, 1965

UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

On November 2, 1965, Judge John Wisdom, United States District Judge, Eastern District of Louisiana, was contacted concerning the case of the United States versus the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Judge Wisdom advised that he was presently drafting his opinion in this matter and was striving to complete this opinion by the end of the present week.

Judge Wisdom cautioned, however, that once he had completed his opinion in this matter, it would have to be reviewed by the other judges hearing the case before the matter would be completely resolved.

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

173-2015-35X1

ENCLOSURE

105-11211-42

FBI

Date: 11/9/65

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,
REALM OF LOUISIANA,
RM

Re LHM dated 10/18/65 captioned as above.

Paragraph 2, line 7 of referenced LHM should
be corrected to read "illegal steps." Secret Service,
U. S. Attorney, and ICG advised locally.

Appropriate error scored.

③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

173-2015-

NOT RECORDED
14 NOV 16 1965
17

*change made
prior to dec 1*

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 12/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-29827)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (44-2653)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
 ET AL; PINE TREE PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER,
 7/16-17/65;

ALL
b7c[REDACTED] ET AL - VICTIMS
CIVIL RIGHTS, OBSTRUCTION COURT ORDER

UNITED STATES ORIGINAL

On 12/1/65, [REDACTED] Deputy Clerk,
 U.S. District Court, Eastern District, Louisiana, New Orleans,
 Louisiana made available three copies of opinion #15793
 released today, two copies of which are enclosed for the
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KNIGHTS OF THE KKK

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173-2015-36

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EX 103

1 Encl. sent to CRD
 (copy of opinion #15793)
 By 6-94 B
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ENCLOSURE FILE

Approved: [REDACTED] JTS
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Note to CRD on 6-94 B: Attached is one copy of opinion of USDC New Orleans
 #15793 released 12-1-65

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
Attorney General of the
United States,

Plaintiff,

CIVIL ACTION NO. 15793

v.

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN, an unincorporated Association;
ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION, a corporation;
SAXON FARMER; CHARLES CHRISTMAS;
RUSSELL PAGEE; DEWEY SMITH; VIRGIL
CORKERN; ALBERT APPLEWHITE; E. J.
(JACK) DIXON; DELOS WILLIAMS;
JAMES M. ELLIS; HARDIE ADRIAN
GOINGS, JR.; ESLEY FREEMAN;
ARTHUR RAY APPLEWHITE; JAMES A.
HOLLINGSWORTH, JR.; RANDLE C.
FOUNDS; SIDNEY AUGUST WARNER;
BILLY ALFORD; RAWLIN WILLIAMSON;
LOUIS APPLEWHITE; WILLIS
BLACKWELL; J. A. HOLLINGSWORTH,
SR.; LATTIMORE McNEESE; IRA
DUNAWAY; DOYLE TYNES; CHARLES
RAY WILLIAMS; FRANKLIN HARRIS;
CHARLES McCLENDON; DELTON
GRAVES; MILTON EARL PARKER;
MERVIN TAYLOR; VAN DAY; RAY
RISNER; JAMES D. TERRELL;
J. D. JONES; RICHARD E. KREBS;
MICHAEL R. HOLDEN; JAMES BURKE;
ALBERT SIMMONS, JR., and
NOEL BALL, JR.

Defendants

173-2015-36

Before WISDOM, Circuit Judge, and CHRISTENBERRY and AINSWORTH, District Judges.

WISDOM, Circuit Judge:

This is an action by the Nation against a klan.*

The United States of America asks for an injunction to protect Negro citizens in Washington Parish, Louisiana, seeking to assert their civil rights. The defendants are the "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan", an unincorporated association, the "Anti-Communist Christian Association," a Louisiana corporation, and certain individual klansmen, most of whom come from in and around Bogalusa, Louisiana.

The defendants admit most of the allegations of the complaint. Their legal position is that a private organization and private persons are beyond the reach of the civil rights acts authorizing the Attorney General to sue for an injunction. There is no merit to this contention.

Seeking refuge in silence and secrecy, the defendants object to the admission of any evidence as to klan activities. We hold, however, that what the klan is and what the klan does bear significantly on the material issues and on the appropriate relief.

In deciding to grant the injunction prayed for, we rest our conclusions on the finding of fact that, within the meaning of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, the defendants have adopted a pattern and practice of intimidating, threatening, and coercing Negro citizens in Washington Parish for the purpose of interfering with the civil rights of the Negro citizens. The compulsion within the klan to engage in this unlawful conduct is inherent in the nature of the klan. This is its ineradicable evil.

We find that to attain its ends, the klan exploits the forces of hate, prejudice, and ignorance. We find that the klan relies on systematic economic coercion, varieties of intimidation, and physical violence in attempting to frustrate the national policy expressed in civil rights legislation. We find that

the klansmen, whether cloaked and hooded members of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or skulking in anonymity as members of a sham organization, "The Anti-Communist Christian Association", or brazenly resorting to violence on the open streets of Bogalusa, are a "fearful conspiracy against society . . . [holding] men silent by the terror of [their acts] and ² / [their] power for evil".

As early as 1868 General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the first and only Grand Wizard of the original Invisible Empire, dismayed by mounting, uncontrollable violence laid to the klan, ordered the klan ³ to disband and directed klansmen to burn their robes and hoods. General Forrest was a Confederate cavalry hero, a man without fear and, certainly to most Southerners, a man beyond reproach. He announced that he would dissociate himself from all klansmen and cooperate with public officials and the courts in enforcing law and order. But the founders of the Invisible Empire had sown dragon's teeth.

The evil that led General Forrest to disband the original Ku Klux Klan was its perversion of purposes by undisciplined klans led by irresponsible leaders. ⁴ The evil we find in the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is an absolute evil inherent in any secret order holding itself above the law: "the natural tendency of all such organizations . . . to violence and crime." ⁵ As history teaches, and as the defendants' admissions and the proof demonstrate in this case, violence and crime follow as the night the day when masked men conspire against society itself. Wrapped in myths and misbeliefs which they think relieve them of the obligations of ordinary citizens, klansmen pledge their first allegiance to their Konstitution and give their first loyalty to a cross ~~sittingly~~ in flames.

None of the defendant klansmen is a leader in his community. As a group, they do not appear to be representative of a cross-section of the community. Instead they appear to be ignorant bullies, callous of

the harm they know they are doing and lacking in sufficient understanding to comprehend the chasm between their own twisted Konstitution and the noble charter of liberties under law that is the American Constitution.

Legal tolerance of secret societies must cease at the point where their members assume supra-governmental powers and take the law in their own hands. We shall not allow the misguided defendants to interfere with the rights of Negro citizens derived from or protected by the Constitution of the United States and now expressly recognized by Congress in various civil rights statutes. We enjoin the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, its dummy front, the Anti-Communist Christian Association, and the individual defendants from interfering with orders of this Court and from interfering with the civil rights of Negro citizens in Washington Parish. Specifically, these rights include:

- (1) the right to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment;
- (2) the right to the equal use and enjoyment of public accommodations, guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act, 42 USC 2000a;
- (3) the right to register to vote and to vote in all elections guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, by 42 USC 1971, and by the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and
- (4) the right to equal employment opportunities, guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act, 42 USC 2000e.

I.

The United States sues under authority of 42 USC 1971; 42 USC 2000a-5 and e-6. Under those sections and under 28 USC 1345, this Court has jurisdiction of the action. We resolve any doubt as to the reach of these sections in favor of the Government's standing to sue in a case of this kind. In its sovereign capacity the Nation has a proper interest in preserving the integrity of its judicial system, in preventing klan interference with court orders, and in making meaningful both nationally created and nationally guaranteed civil rights.

II.

We turn now to ~~a~~ detailed findings of fact.

A. Background. The invisible realm of the Original Knights coincides with of the Ku Klux Klan/~~includes-the-eight-parishes-in~~ the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana. This district is composed of ~~These are the~~ "Florida" parishes, the area east of the Mississippi River and north of Lake Pontchartrain claimed by Spain until 1810. The events giving rise to this action took place in Washington Parish and centered in Bogalusa, the largest municipality in the Parish. Bogalusa is on the Pearl River at a point where the river forms the boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi. It has a population of about 14,000 white persons and 7,500 Negroes.

The Grand Dragon of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and President of the Anti-Communist Christian Association is Charles Christmas of Amite in Tangipahoa Parish. Saxon Farmer, who seems to have an uncanny capacity for being present whenever there is racial trouble in Bogalusa, is the second in command of both organizations, Grand Titan of the Klan and Vice-President of the Anti-Communist Christian Association. In February 1955 he was elected to both offices simultaneously. He is also the Exalted Cyclops of one of the Bogalusa Klaverns (local units). In 1960 this Court entered an order in the case of United States v. McElveen et als. (C.A.No. 9146) against Saxon Farmer and others enjoining them from interfering with the rights of Negro citizens to vote. That order restored to voter registration rolls of Washington Parish the names of 1,377 Negro citizens Farmer and others, then active in the Citizens Council, had unlawfully purged from the rolls.

The evidence clearly establishes that the Anti-Communist Christian Association is not a bona fide, independent organization

but is the defendant klan thinly disguised under a respectable title. At an earlier time, the klan's ~~dummy~~ organization was called the Bogalusa Gun and-Rifle Club. The defendants' efforts to appear respectable by association may also be reflected in the location of the klan's principal office in the Disabled American Veterans Hall.

The officers, members, internal structure, ^{and} method of paying dues of the ACCA and the klan are identical. The corporate structure of the ACCA includes nothing but a charter. The governing rules and by-laws of the ACCA are the Klan Konstitution. The secret oath for admission and resignation in both organizations is the klan oath. Nothing is required of klan members to become members of the ACCA, except identifying to the secretary of the klan unit their assigned secret klan number. Klan members are then furnished a small green card with the name Anti-Communist Christian Association printed thereon. This Court finds that the defendant klan has appeared in this cause. The pretense that the klan does not exist, has ceased to exist, or has made no appearance in this cause is a sham.

Until recently Washington Parish was segregated from cradle to coffin. After Congress adopted the 1964 Civil Rights Act, however, the Negroes in Bogalusa began a broad scale campaign to gain recognition of their rights. Working through the Bogalusa Voters League, they conducted voter registration clinics, held mass meetings to call attention to their grievances, picketed places of public accommodations to protest racially discriminatory policies, and petitioned the Mayor of Bogalusa to accord equal rights in voting, public facilities, employment, and education.

The klan has been the center of ~~a pattern and practice of~~ unlawful activity in Washington Parish designed to interfere with the efforts of Negro citizens to gain equal rights under the law. Its objective has been to preserve total racial segregation in Bogalusa

B. Defendants' Admissions. An unusual feature of this litigation is the defendants' damning admissions. The defendants admit that the klan's objective is to prevent Washington Parish Negroes from exercising the civil rights Congress recognized by statute. In their pleadings, the defendants concede that they furthered their objective by --

- (a) assaulting, threatening, and harassing Negroes who seek to exercise any of their civil rights, and assaulting, threatening and harassing persons who urge that Negroes should exercise or be accorded those rights;
- (b) committing, threatening to commit, and urging others to commit acts of economic retaliation against Negroes who seek to exercise these rights, and against any persons who urge that Negroes should exercise or be accorded these rights, or who permit open, free and public discussion on the issue;
- (c) threatening and intimidating public officials and businessmen who accord or seek to accord Negroes their rights without regard to race or color.

The reason for the admissions was evident at the trial and is evident in the defendants' brief. The United States subpoenaed over a hundred witnesses and, no doubt, was prepared to prove every allegation in the complaint. Because of the defendants' admissions, the disputed issues were few and only a few witnesses were called. As a result, the klan avoided an airing of its activities that necessarily would have occurred had a large number of witnesses testified. Not content with the success of this maneuver, the defendants objected to the introduction of "any evidence pertaining to the activities of the Ku Klux Klan" on the grounds that (a) the klan had ceased to exist and (b) "delv[ing] into these unrelated matters" was solely "to expose" the Ku Klux Klan, an invasion of the "privacy and individual freedoms of all these defendants".

As indicated earlier, however, the nature of the klan's activities bears directly on the existence of a pattern and practice of unlawful conduct and also on the sort of decree that should be issued.

The Government subpoenaed membership lists and records of the klan. The defendants failed to produce these records and at the hearing explained that all of the records of the klan had been destroyed as a matter of klan policy after suit was filed. The Court ordered Christmas, Farmer, and John Magee, the treasurer, to compile from memory lists of officers and members. Counsel for the defendants objected to the admissibility of the lists for the reasons that: (1) there were no lists and records in the custody of the defendants; (2) the requirement was an invasion of the rights of privacy and association. The defendants did not rely on the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination; they relied on *NAACP v. Alabama*, 1958, 357 U.S. v. 449, 78 S. Ct. 1163 2 L. Ed 2d 1488. The Court overruled the objections.

NAACP v. Alabama does not support the defendants' position. In that case Justice Harlan, speaking for a unanimous Court, held that the rights of the members of the NAACP to pursue their lawful interests privately and to associate freely with others were protected by the 14th Amendment. Accordingly, the NAACP was relieved of the necessity of turning over its membership list to the State of Alabama. In reaching that decision the Court distinguished *New York ex rel. Bryant v. Zimmerman*, 1928, 278 U.S. 63, 49 S. Ct. 61, 73 L. Ed. 184. ^{a case} Involving a New York Chapter of the Ku Klux Klan. A New York statute required any unincorporated association which demanded an oath as a condition to membership to file with state officials copies of its "constitution, by-laws . . . a roster of its membership and a list of officers". In Zimmerman the Court found that the statutory classification was reasonable, because of the "manifest tendency on the part of one class to make the secrecy surrounding its purposes

and membership a cloak for acts and conduct inimical to personal rights and public welfare. . . . 'It is a matter of common knowledge that this organization [the Klan] functions largely at night, its members disguised by hoods and gowns and doing things calculated to strike terror into the minds of people'. The Supreme Court reaffirmed this distinction in NAACP v. Alabama. Justice Harlan pointed out:

"[In Zimmerman] the Court took care to emphasize the nature of the organization which New York sought to regulate. The decision was based on the particular character of the Klan's activities, involving acts of unlawful intimidation and violence . . . of which the Court itself took judicial notice."

Here the defendants admit that the Klan's methods are lawless. Albertson v. Subversives Activities Board, 1965, Nov. 15, U. S. pretermits the question at issue in Zimmerman and NAACP v. Alabama.

C. Out of Their Own Mouths. (1) The Konstitution of the Original Ku Klux Klan embodies "the Supreme Law of the Realm". Article I states that one of the objects of the organization is to "protect and defend the Constitution of the United States"; but another object is to "maintain forever Segregation of the races and the Divinely directed and historically proven supremacy of the White Race". The preamble reaffirms "the principles for which our forefathers mutually pledged and freely sacrificed their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor two centuries ago"; but Article II limits the membership to "mature, Native-born, White, Gentile Men . . . who profess and practice the Christian Faith but who are not members of the Roman Catholic Church".

(2) Printed with the Konstitution is a Proclamation stating that it must be "STRICTLY ADHERED TO." The Proclamation states that "ALL REALM work is carried on by a chain of command", establishes the organization along military lines, defines the duties of the various officers and committees, and describes "The Way of the Klavern".

"All Klaverns will have at least five armed guards with flashlights posted during regular meetings." However, "No one will be allowed to carry a gun inside the Klavern during regular meetings except the Knight Hawk (Keeper of the Klavern)."

A Klokian's (Klavern Investigator's) duty is "to investigate all questionable matters pertaining to the Klavern". "Any Klansman who is known to violate our rules, especially those that give information to any aliens [non-members] shall be expelled immediately, then is to be watched and visited by the Wrecking Crew if necessary". (Emphasis added.) Moreover, each Klan unit "will set up at least one team of six men to be used for wrecking crew. These men should be appointed by the Klokian in secrecy". As judges charged with the duty of drawing inferences from the demeanor of witnesses, we observed that a former klansman exhibited uneasiness, ^{for} if not fear of Klan reprisals, when questioned as to the function of the Klan "wrecking crew". The defendants' testimony relating to the purpose and functions of the wrecking crew was evasive. There is no doubt/that the wrecking crew performed disciplinary functions ^{however} and that the discipline could be severe.

(3) The Oath of Allegiance requires faithful obedience to the "Klan's Konstitution and Laws", regulations, "rulings and instructions of the Grand Dragon". "PROVIDENCE ALONE PREVENTING". Klansmen must swear "forever" to "keep sacredly secret . . . all . . . matters and knowledge of the * * * * [one asterisk is Klanese for 'Klan'; four asterisks mean "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan] . . . [and] never divulge same nor even cause same to be divulged to any person in the whole world". As if this were not enough, the Oath also requires Klansmen to swear that they "solemnly vow and most positively swear" never "to yield to bribe, threats, passion, punishment, persecution, persuasion, nor any inticements (sic) whatever . . . for the purpose of obtaining . . . a secret or secret information of the XXXX." Section IV on "XXXX ISHNESS"

goes a little further. In this section of the oath the klansmen must swear to "keep secret to [himself] a secret of a man committed to him in the sacred bond of * manship. the crime of violating this oath, treason against the United States of America, rape, and malicious murder alone excepted." (Emphasis added.) In pure klanese, the klanman pledges his "life, property, vote, and sacred honor" to uphold "unto death" the Constitution and "constitutional laws". (Emphasis added.) But he ends by swearing that he will "zealously shield and preserve . . . free segregated public schools, white SUPREMACY."

(4) The "Boycott Rules" give a good idea of the Klan's coercive tactics. For example:

"The Boycott Committee (one member from each local unit appointed by the Exalted Cyclops) shall have exclusive investigative authority and it shall not act at any time with less than three members present. . . .

(1) No person or subject upon whom a boycott shall have been placed shall be patronized by any member. . . .

Boycotts shall be imposed upon subjects who are found to be violating the Southern traditions. . . .

Boycotts shall be placed upon all members of the Committee who publicly served with Bascom Talley in his efforts to promote the Brooks Hays meeting. Boycotts shall be placed upon any merchant using Negro employees to serve or wait upon persons of the white race. (Service Stations using Negroes to pump gas are excluded.)

Boycotts shall be placed against a subject who serves Negroes and whites on an integrated basis.

Boycotts shall be placed upon a subject who allows Negroes to use White rest rooms. . . .

No member shall be punished for violation of the rules by a member of his family under twelve (12) years of age.

Any member who shall after a hearing have been found guilty of personally patronizing a subject listed on the boycott list shall be wrecked by the wrecking crew who shall be appointed by the Committee. (Emphasis added.) . . .

Second offense - If a member is found guilty of personally violating the boycott list he shall be wrecked and banished from the Klan."

It is not surprising that the attorneys for the United States
9
had difficulty extracting from klansmen answers to questions.

(5) In keeping with its false front and as bait for the devout, the Klan purports to perform its dirty work in the name of Jesus Christ. The first object stated in the "Objects and Purposes" clause of the Konstitution of this anti-Roman Catholic, anti-Semitic, hate-breeding organization is to "foster and promote the tenets of Christianity". The Proclamation requires the Kludd (Klavern Chaplain) to "open and close each meeting of the Klavern with prayer". Setting some kind of a record for sanctimonious cant, the Proclamation directs the Kludd to "study and be prepared to explain the 12th chapter of ROMANS at any time, as this is the religious foundation of the Invisible Empire". (Emphasis added)

Saint Paul, Apostle to the Gentiles, wrote his Epistle to the Romans in Corinth, midway between Rome and Jerusalem. Addressing himself to Jews and Gentiles, he preached the brotherhood of man: "Glory, honour, and peace, to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile: For there is no respect
10
of persons with God." In the Twelfth Chapter of Romans, Paul makes a beautiful and moving plea for tolerance, for brotherly love, for returning good for evil:

9 Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

10 Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another; . . .

14 Bless them which persecute you: bless, and curse not. . . .

17 Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men.

18 If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.

19 Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.

20 Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.

21 Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

These words must fall on stony ground in the Klaverns of a Klan.

D. Specific Findings of Klan Intimidation and Violence.

We select the following examples of the defendants' acts of intimidation and violence.

(1) January 7, 1965, former Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas, at the invitation of religious, business, and civic leaders ~~from~~ Bogalusa, was scheduled to speak in Bogalusa at St. Matthews Episcopal Church Parish House on the subject of community relations. The meeting was to be open to both Negroes and whites and it was planned that seating would be on a racially non-segregated basis. After learning of the proposed appearance of Mr. Hays and the arrangements for an unsegregated meeting, the Klan and its members protested to the Mayor and the members of the Commission Council and, by means of threats of civil disorder and economic retaliation against local businessmen who supported the meeting, caused the withdrawal of the invitation to Mr. Hays to speak. December 18, 1964, before the Hays invitation was withdrawn, the Mayor of Bogalusa and Police Commissioner Arnold Spiers, in an effort to head off possible civil disorder, appeared at a Klan meeting at the Disabled Veterans Hall. The show of force at this meeting by over 150 hooded Klansmen unquestionably intimidated public officials in Bogalusa and, later, hindered effective police action against Klan violence. On the stand, Mayor Cutrer admitted that he was "frightened when he looked into 150 pairs of eyes".

(2) Since at least January 28, 1965, the defendants, including Saxon Farmer, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Randle C. Pounds, Billy Alford, Charles McClendon, James Burke, and other members of the defendant Klan, have made a practice of going to places where

they anticipated that Negroes would attempt to exercise civil rights, in order to harass, threaten, and intimidate the Negroes and other persons. For this purpose, members of the defendant Klan have gone to Franklinton, Louisiana, when Negro citizens of Washington Parish were expected to apply to register as voters, have gone to restaurants in Bogalusa when Negroes were seeking or were expected to seek service, and have gone to locations in downtown Bogalusa and near the Bogalusa Labor Temple when Negroes were attempting or were expected to demonstrate publicly in support of equal rights for Negroes.

(3) William Yates and Stephen Miller, two CORE workers, came to Bogalusa in January 1965. The Grand Dragon and Grand Titan of the Klan, defendants Charles Christmas and Saxon Farmer, appeared at the Mayor's office to ask the Mayor to send William Yates and Stephen Miller out of Bogalusa. Mayor Cutrer indicated that he could do nothing. The next day, February 3, 1965, three Klansmen, James Hollingsworth, Jr., James Hollingsworth, Sr., and Delos Williams, with two other persons, Doyle Tynes and Ira Dunaway, attempted to insure Yates' and Miller's departure. This group followed Yates and Miller and assaulted Yates.

(4) February 15, 1965, defendant Virgil Corkern, Klansman, and approximately 30 other white persons attacked five Negro citizens and damaged the car in which they were riding. This occurred because

the Negroes had sought service at a gasoline station in Bogalusa. On that same day, Corkern and other persons gathered at Landry's Fine Foods, a restaurant in Bogalusa, to observe Negroes seeking service at the restaurant. Corkern and one other entered the restaurant brandishing clubs, ordered the Negroes to leave and threatened to kill Sam Barnes, a member of the Bogalusa Voters League, who had come to the restaurant with six Negro women.

(5) March 29, 1965, defendants Hardie Adrian Goings, Jr., Klansman, and Franklin Harris, Klansman, shortly after meetings had been held at the Bogalusa Labor Temple, threw an ignited tear gas canister at a group of Negroes standing near the Labor Temple. Goings, Jr. then tried to disguise his car by repainting it and removing the air scoop from the top to prevent detection of this crime. Goings or other Klansmen used this same car in May of 1964 to burn a cross at the home of Lou Major, editor of the Bogalusa newspaper.

(6) April 7, 1965, defendants Lattimore McNeese and E. J. (Jack) Dixon, Klansman, threatened Negro citizens during the course of a meeting at the Labor Temple by brandishing and exhibiting a gun at Negroes standing outside the Labor Temple.

(7) April 9, 1965, defendants Billy Alford, Klansman, Randle C. Pounds, Klansman, Lattimore McNeese, Charles McClendon, and James Burke, Klansman, with other persons, went to the downtown area of Bogalusa where Negro citizens were participating in a march to the Bogalusa City Hall to protest denial of equal rights. Pounds, McClendon, and Burke, in a group, moved out to attack the marchers. Pounds assaulted the leader of the march, James Farmer, with a blackjack; McClendon and Burke were temporarily deterred from the threatened assault, but immediately thereafter assaulted a newsmen

and an FBI agent. Alford assaulted one of the Negroes participating in the march.

(8) May 19, 1965, Virgil Corkern, Klansman, two sons of Virgil Corkern, and other white persons went to Cassidy Park, a public recreation area maintained by the City of Bogalusa, for the purpose of interfering with the enjoyment of the park by Negroes and white CORE workers who were present at the park and using the facilities for the first time on a non-segregated basis. The Corkern group entered the park and dispersed the Negro citizens with clubs, belts, and other weapons.

(9) Negro members of the Bogalusa Voters League, unable to exercise their civil rights and also unable to obtain from police officials adequate protection from the Klan, filed suit June 25, 1965, in the case of Hicks v. Knight in this Court. The complaint asks for an injunction requiring officers of the City of Bogalusa to open the public parks and to operate such parks without racial discrimination, and also requiring law enforcement officers of the City, Parish, and State to protect the Negro plaintiffs and other Negroes from physical assaults, beatings, harassment, and intimidation at the hands of white citizens. July 10, 1965, this Court issued an injunction in Hicks v. Knight enjoining certain city and parish law enforcement officers from failing to use all reasonable means to protect the Negro plaintiffs and others similarly situated from physical assaults and beatings and from harassment and intimidation preventing or discouraging the exercise of their rights to picket, assemble peaceably, and advocate equal civil rights for Negroes. The preliminary injunction is still in full force and effect. Even after this Court issued its order July 10, 1965, the defendant Klansmen continued to interfere with Negro citizens exercising civil rights and

interfered with performance of the duties of law enforcement officials under the injunction in Hicks v. Knight.

(10) July 11, 1965, during a Negro march in downtown Bogalusa, defendants Randle Pounds, Klansman, H. A. Goings, Jr., Klansman, Franklin Harris, Klansman, and Milton E. Parker were present. Harris and Goings passed out 25-30 2x2 clubs to youths and Pounds stationed the youths along the march route. Parker was arrested by a City policeman along the route of march for disturbing the peace.

(11) Included in the exhibits are a number of handbills bearing the caption, "Published by the Original Ku Klux Klan of Louisiana". These are crude, scurrilous attacks on certain Bogalusa citizens who advocated a moderate approach to desegregation. For example, in one handbill an Episcopal minister is accused of lying for having said that he had received calls threatening to bomb his church; the minister's son is said to be an alcoholic, to have faced a morals charge in court, and to have been committed to a mental institution. The handbill adds:

"The Ku Klux Klan is now in the process of checking on Reverend _____'s [naming him] moral standards. If he is cleared you will be so informed. If he is not cleared, you will be informed of any and all misdeeds or moral violation of his in the past."

In the same handbill the Klan announced that it was "boycotting businesses which cater to integration such as Mobile Gas Stations, etc." Mobil Gas Station is a business competitor of the defendant, Grand Titan Saxon Farmer.

All of the handbills attempt to intimidate public officials, the Governor of Louisiana, the Congressman from the Sixth District, the Mayor of Bogalusa, and federal judges (by name). Sometimes the attempted intimidation is by threat of violence, sometimes by

We quote,
character assassination. / for example:

(a) "On numerous occasions we have been asked by local officials to refrain from any acts of violence upon this outside scum that has invaded our city. Being a christian organization, we have honored these requests each time. How much longer can we continue??? Contrary to what the liberal element would have you think, this memorandum is not the work of racist and hate mongers or trouble makers, as Governor 'Big John' McKeithen calls us. We are God fearing white, southerners who believe in constitutional government and the preservation of our American heritage.

"If your governor would have done the right thing to start with, he would have refused to protect these local and outside agitators and did just what one great southern governor did. He refused to protect this outside element, (CORE, NAACP, SNICK, ETC.), at the expense of his state. He chose, instead, to let LBJ and Katzenbach protect them. Only after the city of Bogalusa had spent \$96,000, did he (Big John McKeithen), make any effort to ease the situation in this city."

(b) "As the people tried to preserve our Southern way of life, the Mayor and Council were slowly selling the people out at every turn. The Mayor has repeatedly GIVEN in. James Farmer did not have the support of the local Negroes. Mayor Cutrer is not giving the city of Bogalusa to the negro citizens of Bogalusa. No. He is giving the city to James Farmer and a handful of Negro Teenagers. NO PRESSURE was put on James Farmer and Dick Gregory to keep them out of Bogalusa. Not by the Mayor, the State Representative, the State Senator, or Congressman Morrison. This was not so when the WHITE CONSERVATIVES wanted to stage a Rally. Pressure was exerted from all levels, even the invited guest speakers were 'leaned on'.

"The Governor, the Congressman, Jimmy Morrison, or his com-rats, Suksty Rayborn, and Buster Sheridan. John McKeithen asked for our vote and promised to serve the PEOPLE. We now ask, Big John, isn't this TRUE? What is happening under your administration?

"Here is the list of elected officials who COULD & AND SHOULD have helped the People of Bogalusa. All these should be tarred and feathered.

MAYOR JESSIE CUTRER
REPRESENTATIVE SHERIDAN
SENATOR SIXTY RAYBORN
SHERIFF DORMAN CROWE
CONGRESSMAN JIMMY MORRISON
GOVERNOR JOHN MCKEITHEN
SENATOR RUSSELL LONG

"Now the QUESTION. Why have these men, elected by

the WHITE people turned their back on us in our time of need?

"Is Communism so close? Who bought them? Who bought their HONOR and FOR HOW MUCH?"

- (c) "The Ku Klux Klan is strongly organized in Bogalusa and throughout Washington and St. Tammany Parishes. Being a secret organization, we have KLAN members in every conceivable business in this area. We will know the names of all who are invited to the Brooks Hayes meeting and we will know who did and did not attend this meeting. Accordingly, we take this means to urge all of you to refrain from attending this meeting. Those who do attend this meeting will be tagged as intergrationists and will be dealt with accordingly by the Knights of the KU KLUX KLAN."

E. Summary of the Facts. We find that the defendants have admitted and the proof has shown that they intimidated, harassed, and otherwise interfered with (1) Negroes exercising their civil rights, (2) persons encouraging Negroes to assert their rights, and (3) public officials, police officers, and other persons seeking to accord Negroes their rights. These acts are part of a pattern and practice of the defendants to maintain total segregation of the races in Washington Parish. The pattern creates an effect extending beyond the effect of any particular act or practice. A Negro who is clubbed in a public park may fear to order coffee in a segregated sandwich shop or he may decide that it is the better part of valor not to exercise voting rights. The owner of the sandwich shop who receives threatening calls for having served Negro patrons may conclude that taking care of his family comes ahead of hiring Negro employees. The intimidation or violence may be effective not only as to the particular individual against whom it is directed but also as to others who may be less courageous than the Negroes brave enough to parade in Bogalusa or register to vote in Franklinton. The acts of terror and intimidation admitted or proved in this case, acts characteristic of a masked, secret conspiracy, can be halted only by a broad order enjoining the defendants

from unlawfully interfering with the exercise of civil rights
by Negro citizens.

III.

The defendants contend that the complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. They start with the doctrine that the 14th and 15th Amendments apply only to state action or action under color of state law. A. This moves them as a matter of statutory construction, to conclude that Congress did not purport to enforce civil rights against private persons. Moreover, so they argue, the 1957 Act applies to ^{interference with} "voting" not to ^{interference with} "registering". B. And, they say, if civil rights acts do authorize enforcement against private persons (not owners or managers of a place of public accommodation) the statutes are unconstitutional.

A.

(1) The Civil Rights Act of 1957. In the field of civil rights the problem of enforcement is more difficult than the problem of legislative definition. The choice of remedy determines whether an act of Congress simply declares a right or carries machinery for meaningful performance of the statutory promise. In the past, an obvious hiatus has been the lack of effective sanctions against private persons interfering with a citizen's exercise of a civil right. This lack may be explained by a number of reasons. (a) Con-

gress has been reluctant to assert affirmatively by legislation its responsibility to protect the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, for fear of imperiling the balanced relationship between the states and the Nation.¹¹ (b) Courts have narrowly construed criminal sanctions available in Section 241 and 242 of Title 18.¹² (c) Congress and the courts have been severely limited by the doctrine of state action, in spite of the trend toward an expansive view of what is state action.¹³ (d) Congress has been wary of using an equitable remedy in civil rights legislation. The Constitution guarantees an accused in a criminal case the right to indictment by a grand jury and trial by a jury of the vicinage. Enforcement of civil rights through the use of an injunction and the contempt power of the courts would by-pass the jury system.¹⁴ However, in communities hostile to civil rights and resentful against "outside", that is, federal interference, injunctive relief may be the most effective method of enforcing civil rights.

the pros and cons of these and many other issues when Congress considered ~~these and related considerations~~

¹⁵ the Administration submitted an omnibus civil rights bill in 1956. The focal issues--the contempt power, the jury system, and the relationship of the states with the Nation--produced one of the great debates in American parliamentary history. By the time the bill was cut down to a voting rights law, as the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 71 Stat. 634, Congress and the country thoroughly understood the significance of the legislation.¹⁶ Congress had opened the door, then nearly shut, to national responsibility for protecting civil rights--created or guaranteed by the Nation--by injunction proceedings against private persons.

Part III of the Administration's bill, as originally proposed, would have authorized the Attorney General to file suit against any

person who deprived or was about to deprive any citizen of any civil right." The compromise that became the Civil Rights Act of 1957 limits civil actions to protection of voting rights in special, general, or primary elections where federal officers are elected.

Before the 1957 Act, Section 1971 (now 1971(a)) was enforced either by an action for damages under 42 U.S.C. §1983 and §1985(3) or by a criminal action under 18 U.S.C. §241, 242. The 1957 Act adds four subsections to
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Section 1971, including:

"b. No person, whether acting under color of law or otherwise, shall intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person for the purpose of interfering with the right of such other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, or of causing such other person to vote for, or not to vote for, any candidate for the office of President, Vice President, presidential elector, Member of the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives, Delegates or Commissioners from the Territories or possessions, at any general, special, or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting or electing any such candidate.

"c. Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right or privilege secured by subsection (a) or (b), the Attorney General may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, a civil action or other proper proceeding for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order. In any proceeding hereunder the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person."
(Emphasis added.)

The House Report on the Act--there was no Senate Report-- clearly states the purpose of the amendments to 1971:

"This section adds new matter. The provision is a further declaration of the right to vote for Federal offices. It states clearly that it is unlawful for a private individual as well as one acting under color of law to interfere or attempt to interfere with the right to vote at any general, special, or primary election concerning Federal offices. This amendment, however, does not provide for a remedy. However, the succeeding subsection of the amendment, which is designated subsection (c),

does provide a remedy in the form of a civil action instituted on the part of the Attorney General." House Report No. 291, to accompany H.R. 6127, U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News 1966, 1977 (1957) (Emphasis added)

Although Congress narrowed the subject matter of the statute to voting rights, there is nothing narrow about the scope of the Act as to interference with voting rights. The statute is not limited to physical acts or to direct interference with the act of voting but applies to--

"any act or practice which would deprive any other person of any right or privilege secured by subsection (a) or (b). . ."

The statute applies to "any person" who shall--

"intimidate, threaten, coerce or attempt to intimidate, threaten or coerce for the purpose of interfering with the right of such person to vote."

There is no doubt that this language applies to private individuals. And there is very little doubt that the Act protects the right to register and to engage in activities encouraging citizens to register. As discussed more fully elsewhere, registration is an¹⁸ integral, indispensable part of the voting process. It is also a stage that is vulnerable to abuse by the registrar or to unlawful conduct by private persons. Ever since the Supreme Court outlawed the "white" primary, it has been apparent that the main battleground in¹⁹ the war over Negro suffrage would be the registration office. See, for example, the description of the activities of the Citizens Councils and parish registrars in *United States v. Louisiana*, E.D.La. 1963, 225 F. Supp. 353, 378-80. Congress was well aware that a major mischief to be combatted in the 1957 Act was economic coercion and threats of intimidation by private persons that would deny or²⁰ interfere with the Negro's access to registration.

More often than not, the economic coercion and intimidation by private persons are triggered by an educational campaign to encourage registration. *United States v. Beatty*, 6 Cir. 1961, 288 F. 2d 653 is a case in point. The case arose in Haywood

County, Tennessee, a county in which no Negroes were registered to vote. In the spring of 1959, a newly formed Civic and Welfare League, apparently similar to the Bogalusa Voters League, initiated a campaign in Haywood and in Fayette Counties to encourage Negroes to register. This led to the institution of a "white" primary in Fayette; later prohibited by a consent decree in April 1960. In the face of a renewed registration drive, white businessmen in both counties retaliated by circulating a "blacklist" containing the names of the Negroes who registered and white citizens who assisted them. The businessmen induced local merchants to boycott anyone whose name appeared on the list, by denying credit and the right to buy necessities through the usual business relations. White landowners evicted sharecroppers and tenant farmers who had registered or whose names appeared on the blacklist. The Attorney General sued the businessmen and landowners, under Section 1971, for immediate injunctive relief. The district judge granted a restraining order enjoining the businessmen from "interfering through intimidation and/or coercion", but refused to enjoin the landowners on the ground that the Civil Rights Act did not vest the court with authority "to adjudge contracts and property rights". 6 Race Rel. L. Rep. 200. The Sixth Circuit affirmed the judgment as to the businessmen and extended the injunction to the landlords.

In East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, cotton growers refused to gin cotton for Negro farmers who had attempted to register to vote. The Attorney General again sued under the 1957 Act. Judge Dawkins granted a restraining order, as preventive relief, against owners, operators, and managers of cotton gin businesses and certain other businesses. The Court restrained the defendants from "refusing to gin refusing to sell goods or services, and to conduct ordinary business transactions with, any person for the purpose of discouraging or dissuading such person from attempting to vote and . . . engaging

in any attempted threats, intimidations, or coercion of any nature, whether economic or otherwise". United States v.

Deal, W.I.La. 1961, 6 Race Rel. L. Rep. 474.

The parallel between the defendants' intimidation by and economic coercion in Beatty/ in Deal, and the defendants' boycott and other activities in this case is too patent to be spelled out. Beatty and Deal also illustrate a principle of enormous importance in the enforcement of civil rights: acts otherwise lawful may become unlawful and be enjoined under Section 1971, if the purpose and effect of the acts is to interfere with the right to vote.

In United States v. Board of Education of Greene County, Mississippi, 1964, 332 F. 2d 40, the Fifth Circuit affirmed the holding below that the government failed to prove that the alleged intimidation was for the purpose of interfering with the right to vote. But, as Judge Tuttle explained in United States v. Bruce (not yet reported, decided Nov. 16, 1965, No. 22028), the Court in the Greene County case assumed:

"Whereas a school board might, under the circumstances present in that case, have legally failed to renew a teacher's contract for any reason or for no reason at all, if it in fact declined to renew the [teacher's] certificate as a means of coercing or intimidating the teacher as to her right to vote, such conduct would be prohibited under the Act."

In United States v. Bruce twenty-eight white persons in Wilcox County, Alabama, notified Lonnie Brown, a Negro insurance collector, to stay off land owned or controlled by them.

As a result Brown could not reach many of his policy-holders. Brown had been active in urging his Negro neighbors and friends to register to vote in Wilcox County, a county where no Negroes were registered. The Court held that the trial court erred in dismissing the complaint:

"The background allegations make a strong case upon which the trial court could infer the correctness of the conclusionary allegations that these defendants did in fact 'intimidate and coerce' the Negro citizens of Wilcox County, through the person of Lonnie Brown, for the purpose of interfering with their right to vote." 23

We hold that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 applies to private persons, including the defendants impleaded in this case. We hold that the Act applies to interfering with the right to register as well as interfering with the right to vote; that the Act protects Negro citizens against the coercion, intimidation, and violence the defendants admitted or were proved to have committed in this case.

(2) The Civil Rights Act of 1964. The '64 Act creates new categories of civil rights and extends the authority of the Attorney General to protect such rights by a civil suit for injunctive relief against any person, public or private.

or purposes of this proceeding, the most pertinent provisions are those relating to (a) places of public accommodation, (b) equal employment opportunities, and (c) public facilities. As clearly as words can say, these provisions reach any person and any action that interferes with the enjoyment of civil rights secured by the Act. Thus, 42 U.S.C. §2000a-2 of Title II, is not limited to prohibiting discrimination or segregation by the owner or manager of a place of public accommodation. The section provides:

"No person shall (a) withhold, deny, or attempt to withhold or deny, or deprive or attempt to deprive, any person of any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title, or (b) intimidate, threaten, or coerce, or attempt to intimidate, threaten, or coerce any person with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title, or (c) punish or attempt to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise any right or privilege secured by section 2000a or 2000a-1 of this title."

And to enforce the law, Section 2000a-5 (a) allows the Attorney General to sue "any person or group of persons":

"Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any of the rights secured by this subchapter, and that the pattern or practice is of such a nature and is intended to deny the full exercise of the rights herein described, the Attorney General may bring a civil action requesting such preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order against the person or persons responsible for such pattern or practice, as he deems necessary to insure the full enjoyment of the rights herein described." [Emphasis supplied.]

Section 2000a-6 of Title VII, relating to equal employment opportunities, tracks the language of Section 2000a-5(a).

This suit is not one to desegregate public facilities under Title VII of the Act. However, Section 2000-b is relevant, since it demonstrates again the broad Congressional objective of authorizing the Attorney General to sue as defendants "such parties as are or

become necessary to the grant of effective relief". The defendants' interference with the right of Negroes to use public facilities in Bogalusa is relevant to the cause of action, for that interference was part of a pattern and practice of total resistance to the Negroes' exercise of civil rights.

(3) In sum, in the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964, Congress recognized that when a Negro is clubbed or coerced for having attempted to register or for having entered a "white" restaurant, the action most likely to produce effective relief is not necessarily for the Negro to complain to the local police or to sue for damages or to make charges under 18 USC 241, 242. The most effective relief for him and for all others affected by the intimidation may be an injunction by the Nation against the private persons responsible for interfering with his civil rights.

Effectiveness of remedy is not the only reason for the Congressional grant of authority to the Attorney General of the United States. The Nation has a responsibility to supply a meaningful remedy for a right it creates or guarantees. As Justice Story wrote, in sustaining the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793:

"If, indeed, the constitution guarantees the right, and if it requires the delivery [of the fugitive slave] upon the claim of the owner . . . the natural inference certainly is, that the national government is clothed with the appropriate authority and functions to enforce it. The fundamental principle, applicable to all cases of this sort, would seem to be, that when the end is required, the means are given. . ." *Prigg v. Pennsylvania*, 1842, 41 U.S. (17 Pet.) 539, 614.

It is one thing when acts are mere invasions of private rights; "it is quite a different matter when Congress undertakes to protect the citizen in the exercise of rights conferred by the Constitution of the United States essential to the healthy organization of the government itself". *Ex parte Yarbrough*, 1884, 110 U.S. 651, '665, 4 S.Ct. 152, 18 L.Ed. 274. We turn now to the defendants' constitutional arguments.

The defendants' constitutional arguments rest on a misunderstanding of the constitutional sources for the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964.

(1) The Civil Rights Act of 1957: Protection of Right to Vote From Unlawful Interference. (a) In upholding the constitutionality of the voting provisions of the 1957 Act, we need not consider the Civil War Amendments. Section 1971 (b), here enforced under 1971 (c), is limited to prohibiting interference with the right to vote in elections for federal office. Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution is an express grant of authority to Congress to regulate federal elections:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

As the House Committee pointed out in its report on the law, *United States v. Classic*, 1941, 313 U.S. 299, 61 S. Ct. 1031, 85 L.Ed. 1368, "establishes the authority in Congress to legislate concerning any and all elections affecting federal officers, whether general, special, or primary, as long as they are 'an integral part of the procedure of choice or where in fact the primary effectively controls their choice.'" U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, 85 Cong. 1957, p. 1977. The Supreme Court said, in Classic:

"While, in a loose sense, the right to vote for representatives in Congress is sometimes spoken of as a right derived from the states, [citations omitted] this statement is true only in the sense that the states are authorized by the Constitution, to legislate on the subject as provided by §2 of Art. I, to the extent that Congress has not restricted state action by the exercise of its powers to regulate elections under §4 and its more general power under Article I, §8, clause 18 of the Constitution 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.'"

(b) Under the "sweeping clause", Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress may enact all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out any of its powers, including, of course, its power to regulate federal elections. This provision leaves to Congress the choice of the means to execute its powers. "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution are constitutional". *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819, 4 Wheat. 316, 421.

"There is little regarding an election that is not included in the terms 'time, place and manner of holding it'". *United States v. Munford*, 1833, C. C., E.D.Va., 16 F. 223. The Supreme Court has said:

"It cannot be doubted that these comprehensive words embrace authority to provide a complete code for congressional elections, not only as to times and places, but in relation to notices, registration, supervision of voting, protection of voters, prevention of fraud and corrupt practices, counting of votes, duties of inspectors and canvassers, and making and publication of election returns; in short, to enact the numerous requirements as to procedure and safeguards which experience shows are necessary in order to enforce the fundamental right involved." *Smiley v. Holm*, 1932, 285 U.S. 355, 366, 76 L.Ed. 795.

Two facts make it appropriate for Congress to reach registration as part of the "manner of holding elections".

First, registering is a prerequisite to voting. Second, registration is a process for certifying a citizen as a qualified voter in both federal and state elections. A law protecting the right to vote could hardly be appropriate unless it protected the right to register. In Classic language, registering is a "necessary step" and "integral" in voting in "elections". In Classic, "interference with the effective choice of the voters" in a Louisiana Democratic primary was interference "at the only stage

of the election procedure when their choice is of significance".
 Here, in terms of a meaningful right to vote, interference with
 Negro citizens' registering is interference at the most critical
 stage of the election procedure. It is true of course that the framers of the Constitution
 did not know about the registration process; but neither they
 in mind the selection of senators and representatives by the
 direct primary. In *United States v. Louisiana*, E.D.La. 1963,
 225 F. Supp. 353, 359, aff'd. 1964, 380 U.S. 145 this Court
 said:

"Congressional authority [under Article I, §4] extends to registration, a phase of the electoral process unknown to the Founding Fathers but today a critical, inseparable part of the electoral process which must necessarily concern the United States, since registration to vote covers voting in federal as well as in state elections.

In *United States v. Manning*, W.D.La. 1963, 215 F. Supp. 272, one of the constitutional attacks on the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was directed at the provision for federal registrars. In the opinion upholding the act, the Court considered it important that--

"For purposes of accomplishing the constitutional objective the electoral process is indivisible. The act of casting a ballot in a voting booth cannot be cut away from the rest of the process. It is the last step in a process that starts with registration. Similarly, registration is an indivisible part of elections. . . . There is no separate registration for federal elections. Any interference with the qualified voter's right to register is therefore interference with a federal election." 215 F. Supp. at 283.

(c) Classic relied on three important cases that construe the nature and extent of the power of Congress to regulate federal elections: *Ex parte Siebold*, 1860, 100 U.S. 371, 25 L.Ed. 717; *Ex parte Yarbrough*, *The Ku Klux Klan cases*, 1884, 110 U.S. 651, 4 S.Ct. 152, 28 L.Ed. 274; and *Burroughs v. United States*, 1934, 290 U.S. 534, 54 S.Ct. 287, 78 L.Ed. 485. ~~These~~ These cases

point to the principle that a congressional statute protecting against private interference before the voting stage is necessary and proper legislation under Article I, Section 4, whenever it is reasonably related to "protection of the integrity" of the federal electoral process. Classic, 313 U.S. at 316.

Ex parte Siebold involved a conviction of state election officers for ballot-stuffing in a federal election. The Court had before it the Enforcement Act from which Section 1971 was derived. The statute contained a number of extensive voting and registration regulations, including a provision for the appointment of federal election supervisors. These supervisors were authorized "to cause such names to be registered as they may think proper to be so marked". In sustaining the validity of the legislation under Article I, Section 4, the Court commented:

"It is the duty of the States to elect representatives to Congress. The due and fair election of these representatives is of vital importance to the United States. The government of the United States is no less concerned in the transaction than the State government is. It certainly is not bound to stand by as a passive spectator, when duties are violated and corrupt practices are committed. It is directly interested in the faithful performance, by the officers of election, of their respective duties. Those duties are owed as well to the United States as to the State." 100 U.S. 388

In Yarbrough the Court had before it the question whether Congress could protect civil rights against private interference, specifically klan aggression in the form of intimidation of voters. Yarbrough and eight other members of a Georgia klan were indicted for conspiring to intimidate a Negro in the exercise of his right to vote for a congressional representative. It was shown that they used physical violence and that they went in disguise upon the public highways. They were convicted under the section of the Enforcement Act of 1870, Revised Statutes Section 5508, ^{that was} the predecessor of 18 U.S.C. §241; and Section 5520. These are the

criminal law counterpart to 42 U.S.C. 1971. The Act forbade two or more persons "to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to by the Constitution or laws of the United States" or to "go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder [such citizen in] his free exercise or enjoyment" of any such right; or to "conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote" from voting for presidential electors or members of Congress. Justice Miller, in a powerful opinion for the Court, sustained the conviction and held the statute valid. The opinion made it clear that the right to vote in federal elections is a privilege of national citizenship derived from the Constitution. Congress therefore "can by law protect the act of voting, the place where it is done and the man who votes, from personal violence or intimidation, and the election itself from corruption or fraud." Nor does it matter that state and federal offices are elected in the same election. The congressional powers are not "annulled because an election for state officers is held at the same time and place". 110 U.S. at 660.

The heart of the Yarbrough decision is the Court's emphasis on the transcendent interest of the federal government.²⁷ The violence and intimidation to which the Negro was subjected were important because ^{they} ~~it~~ alloyed the purity of the federal political process. The federal government "must have the power to protect the elections on which its existence depends from violence and corruption". 110 U.S. at 658. This implied power arises out of governmental necessity. The Court said:

"The power in either case arises out of the circumstance that the function in which the party is engaged or the right which he is about to exercise is dependent on the laws of the United States.

"In both cases it is the duty of that government to see that he may exercise this right freely and to protect him from violence while so doing or on account of so doing. This duty does not arise solely from the interest of the party concerned, but from the necessity of the government itself, that its service shall be free from the adverse influence or force and fraud practiced on its agents, and that the votes by which its members of Congress and its President are elected shall be the free votes of the electors, and the officers thus chosen the free and uncorrupted choice of those who have the right to take part in that choice."

Since it is the purity of the federal political process that must be protected, the protection may be extended against interference with any activity having a rational relationship with the federal political process. Thus, the "rationale of Yarbrough indicates congressional power over voting, though limited to federal elections, extends to voter registration activities", including registration rallies, voter education classes, and other activities intended to encourage registration.

Burroughs is one of a number of cases dealing with corrupt election practices which go far beyond the act of voting in an election. *Federal corrupt practices laws* These ~~laws~~ operate on the campaigning stage rather than the voting stage and apply to private persons having no part in the election machinery. In Burroughs the contention was made that under Article II, Section 1 the states control the manner of appointing presidential electors; Congress is limited to prescribing the time of choosing electors and the day on which they cast their votes. In upholding the validity of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, the Court, relying on Yarbrough, said:

"While presidential electors are not officers or agents of the federal government . . . , they exercise federal functions under, and discharge

duties in virtue of authority conferred by, the Constitution of the United States. The president is vested with the executive power of the nation. The importance of his election and the vital character of its relationship to and effect upon the welfare and safety of the whole people cannot be too strongly stated. To say that Congress is without power to pass appropriate legislation to safeguard such an election from the improper use of money to influence the result is to deny to the nation in a vital particular the power of self-protection. Congress undoubtedly, possesses that power, as it possesses every other power essential to preserve the departments and institutions of the general government from impairment or destruction, whether threatened by force or by corruption." 110 U.S. at 545

The states' power over the manner of appointing presidential electors is similar to the states reserved power to establish voting qualifications. Notwithstanding this unquestioned power in the states, "Burroughs holds that 'Congress' has the implied power to protect the integrity of the processes of popular election of presidential electors once that mode of selection has been chosen by the state." There is an obvious parallel between corruption of the federal electoral process by the use of money and corruption of the same process by acts of violence and intimidation that prevent voters from getting on the registration rolls or, indeed, from ever reaching the registration office.

Classic involved federal indictments against state election commissioners for falsely counting ballots in a Democratic party primary. The Court held that under Article I, Section 4 and the necessary and proper clause, Congress had the implied power to regulate party primaries. The "interference [was] with the effective choice of voters at the only stage when their choice is of significance. . . . The primary in Louisiana is an integral part of the procedure for the popular choice of Congressmen". The right to choose is a right "secured by the Constitution". 313 U.S. at 314.

Moreover, "since the constitutional command is without restriction or limitation, the right, unlike those guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, is secured against the action of individuals as well as of states." Ib. at 315 Mr. Justice Stone, for the Court, spelled out the rationale:

"The right to participate in the choice of representatives for Congress . . . is protected just as the right to vote at the election, where the primary is by law made an integral part of the election machinery. . . . Unless the constitutional protection of the integrity of 'elections' extends to primary elections, Congress is left powerless to effect the constitutional purpose. . . ." 313 U.S. at 318, 319.

The innumerable cases in this Circuit involving civil rights speak eloquently against the use of economic coercion, intimidation, and violence to inhibit Negroes from applying for registration. This interference with nationally guaranteed rights, whether by public officials or private persons corrupts the purity of the political process on which the existence and health of the National Government depend. No one has expressed this better than Judge Rives in United States v. Wood, 5 Cir. 1961, 295 F.2d 772; cert. denied 369 U.S. 850(1962).²⁹ In Wood the inter-organizer interference was in the form of groundless prosecution of a Negro/who had set up a registration school in Walthall County, Mississippi, where no Negroes had ever registered. He was not even qualified to vote in the county where the intimidatory acts occurred; he was a resident of another county. In reversing the district judge's refusal to stay the state prosecution, the Fifth Circuit noted that the alleged coercion was of the kind the 1957 Act was intended to reach. Judge Rives, for the Court, said:

"The foundation of our form of government is the consent of the governed. Whenever any person interferes with the right of any other person to vote or to vote as he may choose, he acts like a political termite to destroy a part of that foundation. A single termite or many termites may pass unnoticed, but each damages the foundation, and if that process is allowed to continue the whole structure may crumble and fall even before the occupants become aware of their peril. Eradication of political termites, or at least checking their activities, is necessary to prevent irreparable damage to our Government."

We hold that the defendants' acts of economic coercion, intimidation, and violence directed at Negro citizens in Washington Parish for the purpose of deterring their registering to vote strike at the integrity of the federal political process. The right to vote in federal elections, a privilege of national citizenship secured by the United States Constitution, includes the right to register to vote. The right to register to vote includes the right to be free from public or private interference with activities rationally related to registering and to encouraging others to register.

(2) The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Public Accommodation.

The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of Title II as it applies to motels and restaurants. *Atlanta Motel v. United States*, 1964, 379 U.S. 241, 85 S. Ct. 348, 13 L.Ed. 2d 258; *Katzenbach v. McClung*, 1964, 379 U.S. 294, 85 S. Ct. 377, 13 L.Ed. 2d 290.

The defendants are left, therefore, only with the contention that the Act, for reasons not articulated, should not reach private persons.

The defendants are really arguing against the judgment of Congress in selecting injunctive relief against private persons as one method of enforcing congressional policy. Once it is conceded that Congress has the power, under the commerce clause, to forbid discrimination in public places, there is little doubt that injunctive relief against any person seeking to frustrate the statutory objective is appropriate.

In this Circuit, relying on *In re Debs*, 1895, 158 U.S. 564, 15 S. Ct. 900, 39 L. Ed. 1092, the courts have held that when private persons burden commerce to the detriment of the national interest, the Nation may enjoin such persons even without enabling legislation. On two occasions courts have issued

injunctions against klans and klansmen engaged in intimidation and violence burdening commerce. *United States v. U.S. Klans*, M.D. Ala. 1961, 194 F. Supp. 897; *Plummer v. Brock*, M.D. Fla. 1964, 9 R. Rel. L. Rep. 1399. See also *United States v. City of Jackson*, 5 Cir. 1963, 318 F.2d. 1.

(3) The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Equal Employment Opportunities. Title VII, like Title II, is based upon the commerce clause. The term "industry affecting commerce" used in Title VII parallels the definition of "industry affecting commerce" in the LMRDA (29 U.S.C. 402 (c)). This in turn incorporates the definition of "affecting commerce" in the NLRA (29 U.S.C. 152 (7)). The National Labor Relations Act represents an exercise of congressional regulatory power to "the fullest jurisdictional breadth constitutionally permissible under the Commerce Clause," *NLRB v. Reliance Fuel Corp.*, 1963, 371 U.S. 224, 226; *Polish National Alliance v. NLRB*, 1944, 322 U.S. 643, 647, a conclusion equally applicable to Title VII.

The sweeping regulations in the NLRA and LMRDA covering the terms, conditions, and policies of hiring and bargaining do not differ in any essential respect from this legislation prohibiting discrimination in hiring practices and on the job assignments. The employer-employee relationship has, of course, direct effect upon the production of industries which are in commerce and upon the practical utilization of the labor force and the power of Congress to regulate these activities cannot be doubted. *NLRB v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.*, 1936, 301 U.S. 1; *NLRB v. Fainblatt*, 1939, 306 U.S. 601, 606; *Mabee v. White Plains Publishing Co.*, 1946, 327 U.S. 178.

Defendants admit that they beat and threatened Negro pickets to prevent them from enjoying the right⁴ equal employment opportunity.

the effect of course is to prevent Negroes from gaining free access to potential employers. Such acts not only deter Negroes but intimidate employers who might otherwise wish to comply with the law but fear retaliation and economic loss. This is precisely what the Klan's Boycott Rules are designed to do.

* * *

The United States has alleged, the defendants have admitted, and the proof has shown that the defendants have intimidated, harassed, and in other ways interfered with the civil rights of Negroes secured by the Constitution. The admission and proof show a pattern and practice of interference.

Protection against the acts of terror and intimidation committed by the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the individual defendants can be halted only by a broad injunctive decree along the lines of the order suggested by the United States. The Court will promptly issue an appropriate order.³⁰

John Henry Wisdom

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Charles S. Houston

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Charles S. Houston
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

United States of America v. Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, et als.

Civil Action No. 15793

FOOTNOTES

* Although this order is cast in the form of an opinion, it represents the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law.

1. Counsel for the individual defendants take the position that the defendant klan does not exist. The proof shows that the klan continues to exist and to function as a klan in the benign name of the "Anti-Communist Christian Association". See Section II, A of this opinion.
2. Report of the Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Condition of Affairs in the Late Insurrectionary States (Wash. 1872), p. 28. (Majority Report.)
3. Testimony of General Forrest before the Joint Select Committee. Note 2, p. 6-14, 449-51.
4. In January 1869 General Forrest issued an order to disband which began "Whereas, the order of the Ku Klux Klan is in some localities being perverted from its original honorable and patriotic purposes..." Davis, Authentic History: Ku Klux Klan, 125-28, (N. Y. 1928); Carter, The Angry Scar, 216 (N. Y. 1959).
5. "There is no doubt about the fact that great outrages were committed by bands of disguised men during those years of lawlessness and oppression. The natural tendency of all such organizations is to violence and crime; hence it was that General Forrest and other men of influence in the state, by the influence of their moral power, induced them to disband." Report of the Joint Select Committee, Note 2, p. 463. (Minority Report.)
6. In United States v. Raines, 1959, 362 U.S. 17, 27, 80 S. Ct. 519, 4 L.Ed. 514 upholding the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 in a suit on behalf of private persons against public officials, the Court said: "It is urged that it is beyond the power of Congress to authorize the United States to bring this action in support of private constitutional rights. But there is the highest public interest in the due observance of all the constitutional guarantees, including those that bear the most directly on private rights, and we think it perfectly competent for Congress to authorize the United States to be guardian of that public interest in a suit for injunctive relief."
7. The parishes of Washington, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Livingston, Ascension, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee, and Iberville.
8. Aff'd. sub. nom. United States v. Thomas 1962, 362 U.S. 58 S.Ct. L.Ed.

which means public officials, and the activities of private persons and organizations designed to disenfranchise voters in Federal or State elections on account of race or color are not covered by the present provisions of 1971. And so we say that the statute fails to afford the voters full protection from discrimination which was contemplated by the Constitution, especially the 14th and 15th amendments.

"Also this section 1971 is defective in another respect, because it fails to lodge in the Department of Justice and the Attorney General any authority to invoke civil remedies for the enforcement of voting rights. And it is particularly lacking in any provision which would authorize the Attorney General to apply to the courts for preventive relief against the violation of these voting rights.

"And we think that this is also a major defect. The ultimate goal of the Constitution and the Congress is the safeguarding of the free exercise of the voting right, acknowledging of course, the legitimate power of the State to prescribe necessary and fair voting qualifications. And we believe that civil proceedings by the Attorney General to stop any illegal interference and denial of the right to vote would be far more effective in achieving this goal than the private suits for damages which are presently authorized by the statute, and far more effective than the criminal proceedings which are authorized under other laws which, of course, can never be used until after the harm has been actually done.

"No preventive measures can be brought under the criminal statutes. So I think--and I believe you will agree with me--that Congress should now recognize that in order to properly execute the Constitution and its amendments, and in order to perfect the intended application of the statute, section 1971 of title 42, United States Code, should be amended in three respects:

"First, by the addition of a section which will prevent anyone, whether acting under color of law or not, from threatening, intimidating or coercing an individual in his right to vote in any election, general, special, or primary, concerning candidates for Federal office.

"And second, to authorize the Attorney General to bring civil proceedings on behalf of the United States or any aggrieved person for preventive or

9. On two occasions, the Court found it necessary to warn the witnesses of the penalty for perjury. The Court recessed the hearing to allow time for the witnesses to refresh their recollection, and to find, if possible, any membership lists. On one occasion, a witness pleaded the 5th Amendment when, in a colloquy with the Court, it was apparent that he was afraid of klan reprisal for testifying as to klan records; he withdrew his plea of privilege and testified.

10. Romans, Chap. II, v. 10-11.

11. See United States v. Cruikshank, 1875, 92 U.S. 542, 23 L.Ed. 588; Slaughter-House Cases, 1873, 16 Wall 36, 21 L.Ed. 394.

12. In 1894 Congress repealed most of the provisions dealing with federal supervision of elections. Two general provisions for criminal sanctions were left standing: 42 U.S.C. §241 (originally Section 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1870, later Section 5508 of the Revised Statutes) providing criminal sanctions against conspiracies to deprive any citizen of any right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and 42 U.S.C. §242 (originally Section 2 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, later Section 5510 of the Revised Statutes (1873), as amended in 1909, 35 Stat. 1092 by adding the word "willfully") providing criminal sanctions against the deprivation of constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities under color of state law. See United States v. Williams, 1951, 341 U.S. 70, 71 S.Ct. 581, 95 L.Ed. 758 restricting Section 241 to those cases in which the right allegedly violated is an incident to national citizenship. See also Screws v. United States, 1945, 325 U.S. 91, 65 S.Ct. 1031, 89 L.Ed. 1495 construing Section 242 as requiring specific intent to deprive a person of the right made specific by the Constitution or laws of the United States. Sections 241 and 242 are now before the Supreme Court again. United States v. Price, Nos. 59, 60, October Term, 1965; United States v. Quest, No. 65, October Term, 1965.

13. See Civil Rights Cases, 1883, 109 U.S. 3, 3 S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835; United States v. Reese, 1876, 92 U.S. 214, 23 L.Ed. 478.

14. Hence the compromise affecting jury trials in the 1957 Act: criminal contempt cases arising under the act may be tried by district courts without juries, except where a person convicted is fined more than \$300 or imprisoned for more than 6 months. 71 Stat. 638 (1957), 42 U.S.C. §1995.

15. President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights submitted equally broad recommendations. See Report, To Secure These Rights, 151-161 (1947).

16. In a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee on the Civil Rights Bill, Attorney General Herbert Brownell explicitly explained the purposes and scope of the proposed amendments to Section 1971 of Title 42:

"The most obvious one of these defects in the law is that it does not protect the voters in Federal elections from unlawful interference with their voting rights by private persons--in other words, 1971 applies only to those who act under color of law"

other civil relief in any case covered by the statute.

"And third, an express provision that all State administrative and judicial remedies need not be first exhausted before resort to the Federal courts." [Hearings before Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary, 85th Cong. 1st Sess., p. 570 (1957)]

17. Section 1971(a) derived from the Civil Rights Act of 1870, defined voting rights as follows:

"(a). All citizens of the United States who are otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the ~~contrary~~ notwithstanding".

18. See Section III, B, (1), (b) of opinion.

19. See Key, Southern Politics 555 (1949); Civil Rights Commission Report 133-38 (1961).

20. In a note, Beatty, Private Economic Coercion and the Civil Rights Act of 1957, 71 Yale L. Jour. 536, 542 (1962), the author points out:

"The Circuit Court's construction of the 1957 act to apply to economic coercion in general and to economic coercion involving contract and property rights in particular seems correct. In requesting legislation to protect voting rights, President Eisenhower noted: 'It is disturbing that in some localities allegations persist that Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and are likewise being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures.' Senator Douglas, a sponsor of the bill, asserted that the legislation was directed at denials of voting rights 'by economic pressure' as well as by other means. And Representative Celler, a House sponsor, indicated that if 'the milk dealer, the coal dealer, the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker . . . agree . . . to boycott' persons who try to vote, the agreement would violate the proposed law."

21. The Attorney General brought a similar suit to enjoin "intimidation, threat, and coercion" in Fayette County. United States v. Atkinson, et als, Civ. Ac. 4121, 6 F. 2d 121, 200 (1962). See Mendelson, Discrimination (Proc. 1962), 21. And see United States v. Ellis, W.D.S.C. 1942, 43 F. Supp. 121, 324.

22. The Sixth Circuit said:

"If sharecropper-tenants in possession of real estate under contract are threatened, intimidated or coerced by the landlords for the purpose of interfering with their rights of franchise, certainly the fact that the coercion relates to land or contracts would furnish no excuse or defense to the landlord for violating the law." 288 F. 2d 653, 656.

23. Judge Tuttle added:

"Thus, although the defendants here may have had an almost restricted right to invoke the Alabama trespass law to keep all persons from entering upon their property after warning, in the exercise of a desire to exercise exclusive ownership and proprietary interest in their property, they could not legally invoke the right of excluding Lonnie Brown, who had previously been given free access to the property, as a threat or means of coercion for the purpose of interfering with his right or the right of others whom he represented in exercising their right to register and vote."

24. The Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of various provisions of the 1957 Act on other grounds than those at issue here. *United States v. Thomas*, 1960, 362 U.S. 58, 80 S.Ct. 612, 4 L.Ed. 2d 535; *United States v. Raines*, 1960, 362 U.S. 17, 80 S.Ct. 519, 4 L.Ed. 2d 524; *Hannah v. Larche*, 1960, 363 U.S. 420, 80 S.Ct. 1502, 4 L.Ed. 2d 1307.

25. Although a statute that is "necessary and proper" legislation to carry out the power of Congress to regulate elections for federal office may also be "appropriate legislation" to "enforce" the provisions of the 15th, 14th, and 13th amendments. The predecessor of Section 1971(a) withstood attack on constitutional grounds. In *re Eagle*, 8 Fed. Cas. C.C.D.Md. 1877, 716, No. 4,488. It was held to be a valid exercise of congressional power under the 15th Amendment. *Chapman v. King*, 5 Cir. 1946, 154 F.2d 460, cert.denied, 327 U.S. 800; *Kellogg v. Warmouth*, C.C.D.La. 1872, 14 Fed.Cas. 257, No. 7,667.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 rests, in part, on Section 2 of the 15th Amendment.

26. "An abundance of judicial dicta and holdings in analogous situations make clear that the federal power to regulate elections extends equally to the registration process. Any matter affecting the character or choice of the federal electorate is so integrally related to the election ultimately held as to come within the 'holding' of the election under article I, section 4." *Van Alstyne, Anti-literacy Test Legislation*, 61 Mich. L. Rev. 803, 815(1963).

28. Comment, Federal Civil Action Against Private Individuals for Crimes Involving Civil Rights, 74 Yale L.Jour. 1462, 1470(1965). And see Maggs and Wallace, Congress and Literacy Tests, 27 Duke L. & Cont.Prob. 510, 517-521(1962).

29. In that case Hardy, a Negro resident of Tennessee, a member of the "Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee", was in Walthall County, Mississippi for the purpose of organizing Negroes of that county to register and vote. Hardy engaged in an argument with the registrar. The registrar ordered him to leave the office. As he got to the door, the registrar struck him on the back of the head with a revolver. Hardy was arrested and charged with a breach of the peace. The Court hurdled (1) the fact that Hardy was not eligible to register and therefore his right to vote was not interfered with; (2) the appeal was from a denial of a request for a temporary restraining order, generally an unappealable order under 28 U.S.C. 1291, 1292; (3) the prosecution was a state criminal court proceeding, protected by the doctrine of comity and Section 2283 severely restricting federal injunctions of state proceedings.

30. The Court finds that on the admissions and on the evidence adduced at the hearing, a preliminary injunction should not issue against Charles Ray Williams, Louis Applewhite, and Willis Blackwell. The Court does not enter a judgment of dismissal as to these defendants, because the United States expressly reserved the right to introduce additional evidence at the hearing for permanent relief, as to these and other defendants. At the time of the hearing, Blackwell had not been correctly served. We find that James Ellis, Sidney August Warner, and Albert Applewhite are members of the klan--ACCA or were members until recently, and therefore should be enjoined. The request for dismissal of the action as to these named defendants and their request for attorneys fees are denied.

12/7/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

ALL
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To: SAC, New Orleans (173-201)

From: Director, FBI (173-2015)

U. S. vs ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Reurtel 12/2/65, entitled, "[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bogalusa, La., et al.; Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center,
7/16-17/65; [REDACTED] et al. - Victims, Civil Rights,
Obstruction Court Order."

The Bureau desires to be immediately advised of all pertinent
developments in this matter. You should follow this court action extremely
close and setel all developments followed immediately by an LHM suitable
for dissemination.

Be certain to submit communications using captioned matter
instead of referenced matter as was previously submitted in this case.

NOTE: Based upon the results of FBI investigation, the Department of
Justice filed civil suit against the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,
the Anti-Communist Christian Association, and 38 individuals in an around
Bogalusa, La., including top leaders of the Original Knights of the KKK.
The suit sought injunctive relief to prevent the defendants from interfering
with persons seeking to exercise Constitutional rights.

(Note continued page two...)

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EX-117

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NOTE CONTINUED:

On 12/1/65, a three-judge Federal court issued an opinion in this matter to the effect that the defendants have adopted a pattern and practice of intimidating, threatening and coercing Negro citizens in Washington Parish for the purpose of interfering with the civil rights of Negro citizens. In view of the fact that this matter is being included in the Director's budget message, New Orleans is being instructed to follow this matter very closely.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 2 1965

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

1-17-AM CST URGENT 12-2-65 WSW

TO DIRECTOR /44-29827/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /44-2653/

ALL
b7c

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA ET AL; PINE TREE PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER,
JULY SIXTEEN DASH SEVENTEEN NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE;

ET AL DASH VICTIMS CIVIL RIGHTS, OBSTRUCTION COURT
ORDER. *US v. Original Knights of the K.L.K.*

^{NI}OPION NUMBER ONE FIVE SEVEN NINE THREE RELEASED ON
DECEMBER ONE NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE BY U.S. DISTRICT COURT,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA REFLECTS THAT THIS IS AN
ACTION BROUGHT BY THE NATION AGAINST A KLAN AND ONE IN
WHICH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION TO
PROTECT NEGRO CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON PARISH SEEKING TO
ASSERT THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS. DEFENDENTS ARE THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, THE ANTI COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND
AND CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL KLANSMEN FROM IN AND AROUND BOGALUSA
LOUISIANA. IN GRANTING THE INJUNCTION THE COURT STATES THE DEFENDANTS
HAVE ADOPTED A PATTERN AND PRACTICE OF INTIMIDATING, THREATENING
AND COERCING NEGRO CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON PARISH FOR THE

END OF PAGE ONE

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173-2015

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PAGE TWO

PURPOSE OF INTERFERING WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO CITIZENS. STATES THAT THIS UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IS INHERENT IN NATURE OF KLAN AND IS AN INERADICABLE EVIL. COURT FOUND THAT TO ATTAIN ITS END THE KLAN EXPLOITS THE FORCES OF HATE, PREJUDICE AND IGNORANCE; RELIES ON SYSTEMATIC ECONOMIC COERCION, VARIETIES OF INTIMIDATION AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN ATTEMPTING TO FRUSTRATE THE NATIONAL POLICY EXPRESSED IN CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION. COURT FOUND THE KLANSMEN, WHETHER MEMBERS OF THE ~~OKKKK~~ ^{ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF Ku Klux KLAN}, OR MEMBERS OF A SHAM ORGANIZATION THE ANTI COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION A "FEARFUL CONSPIRACY AGAINST SOCIETY". COURT FOUND NONE OF THE DEFENDANT KLANSMEN TO BE LEADERS IN THEIR COMMUNITY OR AS A GROUP DID THEY APPEAR TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF A CROSS SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY BUT RATHER IGNORANT BULLIES, LACKING THE UNDERSTANDING TO COMPREHEND THE CHASM BETWEEN THEIR TWISTED KONSTITUTION AND THAT OF THE U S CONSTITUTION. COURT ENJOINED THE OKKKK AND THE ANTI -COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS FROM INTERFERING WITH THE ORDERS OF THE

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

COURT AND FROM INTERFERING WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF NEGRO
CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON PARISH. COURT SPECIFICALLY STATED
THESE RIGHTS INCLUDED:

1. THE RIGHT TO THE EQUAL USE AND ENJOYMENT
OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, GUARANTEED BY THE
FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.
2. THE RIGHT TO THE EQUAL USE AND ENJOYMENT
OF PUBLIC ASSOMMODATIONS, GUARANTEED BY
THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, FOUR TWO USC
TWO ZERO ZERO ZERO A.
3. THE RIGHT TO REGISTER TO VOTE AND TO VOTE IN
ALL ELECTIONS GUARANTEED BY THE FIFTEENTH
AMENDMENT, BY FOUR TWO USC ONE NINE SEVEN ONE,
AND BY THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN
SIXTYFIVE. AND
4. THE RIGHT TO EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES,
GUARANTEED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT
FOUR TWO USC TWO ZERO ZERO ZERO E.

COURT FOUND THAT THE ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
NOT BONA FIDE INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION BUT IS THE DEFENDANT
ENF OF PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

KLAN DISGUISED UNDER A RESPECTABLE TITLE AND SHOWED HOW ITS MEMBERS, STRUCTURE, RULES, ETC., ARE IDENTICAL TO THE KLAN. COURT FOUND THAT KLAN HAS BEEN CENTER OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON PARISH DESIGNED TO INTERFERE WITH THE EFFORTS OF NEGROES TO GAIN EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. UNUSUAL FEATURE OF LITIGATION IS THE DEFENDANTS DAMNING ADMISSIONS THAT THEIR OBJECTIVE IS TO PREVENT WASHINGTON (A)RISH NEGROES FROM EXERCISING THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS AND THAT THEY FURTHERED THEIR OBJECTIVE BY:

1. ASSAULTING, THREATENING, AND HARASSING NEGROES WHO SEEK TO EXERCISE ANY OF THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS, AND ASSAULTING, THREATENING AND HARASSING PERSONS WHO URGE THAT NEGROES SHOULD EXERCISE OR BE ACCORDED THOSE RIGHTS.
2. COMMITTING, THREATENING TO COMMIT, AND URGING OTHERS TO COMMIT ACTS OF ECONOMIC RETALIATION AGAINST NEGROES WHO SEEK TO EXERCISE THESE RIGHTS, AND AGAINST ANY PERSONS WHO URGE THAT NEGROES SHOULD EXERCISE OR BE ACCORDED THESE RIGHTS, OR WHO PERMIT OPEN, FREE AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON THE ISSUE.
3. THREATENING AND INTIMIDATING PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND BUSINESSMEN WHO ACCORD (79) SEEK TO ACCORD NEGROES THEIR RIGHTS WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR COLOR.

END OF PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

IN ITS RULING COURT DELVED INTO THE BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF THE KLAN AND THE CLAIMS OF NEGROES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS CONCERNING CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON PARISH AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH HAD ACCURED. COURT FOUND THAT "THE DEFENDANTS HAVE ADMITTED AND THE PROOF HAS SHOWN THAT THEY INTIMIDATED, HARASSED, AND OTHERWISE INTERFERED WITH /1/ NEGROES EXERCISING THEIR ^{CIVIL} RIGHTS, /2/ PERSONS ENCOURAGING NEGROES TO ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS AND /3/ PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE OFFICERS, AND OTHER PERSONS SEEKING TO ACCORD NEGROES THEIR RIGHTS. THESE ACTS ARE PART OF A PATTERN AND PRACTICE OF THE DEFENDANTS TO MAINTAIN TOTAL SEGREGATION OF THE RACES IN WASHINGTON PARISH. THE PATTERN CREATES AN EFFECT EXTENDING BEYOND THE EFFECT OF ANY PARTICULAR ACT OR PRACTICE. "

COURT IN ITS OPINION^{N/} DELVES INTO VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN AND NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR AND CITES CASES WHICH UPHOLD THE GOVERNMENTS POSITION IN THIS MATTER. CONCLUDING THE COURT STATES "THE UNITED
END OF PAGE FIVE

PAGE SIX

STATES HAS ALLEGED, THE DEFENDANTS HAVE ADMITTED, AND THE PROFF HAS SHOWN THAT THE DEFENDANTS HAVE INTIMIDATED, HARASSED, AND IN OTHER WAYS INTERFERED WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF NEGROES SECURED BY THE CONSTITUTION. THE ADMISSION AND PROFF SHOW A PATTERN AND PRACTICE OF INTERFERENCE.

PROTECTION AGAINST THE ACTS OF TERROR AND INTIMIDATION COMMITTED BY THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN AND THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS CAN BE HALTED ONLY BY A BROAD INJUNCTIVE DECREE ALONG THE LINES OF THE ORDER SUGGESTED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE COURT WILL PROMPTLY ISSUE AN APPROPRIATE ORDER.

TWO COPIES OF OPINION FORWARDED TO BUREAU AMSD.

EN D AND ACK PLS

WA LRC

FBI WASH DC

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FBI

Date: 12/13/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400)

UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Enclosed herewith are eight (8) copies of a
letterhead memorandum setting forth a letter received
by [REDACTED]

New Orleans indices reflect a letter dated
12/1/60 from [REDACTED] Louisiana, complaining
about national syndicated columnist BOB CONSIDINE's
commenting about the integration of our schools.

Copy of instant letterhead memorandum also being
furnished OSI, ONI, ICG, Secret Service and USA, New
Orleans.

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

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EX-107

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Approved: [REDACTED] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

173-2015-38

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FBI/DOJ

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

FBI

Date: 12/27/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-400) (P)
SUBJECT: UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

Re New Orleans teletype dated 12/23/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Preliminary Injunction Decree issued 12/22/65, pertaining to captioned matter.

Enclosed also are four copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to same.

It is noted that on page 2 of above Decree the court states that true copies of this Decree should be served upon each of the persons listed in Attachment B. Contact with Deputy Chief Clerk for the USDC, EDLA, has revealed that such Attachment has not yet been furnished to that Office.

This matter will be closely followed, and the Bureau advised.

ALL
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3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
REC-88

173-2015-39

16 DEC 29 1965

CRD
6948

12-29-65

CC - RA unit

ICC of Preliminary Injunction Decree
issued 12/22/65 sent to CRD on 6-948.

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 JAN 3 1966



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
December 27, 1965

UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana on December 22, 1965, handed down a preliminary injunction enjoining the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), Anti-Communist Christian Association (ACCA) and other defendants from assaulting, threatening, harassing, interfering with or intimidating, or attempting to assault, etc., any Negro in the exercise of his right to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities and places of public accommodation, of his right to vote free from racial discrimination, or his right to equal employment opportunity.

The Court enjoined defendants from injuring, etc., any official or employee of the City of Bogalusa or Washington Parish on account of employee having accorded Negroes equal treatment. The Court also enjoined defendants from physically assaulting or beating any Civil Rights demonstrators or inflicting upon any person harassment or intimidation which prevents or discourages Civil Rights demonstrators right to picket, assemble peaceably or advocate equal Civil Rights for Negroes.

The Court ordered the OKKKK, ACCA and all unit or group leaders during the time of injunction to maintain membership records and to post conspicuously at all meeting places of said organizations a copy of the Court Decree; the Decree is to be posted at all times and during all meetings. Defendants are to file with the Clerk of Court fifteen days from the date of the Decree a report that postings have been made; thereafter, defendants should file report on or before the fifteenth of each month stating that the Decrees are posted and have been continuously posted since the date of the last reporting period. The Court ordered the United States Marshal to serve copies of the Decree upon each defendant.

ENCLOSURE

173-2015-21

UNITED STATES VERSUS ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

A characterization of the OKKKK is attached.

A characterication of the ACCA is attached.

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

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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(A)

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☐ (j)(2)

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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APPENDIX

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

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

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

CIVIL ACTION NO. 15793

6

.....

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.
 2. *Scirpus americanus* (L.) Pers.
 3. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 4. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 5. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 6. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 7. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 8. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 9. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.
 10. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B. & P.

(a) Assaulting, threatening, harassing, interfering with or intimidating, or attempting to assault, threaten, harass, interfere with or intimidate any Negro in the exercise of his right to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities and places of public accommodation, of the exercise of his right to vote free from racial discrimination, or of his right to equal employment opportunity; or assaulting, harassing, interfering with, or intimidating, any other person for the purpose of discouraging Negro citizens from exercising such rights;

having accorded or sought to accord Negroes equal treatment in the use of public facilities in Washington Parish;

(c) Injuring, oppressing, threatening or intimidating any businessman, proprietor or other person having accorded or sought to accord Negroes equal treatment in the use and enjoyment of any restaurant, theatre, hotel, motel or other place of public accommodation, or in employment;

(d) Physically assaulting or beating any civil rights demonstrators or inflicting upon any person harassment or intimidation which prevents or discourages or is intended to prevent or discourage his exercise of his right to picket, assemble peaceably or advocate equal civil rights for Negroes, or otherwise interfere with the duty of the city and its officials under this Court's order of July 10, 1965, in the case of Hicks v. Knight.

2. The defendant Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Anti-Communist Christian Association, Charles Christmas, Saxon Farmer and all unit or group heads of said organization shall during the pendency of this action maintain membership records.

3. Defendants Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Anti-Communist Christian Association, Charles Christmas, and Saxon Farmer shall during the pendency of this action post conspicuously at all meeting places of said organizations a copy of this Court's decree. Said decree shall be posted at all times and during all meetings. Said defendants shall file with the clerk of this court, 15 days from the date of this decree, a report, with a copy to the plaintiff, that postings required by this paragraph have been made, and thereafter said defendants shall file such report on or before the 15th day of each month during the pendency of this action stating that the decrees are posted in accordance with this paragraph and have been continuously posted since the date of the last reporting period.

It is further Ordered that the United States Marshal or Deputy Marshal for this District serve a true copy of this decree upon each of the defendants enjoined by this decree, upon Louis Applewhite, James M. Ellis, Sidney August Warner, and upon each of the persons listed in Attachment B attached to this decree.

This Court retains jurisdiction of this case to grant such additional relief as may be required and grants costs and disbursements of this action against the defendant organizations and individual defendants enjoined, for which execution may issue.

John Minor Wisdom
CIRCUIT JUDGE

Richard B. Heintzberg
DISTRICT JUDGE

Robert A. Carver
DISTRICT JUDGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 23 1965

FBI WASH DC

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

FBI NEW ORLS

1:01PM CST URGENT 12-23:65 DJO 2 PAGES

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS /173-400/

UNITED STATES VS. ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

REBUAIRTEL DECEMBER SEVEN LAST.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT
OF LOUISIANA ON DECEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYFIVE, HANDED DOWN A
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ENJOINING THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND OTHER
DEFENDANTS FROM ASSAULTING, THREATENING, HARASSING,
INTERFERING WITH OR INTIMIDATING, OR ATTEMPTING TO ASSAULT,
ETC., ANY NEGRO IN THE EXERCISE OF HIS RIGHT TO THE EQUAL USE
AND ENJOYMENT OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC
ACCOMMODATION, OF HIS RIGHT TO VOTE FREE FROM RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION, OR HIS RIGHT TO EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.

ENJOINED DEFENDANTS FROM INJURING, ETC., ANY OFFICIAL
OR EMPLOYEE OF THE CITY OF BOGALUSA OF WASHINGTON PARISH ON
ACCOUNT OF EMPLOYEE HAVING ACCORDED NEGROES EQUAL TREATMENT.

JAN 5 1966

70 JAN 10 1966

ALL
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173-2015-40

PAGE TWO

ENJOINED DEFENDANTS FROM PHYSICALLY ASSAULTING OR BEATING ANY CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS OR INFLECTING UPON ANY PERSON HARASSMENT OR INTIMIDATION WHICH PREVENTS OR DISCOURAGES CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS RIGHT TO PICKET, ASSEMBLE PEACEABLY OR ADVOCATE EQUAL CIVIL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES.

ORDERED THE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND ALL UNIT OR GROUP LEADERS DURING TIME OF INJUNCTION TO MAINTAIN MEMBERSHIP RECORDS. TO POST CONSPICUOUSLY AT ALL MEETING PLACES OF SAID ORGANIZATIONS A COPY OF COURT DECREE, INSTRUCTED DECREE SHOULD BE POSTED AT ALL TIMES AND DURING ALL MEETINGS. INSTRUCTED DEFENDANTS TO FILE WITH THE CLERK OF COURT FIFTEEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THIS DECREE A REPORT THAT POSTINGS HAVE BEEN MADE, THEREAFTER DEFENDANTS SHOULD FILE REPORT ON OR BEFORE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH, STATING THAT THE DECREES ARE POSTED AND HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY POSTED SINCE THE DATE OF THE LAST REPORTING PERIOD, COURT ORDERED U. S. MARSHAL TO SERVE COPIES OF DECREE UPON EACH DEFENDANT.

LHM FOLLOWS.

~~GRRR PAGE ONE PAR 1 LINE 5 WORD 1 SHD BE DEFENDANTS~~

~~PAR 2 LINE TWO WORD 9 SHD BE WASHINGTON PARISH~~

END AND ACK PL

WA.B.. BJH

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLAN**

FILE NUMBER: 105-71801

PART 2 OF 2



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN-
LOUISIANA (1964-65)

FILE #105-71801

Part 2 of 2

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APR 2 1965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 4/6/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/2/64-4/1/65
TITLE OF CASE "CHANGED" ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, (LOUISIANA), aka., Original Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Louisiana, Christian Constitutional Crusaders, Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/2/84 BY SP-7 mce/84

SUMMARY REPORT

The title of this case is marked "Changed" to add the name Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., which name was developed through investigation and is also contained in the records of the Corporations Division, Secretary of State's Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED] 8/28/64 at New Orleans.
Bureau airtel to Atlanta and other offices dated 2/24/65 captioned "KLAN ORGANIZATIONS, SUMMARY REPORTS, RACIAL MATTERS."

APPROVED

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(continued on Cover Page B)

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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AGENCY: AGEL, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 4-14-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

105-71801-367

17 APR 9 1965

MCT-10

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1 cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

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69 MAY 7 1965

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: SEE NEXT PAGE

Report of:
Date:

b7C SA [REDACTED]

Office: NEW ORLEANS

Field Office File No.: 105-1057

Bureau File No.: 105-71801

Title:

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,
(LOUISIANA)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/3/89 BY SP-7/MAE/EP

Character:

RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Synopsis

b7C
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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

[REDACTED]

There is on file at the Secretary of States Office, Baton Rouge, La., a charter for the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., headed by MORRIS. Objectives are white supremacy, state sovereignty, segregated schools. Locations of Klan Units and identities of officers set forth.

[REDACTED]

- P -

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Louisiana (RM)
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1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Bossier
City, Louisiana (RM)
1 - Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, New Orleans,
Louisiana (RM)

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NO 105-1057  b7c

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the OKKKK and the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the UKA, mentioned in the details of this report are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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105-71801 Serial: 367 pages 3-8

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FBI/DOJ

NO 105-1057

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B. CHARTER INFORMATION

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NO 105-1057 [REDACTED]

On April 1, 1965, [REDACTED] Corporations Division, State of Louisiana, Office of the Secretary of State at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, informed that a check of the records of her agency contain no information identifiable with any organizations known as the ~~ORIGINAL~~ ~~RIGHTS OF THE~~ KU KLUX KLAN; the ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN REALM OF LOUISIANA, or the CHRISTIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADERS.

[REDACTED] informed that records of her agency do contain on file a charter for an organization known as the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., and she furnished a copy of this charter.

A copy of this charter furnished by [REDACTED] is set forth on the attached pages.

BE IT KNOWN AND REMEMBERED that on this 26th day of January, 1965, before me, the undersigned Notary Public in and for said Parish and State, and in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared and acknowledged that availing themselves of the benefits and provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations and particularly of non-profit corporation as provided by Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Title 12:101 - 12:115, they have united and by these presents organized themselves, their successors and assigns to form a non-trading corporation for the objects and purposes and under the covenants, stipulations, and agreements in accordance with the following Articles of Incorporation, to-wit:

ARTICLE I

The name of this corporation shall be:

ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC.

ARTICLE II

The objects and purposes of this organization shall be:

To foster and promote the tenets of Christianity;

To preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies whomever, both Foreign and Domestic;

To teach and practice pure Patriotic Americanism;

To preserve public peace and good order; to maintain Justice under the Law and to protect the weak, the innocent and the defenseless from the indignities, wrongs and outrages of the lawless, and from all impositions and oppressions whatsoever;

To relieve the injured and the oppressed; to succor the suffering and, especially to aid and comfort those, and the widows and orphans of those, who may suffer and fall in our cause; and

To promote true responsible manhood, loyal fraternity or brotherhood, and generous mutual cooperation and assistance among ourselves; to further happiness among our people by constantly practicing and teaching our children to practice all of these objects and purposes.

AND

to buy, sell, lease, mortgage, hold in own land upon which to erect buildings and other appropriate structures in which to preach and teach and foster the above objects and purposes; and generally to do and perform any and all other business incidental to or necessary to properly carry on the business of said corporation.

ARTICLE III

This corporation is a non-profit corporation.

ARTICLE IV

This corporation is organized on a non stock basis.

ARTICLE V.

The term for which this corporation is to exist is ninety-nine (99) years from this date.

ARTICLE VI

The domicile of this corporation is declared to be 112 Texas Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana; the location of its registered office is declared to be 112 Texas Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana, and the Post Office Address of its registered office is declared to be 112 Texas Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana.

ARTICLE VII

The following persons, residents of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, shall be the registered agents of this corporation upon either of whom legal process or other notice or demands required or permitted by law to be made on this corporation, may be served, Post office addresses of each of them being as set out below, to-wit:

Houston P. Morris
112 Texas Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana

Jack Saucier
809 South 8th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

ARTICLE VIII

The full names and Post Office Addresses of the Incorporators are as follows:

Houston P. Morris
112 Texas Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana

Jack Saucier
809 South 8th Street

ARTICLE IX

All of the corporate powers of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be administered and exercised by a Board of Directors consisting of a president, vice president and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE X

The officers of this corporation shall be as described in the above and foregoing article. They shall be elected annually by the entire membership of Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., on the second day of July of each year and shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified. The said officers to be elected shall constitute the Board of Directors of this corporation. The majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The said officers shall have the power and authority which usually belongs to their respective offices. The following shall constitute the first officers:

Houston P. Morris.....President
112 Texas Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana

Jack Saucier.....Secretary-Treasurer
809 South 8th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

George Bonner.....Vice President
1511 Alabama Street
Monroe, Louisiana

ARTICLE XI

This corporation shall have the capacity to act possessed by natural persons and shall have authority to perform those acts which are necessary and proper to accomplish the purposes expressed or implied in these articles or that may be incidental thereto, and shall have all the power, authority, and capacity of a non-profit corporation as provided for by Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Title 12:101 - 12:155. Without limiting said general powers, this corporation shall have power and authority to receive, hold and administer property in trust as provided by law, to make, amend, and repeal rules and

repeal by-laws inconsistent with the provisions of these Articles of Incorporation; the power to make, amend and repeal rules, regulations and by-laws being vested in the Board of Directors; to sue and be sued in its corporate name; to make and use a corporate seal; to hold, purchase, lease, mortgage, sell and receive by donation or otherwise real, personal, and mixed property; to borrow money; to issue, negotiate and sell and pledge evidences of indebtedness and to secure same by pledge deeds of trust or mortgages, of the whole or any part of the property of this corporation; and to receive, collect, and pay out money for the accomplishment of its corporate purposes.

ARTICLE XII

This corporation owns personal property rights and credits of a substantial value; however, no paid-in capital is declared.

ARTICLE XIII

This corporation and body politic shall be constituted and composed of all members in good standing now or hereafter of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. The qualifications of the members of this corporation will be determined on an individual basis upon application of any person for membership. There will be only one class of membership, to-wit: Hereby designated to be, ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP. Each member will be possessed of one (1) vote for the purpose of electing officers for the Board of Directors of this corporation at any annual or special meeting called for that purpose. No membership shall be transferable by assignment, sale or inheritance.

ARTICLE XIV

The Board of Directors may adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of this corporation as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE XV

These Articles of Incorporation may be amended and this Corporation may be dissolved in the method and manner provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF said Incorporators have hereunto

repeal by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of these Articles of Incorporation; the power to make, amend and repeal rules, regulations and by-laws being vested in the Board of Directors; to sue and be sued in its corporate name; to make and use a corporate seal; to hold, purchase, lease, mortgage, sell and receive by donation or otherwise real, personal, and mixed property; to borrow money; to issue, negotiate and sell and pledge evidences of indebtedness and to secure same by pledge deeds of trust or mortgages, of the whole or any part of the property of this corporation; and to receive, collect, and pay out money for the accomplishment of its corporate purposes.

ARTICLE XII

This corporation owns personal property rights and credits of a substantial value; however, no paid-in capital is declared.

ARTICLE XIII

This corporation, and body politic shall be constituted and composed of all members in good standing now or hereafter of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. The qualifications of the members of this corporation will be determined on an individual basis upon application of any person for membership. There will be only one class of membership, to-wit: Hereby designated to be, ORDINARY MEMBERSHIP. Each member will be possessed of one (1) vote for the purpose of electing officers for the Board of Directors of this corporation at any annual or special meeting called for that purpose. No membership shall be transferable by assignment, sale or inheritance.

ARTICLE XIV

The Board of Directors may adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of this corporation as they may deem proper.

ARTICLE XV

These Articles of Incorporation may be amended and this Corporation may be dissolved in the method and manner provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF said Incorporators have hereunto signed their names at Monroe, Louisiana, in the presence of

FIFTY REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN. By:

- 1-Because the Klan is a great, legal American Institution of Americas.
- 2-Because it is the only organization on earth where only native-born, White, Gentile American citizens make up its membership.
- 3-Because it is a militant Christian organization, opposed to all forms of Atheism.
- 4-Because it throws its strong arm of protection around your family in your absence.
- 5-Because it believes in and fights for White Supremacy.
- 6-Because it saved the South twice, and will save it again and again.
- 7-Because it is composed of HE men and not silly dilly humans.
- 8-Because it is founded deep in the tenets of the Christian religion.
- 9-Because it is an open supporter of the Constitution.
- 10-Because it is the ONE organization fighting for repeal of the Segregation ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States.
- 11-Because it believes in and fights for state sovereignty.
- 12-Because it is neither Democratic or Republican, politically, but ALWAYS AMERICAN.
- 13-Because it fights for the glory of the flag and for the rights of free men.
- 14-Because it believes in law and order and good government.
- 15-Because it exalts principle above men.
- 16-Because it stands for segregated schools, NOW and ALWAYS!
- 17-Because it is opposed to intermarriages between niggers and White people. Several states have already legalized such marriages, and more are to follow.
- 18-Because it believes that the White race is God's race through which He wants to maintain a just civilization.
- 19-Because it believes the Bible doctrine of the separation of the races.
- 20-Because it believes that Judaism is not the religion of the Bible, but that it is a set of principles for the purpose of elevating the Christless Jew beyond the White races.
- 21-Because it has an effective program against Socialism and Communism.
- 22-Because it believes the highest type of citizenship is Christian citizenship.
- 23-Because it believes all Constitutional changes are to be made by Congress alone.
- 24-Because it believes in getting the United States out of the United Nations.
- 25-Because it believes that every preacher holding a congregation but who teach integration should retire from his pulpit, either willingly or be forced out.
- 26-Because it is opposed to forcing defenseless children to have nigger playmates.
- 27-Because it believes in free speech and free press, as opposed further to a police state.
- 28-Because we believe it to be the most effective way to fight all forms of subversion.
- 29-Because we oppose niggers teaching White children in public schools, which they will do in all integrated schools before long.
- 30-Because it is the most effective way to fight organized crime in a community.
- 31-Because it teaches men should love their own wives and let the other fellows alone.
- 32-Because it is opposed to Loan Sharks charging an unlawful rate of interest to the poor people.
- 33-Because it believes in trials by jury.
- 34-Because it does not endorse either the Republican or Democratic parties politically as such, but does support candidates in both parties when said candidates stand for a 100% Americanism.
- 35-Because it believes that if integration is to be considered, that the issue should be submitted to the American voter for their decision.
- 36-Because it teaches that every school teacher in our public schools should be retired who believes in and teaches integration of the black and White races.
- 37-Because it stands for the disenfranchisement of all foreigners who have not been in America for the same length of time required our own boys and girls to reach legal voting age.
- 38-Because it stands for segregation on inmates in penal institutions, especially the juveniles.
- 39-Because it opposes free Communist literature being sent through the United States mail to Americans.
- 40-Because it is unalterably opposed to the Zionist Jew program.
- 41-Because it is opposed to the Anti-Defamation league in all respects.
- 42-Because it knows the United Nations Charter has usurped the Constitution of these United States, and we are trying to get the United States out of the UN.
- 43-Because it was here YESTERDAY, and is here TODAY, and will be here FOREVER.
- 44-Because it stands against UNESCO in its attempt to rewrite our American history.
- 45-Because it is opposed to a police state which robs the individual of his rights.
- 46-Because it does not believe that education is THE remedy for our political ills.
- 47-Because it is opposed to any government professing to be friendly to America, while at the same time trading with any communist dominated country.
- 48-Because it is opposed to taxation without representation.
- 49-Because it is opposed to the income tax laws as presently existing.

.....

32

18

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/ A DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

23

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 367 pages 19-43

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b7C [NO 105-1057

b7C

b7D

According to the November 3, 1964 issue of the Alexandria Daily Town Talk Newspaper, a daily newspaper published at Alexandria, Louisiana, LYAN A. FOREMAN was arrested on November 1, 1964, by Alexandria Police Department. FOREMAN was arrested for allegedly trying to ignite a cross in front of city courtroom polling place.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET18

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 367 pages 45-62

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b7C
NO 105-1057

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

There appeared in the "New Orleans Times Picayune" newspaper on December 27, 1964, an article which revealed that BROOKS S. HAYS, a former Congressman from the State of Arkansas, and a prominent Baptist churchman and leader had been invited to speak at Bogalusa on January 7, 1965, at St. Matthews Episcopal Church. This article indicated that Mr. HAYS had been invited to speak to religious ~~professionals~~, civic and business leaders and Mr. HAYS was expected to discuss areas of special interest to local, parish, and civic groups with reference to community development.

There appeared an article on page 14A of the December 31, 1964, issue of the "Morning Advocate", a daily newspaper published at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which was captioned "Opposition Rises to HAYS' Talk in Bogalusa". This article relates in part that hundreds of circulars had appeared in the Bogalusa area in opposition to an integrated meeting which was scheduled to be held on January 7, 1965, at St. Matthews Episcopal Church, at which former Arkansas Congressman BROOKS HAYS has been announced as the speaker. This article further related that the Church Vestry had voted to express opposition to use of the Church for this meeting.

[REDACTED]

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

81 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 367 pages 64-150

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI

Date: 4/13/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (157-24) (P)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
REALM OF LOUISIANA
RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-89 BY SP-7 mac/RS

Re Memphis airtel to Bureau dated 4/1/65 and
O1 form dated 4/12/65 to Memphis.

Pursuant to instructions in referenced airtel,
there are enclosed herewith to the Bureau 8 copies of the
requested reliability page to the LHM dated 4/1/65 and
captioned as above.

A copy of the reliability page is being furnished
to each of the intelligence units to which the original
LHM was furnished.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs 8) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (105-1057) (Enc 1) (RM)
1 - Memphis

REC 51

21 APR 15 1965

UNPROT. RUC
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

12239

Memo.andum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

DATE: 4/6/65

b7c [REDACTED] : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

SUBJECT:

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN
RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-89 BY SP-7 mcl/pt

Re Bureau airtel, 2/24/65; New Orleans radiogram, 3/30/65, and Bureau radiogram, 3/31/65, ^{in 32}

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven (7) copies of the report of SA [REDACTED] dated April 6, 1965, at New Orleans.

The Buded of March 31, 1965 was not met in submission of enclosed report for the following reasons:

Subsequent to referenced Bureau airtel agent to whom captioned matter is assigned was, during this same period, engaged in preparation of organizational reports on activities in Louisiana of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Bufile 105-370, New Orleans file 105-687; National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Bufile 157-168, New Orleans file 157-188; Minutemen, New Orleans file 62-3395. Agent during this same period was also assisting in interviews of klansmen in connection with Greenbombs, New Orleans file 174-22, [REDACTED]

2-Bureau (Encls. 7) (AMSD) (RM)
2-New Orleans
b7c [REDACTED] (4)

ENCLOSURE
RPT DETACHED
4/14/65

REC-24 105-71801-367

37 APR 1965

EX-103

12298

April 20, 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - ADMINISTRATIVE

Airtel

REC- 105-71801-269

EX-100

To: SAC, New Orleans

From: Director, FBI

Personal Attention

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

MemOlet dated 4-6-65 enclosing nonprosecutive summary
report dated April 6, 1965, regarding above-captioned organization
p307

It is noted that the Bureau deadline of March 31, 1965,
was not met in the submission of referenced report. The Bureau
realizes that the New Orleans Office has a severe personnel
commitment regarding the racial situation in Bogalusa, Louisiana
as well as other racial matters being handled by your office.
However, you are reminded of the need of meeting your responsibility
in observing Bureau deadlines and should arrange the assignment
work in your division to insure that Bureau deadlines are met.

(10)

NOTE: See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, same caption,
dated April 19, 1965, prepared by [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-89 BY SP-7 mac/DR

MAILED 27

APR 21 1965

COMM-FBI

To: [REDACTED]
Belmont [REDACTED]
Mohr [REDACTED]
DeLoach [REDACTED]
Casper [REDACTED]
Callahan [REDACTED]
Conrad [REDACTED]
Felt [REDACTED]
Gale [REDACTED]
Rosen [REDACTED]
Sullivan [REDACTED]
Tavel [REDACTED]

66 MAY 5 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NO. 1
NO. 27
ED STAT

AMENT

12297

Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 19, 1965

FROM: F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Administrative Division
1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

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

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth the facts concerning the submission of a nonprosecutive summary report regarding the above captioned organization after the Bureau deadline of March 31, 1965.

On February 24, 1965, the New Orleans Office, along with other offices handling Klan matters, was instructed to submit a nonprosecutive summary report on the above organization with March 31, 1965, as the deadline. On March 30, 1965, New Orleans, by radiogram, informed that the Bureau deadline would not be met and the report would be submitted April 15. The Bureau instructed New Orleans to immediately submit the report and to forward explanation why the Bureau deadline was not met.

EXPLANATION OF SAC, NEW ORLEANS DIVISION:

SAC, New Orleans, advised that the Agent to whom this matter was assigned during the period from February 24, 1965, to the date the report was actually submitted on April 6, 1965, was engaged in the preparation of organizational reports on activities in Louisiana of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan; and Minutemen. SAC, New Orleans, informed that during the same period the Agent was also assisting in interviews in connection with Greenbombs as well as obtaining information

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

It is noted the New Orleans Office has a severe personnel shortage in connection with the Bogalusa racial situation as well as racial matters. The report was submitted on April 6, 1965, and was handled with no embarrassment to the Bureau. The Domestic Intelligence Division, in view of the above facts, recommends that no action be taken in this matter. Attached for approval is airtel from SAC, New Orleans, of responsibility to meet Bureau deadlines.

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-84 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]

18 APR 23 1965

REC-24

105-71801-370

FBI

Date: 4/23/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via **AIRTEL**

AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b7c TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801) b7c
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P)
SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies,
and for each office receiving this airtel, two copies
each of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

b7c
b7D
LEADS:

ALL OFFICES RECEIVING THIS AIRTEL ARE
REQUESTED TO CONTACT LOGICAL INFORMANTS AND SOURCES
IN AN EFFORT TO VERIFY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN
ENCLOSED LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

- 3-Bureau (Encl. 8) ENCLOSURE
2-Atlanta (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Birmingham (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Charlotte (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Jackson (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Jacksonville (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Knoxville (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Memphis (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Miami (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Mobile (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Richmond (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Savannah (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Tampa (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-New Orleans

b7c
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-89 BY SP-7 JMC/AB

Rec detached by
Main Group Unit

REC 33

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 4-29-65

HOW FORW: RS

BY

105-71801-371
21 APR 26 1965

b7c
Approved: _____

Special Agent in _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

MAY 5 1965

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒
- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 371

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI

Date: 4/29/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

in _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

FOI/PA # 279,524
APPEAL # 111
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 8/29/88 BY SP4 JFJ
INITIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (105-922) (RUC)
SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-12-88 BY SP4 JFJ

Re New Orleans airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 4/23/65 concerning efforts to combine all Klan groups into one organization.

Logical informants of the Atlanta Office have been contacted; however, none of them could furnish any information pertinent to this matter

Information concerning Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was furnished the Bureau and other offices, including New Orleans in Atlanta airtels dated 3/9/65 and 4/5/65.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (105-1057) (RM)
- 3 - Atlanta (2 - 105-922)

REC-19

105-71801-372
25 APR 30 1965

MAY 4 1965

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-2850

AT 105-922

b7D [

[REDACTED] was furnished the Bureau and interested offices, including New Orleans, by Atlanta airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 4/13/65.

ALL
b7c

b7c
1 - [REDACTED]

SAC, New Orleans

April 19, 1965

Director, FBI

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF TITLE 18,
SECTION 612, ON PART OF ORIGINAL KNIGHTS
OF THE KU KLUX KLAN PUBLICATIONS,
POSSIBLY PUBLISHED AT BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Bulet dated 11-9-64, which advised that the Department had not reached a decision on the above-captioned matter and that New Orleans would be informed when a decision was received from the Department.

The Department has now furnished an opinion that the circular which was distributed in the City of Bogalusa, Louisiana does not constitute a Federal violation.

This circular identifies the publisher as a Klan organization and, according to the Department, constitutes a Klan attack against the "Bogalusa Daily News" rather than an attack against any Federal candidate.

NOTE: [REDACTED] Unit Chief, Criminal Div., Dep of Justice, advised SA [REDACTED] on April 13, 1965, that [REDACTED] of that Division has reviewed this matter and has rendered the opinion set forth above. New Orleans being furnished this opinion for information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-89 BY SP-7 MCR/AB

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

MAILED 5
APR 16 1965
COMM-FBI

105-71801-313
REC-47 56-2567-6

15 APR 19 1965

MAY 10 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 5/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-New) (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

One copy each of the letterhead memorandum is being sent to ICG and Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana.

b7C
b7D
LEAD:NEW ORLEANS DIVISION:AT MER ROUGE, LA.

Will notify Louisiana State Police and local Sheriff's Offices and Police Departments in that area

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

3-Bureau (Encl. 8)
4-New Orleans
(2: 157-New)
(2: 105-687)

DATE FORW: 5-10-65
DATE FORW: [REDACTED]

105-71801-374
1 MAY 7 1965

cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent [REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 374

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FBI

Date: 5/3/65

Following in (Type in plaintext or code)

EL (Priority)

b7c To: Director, FBI (173-937) (105-71801) Att.: Civil Rights Section General Investigative Division

From: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (105-1057)

Subject: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
☐ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☒ RACIAL MATTERS. b7c

Re New Orleans teletype to the Bureau dated 4/10/65, 2:03 a.m. CST.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies of LHM are being furnished locally to ICG and U. S. Secret Service.

b7c
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 MUC/TS

1 cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CHD
DATE FORW: 5-7-65
HOW FORW: 1 MAY 6 1965
BY: [Signature]

(2) - Bureau (Enclosures 8) (173-937) (105-71801)
(3) - New Orleans (1: 173-201) (1: 105-1057) (1: 157-1319)

(5)

105-71801-

NOT RECORDED

17 MAY 11 1965

INT

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

1 MAY 1965

XXXXXX
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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

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☐ (b)(7)(E)

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☐ (k)(5)

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☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: NR

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/89 BY SP7 mwc/DBB

ALL
b7c

TO: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (Your file 157-new) DATE: 6-30-65

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 157-111)
Room No. 817 RB (H)

☐ Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SO
only)

SUBJECT:

b7D
L

RM

- ☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency: 1965
ReNoairtel and LHM dated 5-4-65

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1 1965	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	

- ☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted _____

Reporting employee _____

- ☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

- x ☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☒ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution
☐ airtel ☒ letterhead memo Concerning Rally
x ☒ 5. Submit ☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____ (Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

LHM will be submitted to reach Bureau by 7/8/65

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801

Serial:

395 (4 pages) 376 (1 page)

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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F B I

Date: 5/10/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)
FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (105-89) (P)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7D

RACIAL MATTERS

Re Little Rock tel this date to Bureau and New Orleans.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM captioned as above. New Orleans Division has been furnished two copies. INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas, and USA, Fort Smith, Arkansas, have also received copies of captioned LHM.

b7C

- ③ - Bureau (105-71801) (Enc. 8)
- 2 - New Orleans (105-1057) (1 - UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA) (Enc. 2)
- 4 - Little Rock (105-89) (44-908) (157-331) (157-145)

(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/SP

b7C

ENCLOSURE
A

1 cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 5-14-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

105-71801-37

25 MAY 12 1965

EX-105

Appr [REDACTED] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 377

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F B I

Date: 5/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN
RM (KLAN)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/bEnclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a
letterhead memorandum captioned as above which pertains
to [REDACTED]Copies of the enclosed have been furnished to
ICG and Secret Service at New Orleans.(3) - Bureau (Encls 8) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

EX 110

REC-41

105-71801-38

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

6 MAY 17 1965

DATE FORW: 5-12-65

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY [REDACTED]

See detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

12/15/65 1965

Approved: [REDACTED] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

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☐ (b)(5)

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☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 378

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-71801)

DATE: 5/24/65

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (157-121) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Re New Orleans airtel to Director 4/23/65, 105-71801-37
enclosing letterhead memorandum reporting that at a

Offices receiving referenced letterhead memorandum were requested to contact logical informants to verify information.

The informants listed below were contacted as indicated and advised they had never received any information as reported in the letterhead memorandum.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (105-1057) (REC 37)
- 1 - Knoxville

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7/11/1989

10 MAY 26 1965

INT. SEC



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

SAC, New Orleans (105-1057)

5/27/65

Director, FBI (105-71801)

b7C

0 ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

ReNOairtel dated 4/23/65 ^{per 371} carrying the above caption.

Referenced New Orleans airtel enclosed a letterhead memorandum setting forth [REDACTED]

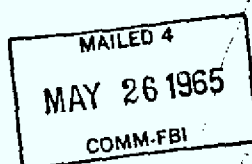
b7C
b7D

New Orleans advised Bureau present status of the above situation and any pertinent developments concerning [REDACTED] information developed to date should be forwarded to the Bureau by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

This matter should be closely followed and the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments.

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 MAC/BJT



REC-25

105-71801-380

19 MAY 26 1965

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

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

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☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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105-71801 Serial: NR

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UNITED STATES

AGENT

Memorandum

TO :

b7c

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/1/65

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-3542)

SUBJECT:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka.
EXALTED CYCLOPS OF MITCH UNIT
ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, (OKKKK)
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM - KLAN

Re New Orleans letter to Director 3/8/65 entitled,
"Investigation of Klansmen - RM, Bureau file
157-1, NO file 157-2414".

g b7c
ST b7D

[REDACTED]

The New Orleans Office will not attempt to submit a non-prosecutive summary report in this case until such time as the name of the subject can be verified and investigation instituted to ascertain information needed for such reports.

- 2 - Bureau
- 3 - New Orleans (2-157-3542)
(1-157-2414)

EX 110

REC-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/99 BY SP-7 MHC/184

105-71801-371

16 JUN 3 1965

b7c

(5)

313

JUN 14 1965

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 382

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

DATE: 6/9/65

FROM : [REDACTED] C, RICHMOND (157-82) - RUC -

b7C

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Re New Orleans airtel 4/23/65. ^{mu371}

b7C

b7D

If any information concerning the above is received this will be immediately brought to the attention of the Bureau.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - New Orleans (105-1057)
- 1 - Richmond

b7C

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 Muc/ha

REC 45

105-71801-383
10 JUN 10 1965

EX-111

INT. SEC.

JUN 16 1965

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

F B I

Date: 6/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,
RM(KLAN)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies and
for Jackson, two copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned
as above.

Two copies of letterhead memorandum furnished
Secret Service and one copy furnished ICG, New Orleans,
Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encls.8)
2-Jackson (Encls.2)
2-New Orleans

REC-109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7/muc/RSB

105-71801-284

10 JUN 10 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 6-11-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY [redacted]

1 cc detached by
Klan-Hate Group Unit

Approved: 66 JUN 18 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 384

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 6/11/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-NEW)
 RE: [REDACTED]

RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

One copy each of the letterhead memorandum is being sent to ICG and Secret Service, New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION:

AT DELHI, LA.

Will notify ISP and local SO's and PD's in that

3-Bureau (Encls. 8)
 4-New Orleans
 (2: 157-NEW; 1: 105-687;
 1: 66-2404)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/6/89 BY SP-7 mce/s

1 cc detached by
 Klan Group Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
 DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 6-16-65
 HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
 BY: [REDACTED]

105-71801-385
 JUN 14 1965

Sent

Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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105-71801 Serial: 385

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 6/8/65

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

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mce/ste

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4004)(S)

b7D

RM

Re New Orleans airtel to Director dated 5/4/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above.

One copy each of the LHM is being sent to ICG and Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana.

ENCLOSURE

REC-16

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - New Orleans (1 - 157-4004)
- (1 - 105-687)

EX-102

6 JUN 16 1965

1 cc detached by
Klan Group Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 6-16-65

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

JUN 22 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 386

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FBI

Date: 6/14/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P) b7C

SUBJECT: OKKKK
RM - KLAN

Re New Orleans airtel 4/23/65, and Bureau letter 5/27/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies, and for each office receiving this airtel, two copies each, of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum will be furnished to Secret Service and ICG, New Orleans.

- ENCLOSURE
- ② - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 - 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Charlotte (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Cincinnati (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Jacksonville (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Knoxville (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Miami (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Mobile (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Richmond (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Savannah (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Tampa (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - New Orleans

1 cc detached by
Klan Group Unit

REC-56

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT JSD, CRD

ST-107

DATE FORW: 6-23-65

HOW FORW: 8-5

BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 MGT/ST

4 JUN 19 1965

Approved: *Pa*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

58 JUL 2 1965

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 387

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI

Date: 6/16/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4366)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7D

RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-3 JAC/BJ

Title marked "changed" to reflect actual
date of proposed rally 6/19/65 instead of 7/24/65.

b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of
a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as
above.

One copy each of the letterhead memorandum
is being sent to ICG and Secret Service.

LEAD

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
AT DELHI, LOUISIANA

REC-54

105-71801-388

Will notify LST and local sheriff offices
and police departments in that area

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
4 - New Orleans (2-157-4366
1-225-887
2-66-2404)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 6-24-65
HOW FORW: 20

4 JUN 19 1965

18 JUL 2 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

[INT. SEC.]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 389

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FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 6/28/65

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

/to AIRTEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)
FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (105-497) (RUC)
SUBJECT: OKKK
RM - KLAN

Re New Orleans airtel, 4/23/65.

In accordance with request set out in reairtel, all logical Birmingham informants and sources were contacted concerning the information set out in the letterhead memorandum enclosed in reairtel.

No information has been developed by any Birmingham informant concerning [REDACTED]

In view of the above, Birmingham is considering instant case RUC'd to office of origin. Birmingham will furnish the Bureau and all interested offices any information subsequently received in regard to this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7mu [signature]

- 3 - Bureau (AM-RM)
- 2 - New Orleans (AM-RM)
- 1 - Birmingham

(6)

REC-6

105-71801-389

8 JUN 30 1965

Approved

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

INT

F B I

Date: 7/6/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTELAIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority)

TO: BUREAU
 FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (105-89) P
 SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
 KU KLUX KLAN
 RACIAL MATTER (KLAN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/BB

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are the original
 and 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned

[REDACTED]
 Suitable for dissemination.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum have
 been furnished INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
 3 - Little Rock (2 - 105-89) (1 - 66-1537)

(6)

REC-55

105-71801-370

12 JUL 7 1965

1 cc detached by
 Klan Group Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ICD, CRD

DATE FORW: 7-8-65

HOW FORW: RS

BY [REDACTED]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 390

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 7/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-NEW) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUBS; POSSIBLE PLANNED
ACTS OF OKKKK, FERRIDAY-
CLAYTON, LOUISIANA;
UNKNOWN VICTIMS
RM

ENC
F1

Barrington

b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of a
letterhead memorandum on captioned matter.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] Louisiana
State Police, Monroe, La., was advised of information con-
tained in letterhead memorandum on June 19, 1965.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been
disseminated locally to ICG, and Secret Service.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/99 BY SP-7 mac/AB

REC 8

105-71801-391

b7C

1 cc detached by
Klan Group Unit

ENCLOSURE

2 JUL 8 1965

3-Bureau (Enc 8) (RM)

1-New Orleans

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 7-9-65

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY [REDACTED]

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

70 JUL 22 1965

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 391

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FBI/DOJ

CODE

7/14/65

1 - [REDACTED]

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

ALL
b7C

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-71801)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/BK

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA),
RM (KLAN).

IN VIEW OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA,
POSSIBILITY EXISTS DEPARTMENT MAY REQUEST IDENTITIES OF
KLANSMEN IN THAT AREA, PARTICULARLY THOSE MOST ACTIVE AND
WITH PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE. NEW ORLEANS REQUESTED TO
PREPARE LISTING OF KLANSMEN IN THE FIVE KLAN UNITS OF THE
BOGALUSA KLAN, WITH IDENTIFYING DATA, AND FURNISH TO THE
BUREAU IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM. HANDLE EXPEDITIOUSLY.

NOTE:

At 4:45 P.M. 7/13/65 [REDACTED] Civil Rights Unit,
Department, advised that Assistant Attorney General John Doar
was considering having a complaint drawn for a possible
injunction against Klansmen in Bogalusa Klan. [REDACTED] stated
that he was not making a formal request for a listing from the
FBI, but indicated that such a request might be forthcoming.
In view of possibility, New Orleans being requested to prepare
listing.

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

VIA TELETYPE

JUL 14 1965

5:35 PM LLD
ENCIPHERED

TELETYPE UNIT

NR. 14-1922

ENC. 254

CK.

APPROVED BY [REDACTED]

TYPED BY [REDACTED]

LOGGED BY [REDACTED]

19 JUL 15 1965

F B I

Date: 7/14/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/84 BY SP-7 *thc/ter*

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4433) c -

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7D

RM

Re New Orleans airtel to Little Rock dated
6/22/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of
a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is
being sent to ICG, New Orleans, and one copy of the
letterhead memorandum is being sent to Secret Service,
New Orleans, La.

Two copies of above letterhead memorandum
are being furnished to the Little Rock Division.

b7C
b7D

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-Little Rock (Encl. 2)
2-New Orleans (1: 157-4433)
(1: 66-2404)

1 cc detached by
Plan / Group Unit

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: MOBILE, ONE, ONE
POST OFF, CRD

105-71801-
NOT RECORDED
17 JUL 26 1965

Approved: *[Signature]*
50 JUL 30 1965 Agent in Charge
384

Sent _____ M Per _____

RECEIVED

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

9 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: NR

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 12, 1965

FROM : SA JACKSON (105-14)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(LOUISIANA)
RM (Klan)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight
copies and for the other offices receiving this
communication, two copies of a self-explanatory LHM.

[REDACTED] and who
was contacted by SA [REDACTED]

Offices receiving enclosed LHM should insure that
its contents are brought to the attention of all personnel
who may have occasion to contact members of the Klan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/ES

1 cc detached by
Klan Group Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 7-26-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

ST-118

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2-Birmingham (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Little Rock (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Mobile (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-New Orleans (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Jackson (1 - 105-14)
(1 - 157-471)

REC-22

105-71801-393

8 JUL 16 1965

50 JUL 20 1965

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

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☐ (b)(5)

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☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 393

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 17 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

12-15 PM CST URGENT 7-17-65 LAN

TO DIRECTOR /105-71801/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /105-1057/

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA), AKA.

RM (KLAN)

RE REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED JULY FOURTEEN
LAST AT NEW ORLEANS.

IN VIEW OF THE INTEREST OF AAG JOHN DOAR, CIVIL RIGHTS
DIVISION, WHO IS PRESENTLY IN BOGALUSA, IN KLAN MATTERS IN
CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED INJUNCTION AGAINST KLAN INDIVIDUALS,
ONE COPY OF THIS REPORT WILL BE DISSEMINATED TO AAG JOHN
DOAR UPON APPROVAL BY THE BUREAU.

END AND ACK PLS

WA...ALS...

FBI WASH DC

TU CL

REC 30

105-71801-

1 JUL 22 1965

TELETYPE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SA

7/17/65

ALL
b7C

July 21, 1965

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71861) - 594

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7mc/ps

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA), RACIAL
MATTERS (KLAN).

REREP OF SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] DATED JULY
FOURTEEN LAST AT NEW ORLEANS AND YOUR TEL JULY SEVENTEEN LAST
REQUESTING APPROVAL TO FURNISH A COPY OF THIS REPORT TO ASSISTANT
ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN DOAR IN BOGALUSA. REPORT RECEIVED, REVIEWED
AND DISSEMINATED AT BUREAU. NO OBJECTION TO FURNISHING COPY TO
DOAR.

[REDACTED] (3)
NOTE:

Rerep covers activities of captioned organization for the
period 3-2-65 to 7-6-65 and contains information re Klan activities
in Bogalusa. New Orleans tel requested approval to furnish copy
to Doar in view of Doar's presence and interest in Klan activities
in connection with an injunction against Klan individuals. Report
disseminated to Department, Secret Service and military intelligence
agencies at Bureau and New Orleans has disseminated locally to
Secret Service and military intelligence agencies. Teletype sent
as next radio contact is not until 3 p.m., 7-22-65.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 21 1965

TELETYPE

COPIES DESTROYED

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

51 JUL 26 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FBI

Date: 7/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA)
RM (KLAN)

ALL
b7

2/23/92
ReBurad 7/14/65; and New Orleans telcall 7/15/65.

Information concerning interference with civil rights, Bogalusa, La., has been furnished to the Department and to Departmental attorney JOHN ROSENBERG on the scene.

Injunctive relief and suits have already been filed by Department of Justice in USDC for Eastern District of Louisiana.

In view of the above, referenced radiogram is not being complied with UACB.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7muc/bsa

REC-52

ST-118

105-71801-37
14 JUL 22 1965

53 AUG 22 1965 Sent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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Section 552

Section 552a

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105-71801 Serial: 396

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FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 7/21/65

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(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4825) (P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7C

b7D

RM

Original Knight's of the Ku Klux Klan

Re Bureau O-1 Form dated 7/19/65.

Agent to whom case is assigned has been diverted to Jonesboro, and Ruston, Louisiana, on special Civil Rights investigations, captioned, "Racial Situation, Jonesboro, Louisiana, RM", New Orleans File 157-3693 and " [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] CR", New Orleans File 44-New.

Letterhead memorandum will be submitted in this matter to reach the Bureau by 7/30/65.

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DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/ab

ST-100

- ③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

(5)

REC 7

105-71801-397

14 JUL 23 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

105-71801-398

CHANGED TO

157-32472-1

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DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 MUC/AB

JUN 12 1974

[REDACTED]
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 7/14/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/2/65 - 7/6/65
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY
① CHANGED: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA), aka Original Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Louisiana, Christian Constitutional Crusaders, Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., Anti-Communist Christian Association		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)	

The title of this case is marked changed to add name Anti-Communist Christian Association, which name was developed through investigation and is also contained in the records of the Corporations Division, Secretary of State's Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] 4/6/65, at New Orleans.

- P -

LEADS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/86 BY SP-7 [REDACTED]

NEW ORLEANS:AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

Will continue to follow and report activities of the
OKKKK in Washington Parish and state of Louisiana.

APPROVED

COPIES MADE:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

See next page for copies

1 - BUREAU
1 - [unclear] copy 817 R. G.
3 - New Orleans (105-1057)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW:

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY

REQUEST RECD.

DATE FWD.

HOW FWD.

BY

NOTATIONS

105-71901-397

MCT-1

REC 44

12 JUL 19 1965

REC-43

51 AUG 20 1965

NO 105-1057

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 - 1 - ONI, 8th Naval District,
New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
 - 1 - 112th Intelligence Corps Group,
New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
 - 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB,
Bossier City, Louisiana (RM)
 - 1 - Secret Service, New Orleans,
Louisiana (RM)
 - 1 - Jackson (Info)(RM)
 - 3 - New Orleans (105-1057)
-

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Jackson Office for information inasmuch as information contained in this report relates to Klan activity in Washington Parish, Louisiana, which parish is bounded by the state of Mississippi.

Additional copies are being furnished to ONI, OSI, ICG, and Secret Service in view of their interest in Klan activities.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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STATES DEPARTMENT ICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 8th Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana
1 - 112th Intelligence Corps Group, New Orleans
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Bossier City, Louisiana
1 - Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana

Report of: b7C SA [REDACTED] Office: New Orleans
Date: 7/14/65

File Number: New Orleans 105-1057 Bureau File 105-71801

Title: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
(LOUISIANA)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7022/DB

Synopsis:

b7C

b7D

Articles of Incorporation filed by ACCA set forth.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

NO 105-1057

DETAILS:

A characterization of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the OKKKK, mentioned in the details of this report, is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

Information contained in this report relates to the activities of the OKKKK, also known as the Anti-Communist Christian Association (ACCA), in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

As previously reported, this group is one of three factions within the OKKKK which split from the state organization in the Fall of 1964. This group is located in Louisiana Sixth Congressional District and is headed by CHARLES CHRISTMAS of Amite, Louisiana, who holds the position of Grand Dragon; and SAXON FARMER of Bogalusa, Louisiana, who holds the position of Grand Titan.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- A. Background relating to the OKKKK and the ACCA in Washington Parish, Louisiana

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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105-71801 Serial: 399 pages 3-8

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FBI/DOJ

NO 105-1057

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On June 25, 1965, [REDACTED] Corporate Records Division, Secretary of State's Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, made available the file and charter on the ACCA which contains the following information:

The following persons were listed as directors and incorporators of this organization:

W. J. WILLIAMS, Varnado, Louisiana DICK [REDACTED]

SAXON FARMER, Bogalusa, Louisiana

LOYD JOINER, Ponchatoula, Louisiana

Registered agents are listed as SAXON FARMER and ROBERT T. RESTER, both of Bogalusa, Louisiana. The charter was filed on February 15, 1965, and the address of the organization is listed as 315 East 5th Street, Bogalusa, Louisiana. There was no further information contained in the charter.

It is to be noted that the address of 315 East 5th Street, Bogalusa, Louisiana, is the business address of Quality Enterprises, Inc., which is the business firm owned and operated by SAXON FARMER.

[REDACTED]

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MEMBERS OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552

Section 552a

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MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

ALL
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Cassidy Park

On May 19, 1965, approximately 75 Negroes, mostly teenagers, entered Cassidy Park, Bogalusa, Louisiana. This park is city owned and according to a recent statement of Mayor JESSE H. CUTLER was opened to all individuals.

Subsequently, these Negroes were attacked by a group of 15 to 20 white men and fights erupted in the park and the Negroes left.

Information subsequently received was that Negroes would again attempt to test Cassidy Park on May 20, 1965.

Special Agents of the FBI observed on the afternoon of May 20, 1965, a build-up of a large group of white males in the vicinity of the National Guard Armory at Bogalusa as well as at Cassidy Park.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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105-71801 Serial: 349 *pages* 35-39


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FBI/DOJ

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NO 105-1057

There appeared an article in the March 20, 1965, issue of the New Orleans "Times Picayune", a daily newspaper, published at New Orleans, Louisiana, on page 18, captioned "Sponsors Face Pressure Claim". This article relates in part that according to RALPH BLUMBERG, the owner of radio station WBOX, Bogalusa, a program inspired by the Klan has reduced the normal 70 to 75 sponsors, who use his station to advertise, to 6.



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105-71801 Serial: 399 pgs 41-50

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FBI/DOJ

CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Christian Educational Association of 530 Chestnut Street, Union, New Jersey, is the publisher of "Common Sense," a tabloid-size newspaper, published twice monthly except during July and August. Current issues of this paper identify the editor as Conde McGinley and the publisher as the Christian Educational Association.

On December 17, 1954, the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives published a "Preliminary Report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups" in which their growth and objectives are discussed at length. The report indicates that "Common Sense" has a circulation which fluctuates between 30,000 and 100,000 copies an issue. It describes "Common Sense" as a "hate sheet" vehicle which publishes "some of the most vitriolic hate propaganda ever to come to the attention of the Committee."

According to the report, "Common Sense" depicts Communism as Judaism and devotes its pages almost entirely to attacks on the Jewish and to a lesser extent, the Negro minorities in the United States. Sympathy for the former Nazi government in Germany is also shown in the paper.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 7/16/65

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

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

DIRECTOR, FBI

DELIVER IMMEDIATELY TO OFFICE
OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR WILLIAM
SULLIVAN, DIVISION 4

ALL
b7c

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
Re New Orleans telcall to Bureau 7/14/65.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead
memorandum relative to the following request:

"To FBI, Bogalusa Date: 7/14/65

"From JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Rights Division,
by JOHN M. ROSENBERG

Agency C-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, JS

Date Forw. JUL 19 1965

"Re: INTERFERENCE WITH CIVIL RIGHTS,
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
CRA 1964

How Forw. TR-5

By _____

/ Room 828 RB

"Please furnish the following information to
Departmental attorney JOHN ROSENBERG in Bogalusa as
soon as possible:

"1) The identities of known klansmen and
persons who are known to be present

105-71801-

NOT RECORDED
JUL 19 1965

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 8) (AM PM)
- 2 - New Orleans

(5)

ENCLOSURE

17 JUL 19 1965

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

RECEIVED CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/85 BY SP 7/2/85

"racial activity in the Bogalusa and Franklinton area, and who were present on the following occasions:

- a) In Franklinton, Louisiana, on 7/13/65 when Negroes applied to register to vote.
- b) In Cassidy Park on 5/19 and 20/65 on the occasion when Negroes were present and a photographer was beaten (this information has been previously requested).
- c) At the Virginia Inn and Big R Restaurants when Negroes 'tested' these establishments on 4/7/65 (see your letterhead memo relating

b7D

- "2) The names of persons involved, a brief description of the event and any police action taken with respect to any acts of interference by white persons with Negro marches, demonstrations, or picketing since 7/9/65."

b7C

Pursuant to Bureau instruction a copy of this LHM is being made available to Departmental Attorney at Bogalusa.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

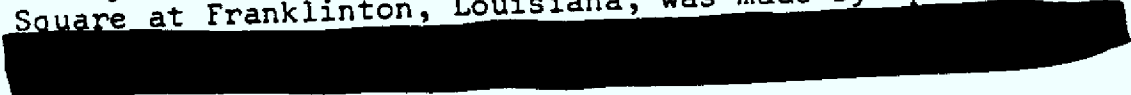
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

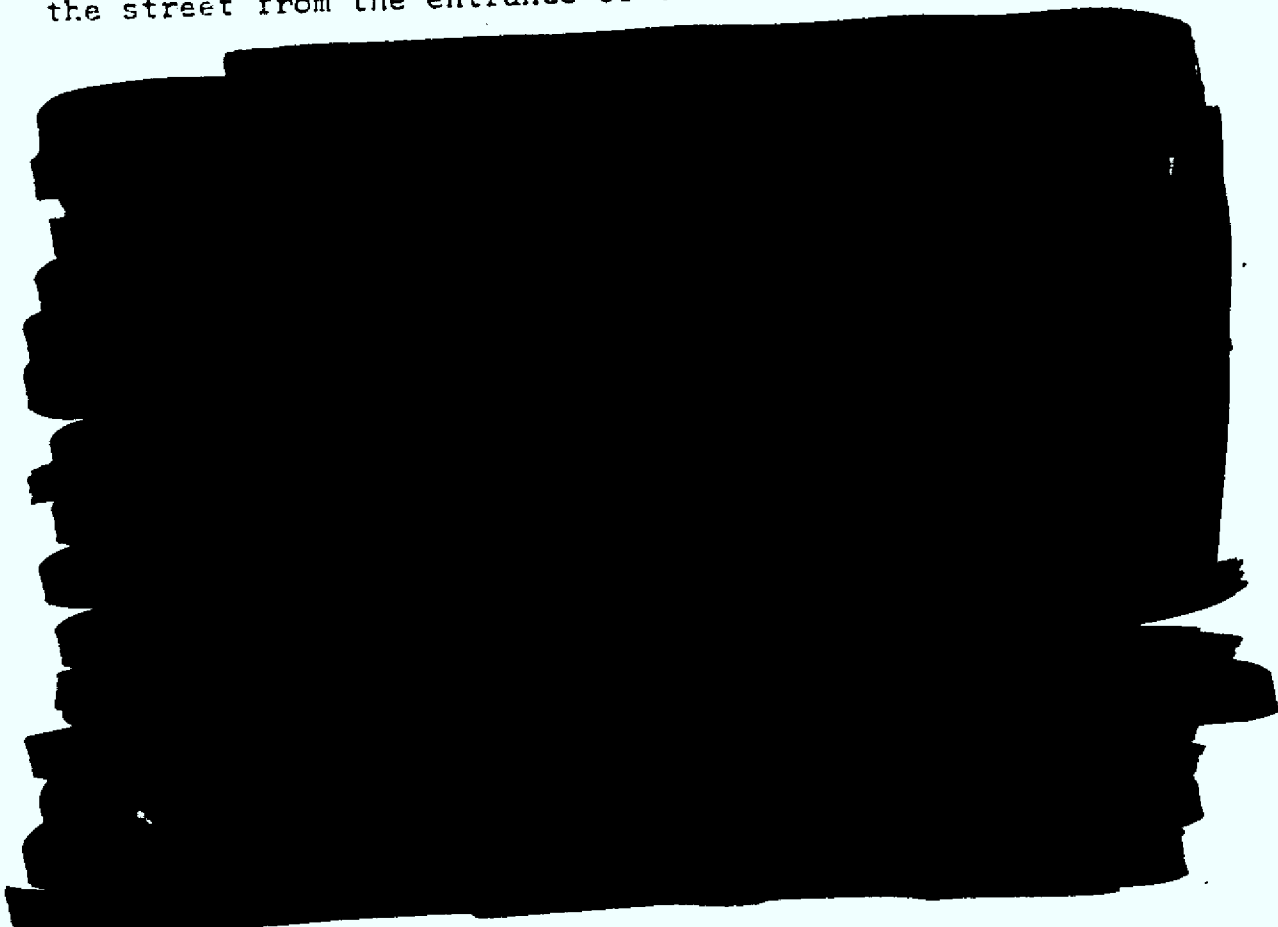
July 16, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/5/89 BY SP-7mac/ab

FRANKLINTON, LOUISIANA, ON JULY 13, 1965,
WHEN NEGROES APPLIED TO REGISTER TO VOTE

On July 13, 1965, during the period from approxi-
mately 10:00 a.m., to 1:15 p.m., observation of the Courthouse
Square at Franklinton, Louisiana, was made by Special Agents


Small groups of three to six white males were
observed in the areas of the Courthouse Square and across
the street from the entrance of the Courthouse.



105-71801-

ENCLOSURE

all
b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

Approximately fifteen Negroes entered the Courthouse at about noon and proceeded to the Registrar of Voters' Office on the second floor of the Courthouse. These Negroes left the Courthouse at approximately 1:02 p.m., after being served by the Registrar's Office.

The Negroes were observed to leave the Courthouse area in automobiles with escort by Louisiana State Police officers.

No apparent efforts were made by any of the groups of white individuals to prevent the Negroes from entering the Courthouse or to jam the registration line.

In addition to Franklinton City Police and Deputies of Washington Parish Sheriff's Office, approximately fifteen Louisiana State Police officers were in the Courthouse area during the time the Negroes were registering to vote.

A confidential source, with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability, advised on

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

IDENTITIES OF KNOWN KLANSMEN AND OTHER WHITE
PERSONS WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE PRESENT IN CASSIDY PARK
ON MAY 19 AND 20, 1965

b7c
b7D
On May 19, 1965, a group of Negroes under the auspices of the Bogalusa Voters League entered Cassidy City Park [REDACTED]

b7c
At 3:50 P. M. on May 20, 1965, [REDACTED] bearing 1964-65 Louisiana license [REDACTED] with a white male driver and a german shepherd dog appeared at the park entrance. The driver, who was identified as [REDACTED] by Special Agent [REDACTED] Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated to Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Get my license number because I am going to turn my dog loose when they arrive."

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed on the afternoon of May 20, 1965, a build-up of a large group of white males in the vicinity of the National Guard Armory, Bogalusa, as well as at Cassidy Park.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

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☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

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FBI/DOJ

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7C

On July 12, 1965, at 1:40 p.m., two white males were observed following the pickets from their picket line on Columbia Street toward the Negro section of Bogalusa. The white males began pushing the pickets and one was arrested by Louisiana State Police. He was later identified as [REDACTED]

On July 12, 1965, at 2:05 p.m., Washington Parish Deputy [REDACTED] took a revolver from the seat of an automobile driven by Negro male [REDACTED]. FBI Agents observed this and it was later reported that [REDACTED] had pushed the Negro female in order to get into the car to get the weapon. Agents observing advised that this was not the case and there was no pushing at all. [REDACTED] merely took the gun as he had been instructed.

On July 12, 1965, at 3:10 p.m., an unknown white female assaulted a cameraman who was accompanying the Negro march. Also seen following the march at this time were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who had been in Bogalusa observing the Negro demonstrations. No arrests were made.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

On July 13, 1965, at 11:28 a.m., an unknown white male picket was allegedly struck by an unknown white male. At this particular time and in this particular area there were nine Louisiana State Police and four FBI Agents observing, none of whom saw any incident take place.

b7C

On July 13, 1965, at 11:38 a.m. [REDACTED] was observed by FBI Agents and Louisiana State Police as he hit a white male picket, [REDACTED] was [REDACTED]

later arrested by the Bogalusa Police Department after having run through Rosenblum's Department Store in an attempt to avoid arrest.

b7C
On July 13, 1965, at 11:42 a.m., a white female approximately 55 years old was observed trying to choke white female picket [REDACTED]. The white female assailant was not arrested and refused to give her name to Louisiana State Police who questioned her, however, she did list as her address [REDACTED] Bogalusa. A check of the Bogalusa City Directory reflects that [REDACTED] is the address of one [REDACTED].

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 7/26/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801) **b7c**
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)
SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM (KLAN)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a
letterhead memorandum pertaining to [REDACTED]

Copies of the enclosed memorandum are being
furnished to Secret Service and ICG, New Orleans.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/9/89 BY SP-7 MUE/BA

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD
DATE FORW: 7-30-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

REC-47
105-71801-400

JUL 29 1965

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

1 cc detached by
Klan Group Unit

Approved: Per 387
51 AUG 12 1965 in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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Section 552

Section 552a

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F B I

Date: 7/30/65

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

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4825) (P)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7D

UNKNOWN VICTIMS

RM

Re airtels to Director from New Orleans, dated
 7/2/65, and 7/21/65.

Agent to whom case is assigned has been diverted
 to handle special Civil Rights investigation captioned:
 "WHITE'S RESTAURANT, HOLIDAY - CAPRI MOTEL, TALLULAH,
 LOUISIANA, 7/25/65."

VICTIMS;
 CRA - 1964", NOfile 173-337.

Closing letterhead memorandum in this case
 will be submitted by 8/15/65.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7MAC/PA

3-Bureau
 2-New Orleans

(5)

REC-9 105-71801-401

AUG 2 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

Approved: 330
 69 AUG 6 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

105-71801-402
CHANGED TO
157-32472-2

JUN 12 1974

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DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/ks


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C

FBI

Date: 7/26/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

**SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/5/99 BY 6P-70

There is being submitted as an enclosure 8 copies each of 34 letterhead memorandums concerning those individuals named in the Civil Action filed by the United States of America in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana against Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, an unincorporated association; SAXON FARMER; ETAL.

It is to be noted that only limited reference is made to Klan memberships of those individuals who are reported members, and their activities at various Klan functions are not being set out in these letterhead memorandums, inasmuch as they have been reported in the individual reports submitted.

The sources mentioned in the letterhead memorandums are: *Obained per form 4-341 dated 8/13/71*

"ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAME

3-Bureau (Enc 278) (RM)
2-New Orleans (RM)

AUG 12 1965

(5)

Orleans
ENCLOSURE
Buckley

4cc's destroyed

AUG 12 1965

17 JUL 28 1965

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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51 AUG 13 1965

SUBV CONTROL

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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b7c [Re: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On July 13, 1965, during the period from approximately 10 AM to 1:15 PM, observation of the Courthouse Square at Franklinton, Louisiana, was made by SAs [REDACTED]

b7c [

[REDACTED]

Small groups of three to six white males were observed in the areas of the Courthouse Square and across the street from the entrance of the Courthouse.

With the assistance of [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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FBI/DOJ

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[REDACTED]

On July 16, 1965, SA [REDACTED] advised that he was walking from the Bogalusa City Hall toward the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center when he noted a gathering of people near the sidewalk in front of the La Plaza.

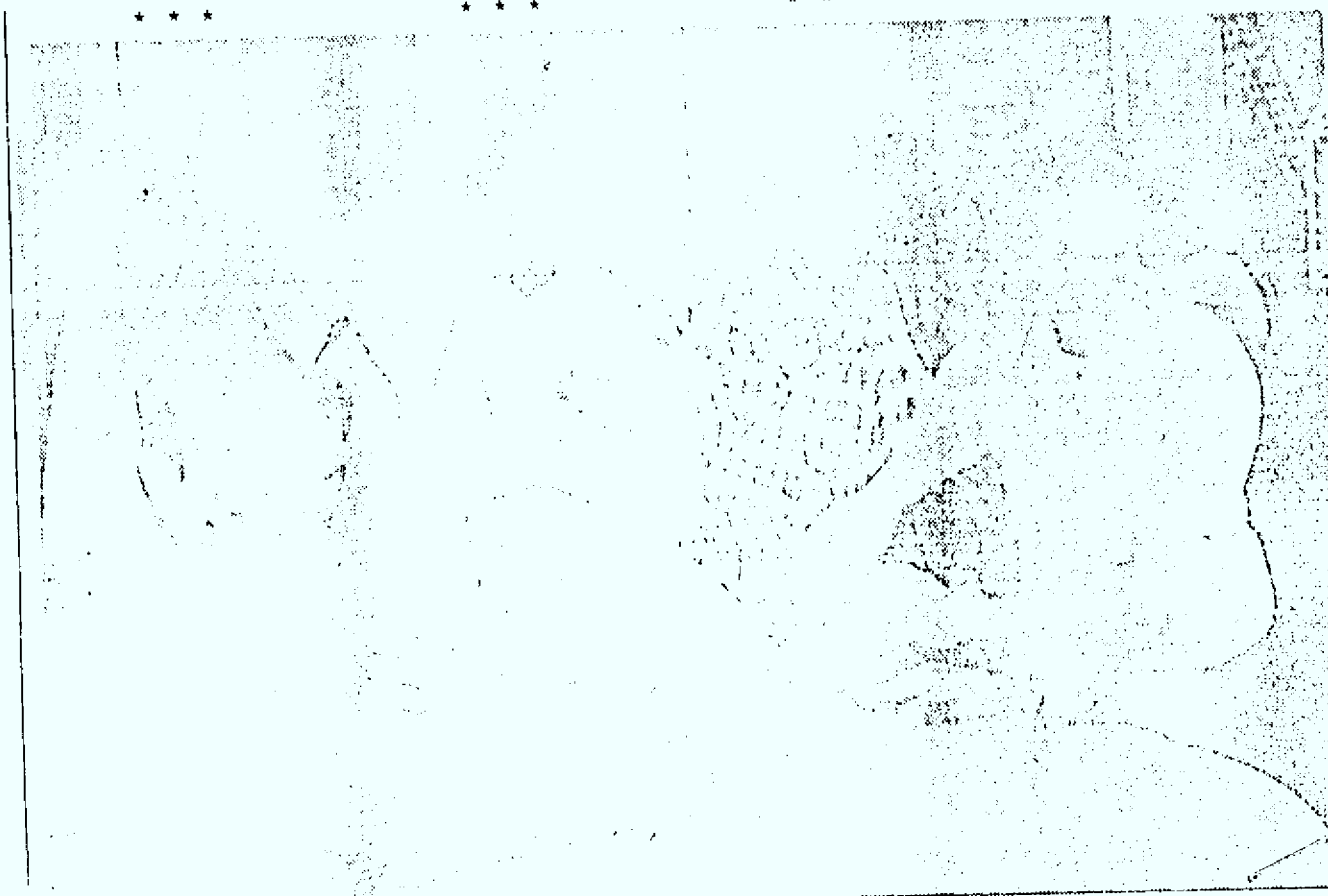
He saw a man, tall and slender in appearance, run toward the west side of the parking lot. As the man ran, he was arrested by several unidentified LSP officers.

The identity of the man was not known to SA [REDACTED] from this distance.

SA [REDACTED] advised that he was in the parking lot of the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center on July 16, 1965. At approximately 2:56 p.m., LSP Troopers arrived at the scene and arrested one white male in front of the Winn-Dixie Store. LSP Troopers chased another white male in the parking lot. The second white male was caught and arrested. This second white male was observed striking a picket.

SA [REDACTED] advised that he was in the parking lot of the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center on July 16, 1965. At approximately 2:56 p.m., LSP Troopers arrived at the scene and arrested one white male in front of the Winn-Dixie Store. LSP Troopers chased another white male in the parking lot. The second white male was caught and arrested.


Police Halt March by Negroes in Bogalusa



PICKET PUNCHED —
White men began beating a white civil rights picket in Bogalusa Friday, causing police to halt a Negro protest march. Police broke up the fight, and later identified three Bogalusians — Rawlin Williamson, 36; Arthur Ray Applewhite, 33, and James D. Terrell, 22—who were charged with disturbing the peace in connection with the incident.

—AP wirephoto

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FBI/DOJ

ALL b7C

On July 17, 1965. Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, witnessed the following incident at the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center, Bogalusa, Louisiana:

At about 1:40 AM, various pickets were walking in front of stores in this shopping center. There were both Negro and white pickets present. At about 1:50 PM, two white male pickets were observed picketing on the sidewalk in front of Ray's Modern Barber Shop. Shortly thereafter, one of the barbers, who was subsequently identified as [REDACTED] came out of the shop with a hose that was attached to a water supply within the shop. He proceeded to pour water on the sidewalk in front of the shop and remarked to some of the spectators nearby that he needed to clean up the sidewalk and referred to the pickets by use of such words as "slop," "trash," and "garbage". He began to turn the water on the two pickets and they were completely drenched.

[REDACTED] then obtained a bar of soap from someone inside the shop; and as the pickets passed, he began to rub soap on their arms and shoulders. He made further comments to the spectators such as "you pickets smell like 'niggers' and need a bath." [REDACTED] also blocked the passage of the pickets and by pushing with his body, caused the pickets to step off the sidewalk onto the parking area. He was further heard to comment, "'Niggers' belong in the gutter."

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Date 7/15/651

At 11:38 AM, FBI Agents [REDACTED]

ALL
b7C

[REDACTED] While observing pickets on the east side of Columbia Street, Bogalusa, Louisiana, and agents observing from west side of Columbia Street, observed a white male, identified as [REDACTED] with a white picket, later identified as [REDACTED] for about thirty seconds in the doorway of Rosenblum's Department Store.

Agents then observed [REDACTED] strike one blow with his fist at [REDACTED] about chest-high, and [REDACTED] then dashed through the main door of Rosenblum's store. [REDACTED] was not observed leaving the department store from the main door.

The above incident was immediately reported to Bogalusa Police Department officers, Badge Numbers [REDACTED] as was [REDACTED] Louisiana State Police.

On 7/13/65 at Bogalusa, Louisiana File # NO 173-201
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 7/14/65

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FBI/DOJ

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

On July 14, 1965, photographs were taken by Special Agent [REDACTED] of activity in Bogalusa, Louisiana, Scene No. 6 showed a panoramic view of the vicinity of First Avenue and East Fifth Street about five minutes before civil rights marchers arrived. The scene showed a group of white males, including [REDACTED] the vicinity.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 23, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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On July 16, 1965, [REDACTED] was seen in the area of Pinetree Plaza Shopping Center by SA [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] was informed by Departmental Attorney John Rosenberg that Mr. John Doar, Assistant Attorney General had seen an individual identified by [REDACTED] striking a picket in the picket line.

Attached is a copy of the observations of SA [REDACTED] made at that time.

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Date July 20, 1965

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At approximately 2:40 p.m., SA [redacted] was sitting in front of the Bogalusa City Hall in company with Departmental Attorney JOHN ROSENBERG and Assistant Attorney General JOHN DOAR, both of the Civil Rights Section.

SA [redacted] noted passing in front of the Bogalusa City Hall an individual by the name of [redacted] whom [redacted] has known for a number of years to be [redacted]. SA [redacted] noted that [redacted] was wearing at the time a yellow golf-type hat with a small narrow brim. He had on a yellow T-shirt and a pair of khaki pants. [redacted] was proceeding toward the area of the Pine Tree Plaza Shopping Center, which is approximately 200 yards east of the City Hall.

Within ten minutes of this time while in the Mayor's office in company with Chief of Police CLAXTON KNIGHT, a report came over the Louisiana State Police radio that there was a disturbance in the Pine Tree Plaza.

SA [redacted] proceeded to the area and observed the activities at that time. While standing in the Pine Tree Plaza, SA [redacted] again noted the individual whom he knows as [redacted] walking in front of Ray's Barbershop and the Brimful House. He was at this time wearing the same shirt and khaki pants, but no longer had the yellow golf-type hat.

At this point, Departmental Attorney ROSENBERG pointed [redacted] out to the reporting Agent and inquired as to whether his identity was known. SA [redacted] informed Mr. ROSENBERG in the affirmative. At this point, ROSENBERG stated Mr. DOAR had seen this individual striking a picket in the picket line prior to the arrival of SA [redacted] in the Pine Tree Plaza area.

On 7/16/65 at Bogalusa, Louisiana File # NO 44-2653
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 7/20/65

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FBI/DOJ

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On January 28, 1965, [REDACTED] was observed by Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the vicinity of restaurants where Negroes were seeking service at these establishments previously having all clientele of the white race. At that time, [REDACTED] was photographed by the Bureau Agents, who observed [REDACTED] taking photographs of the activities and the Agents of the FBI.

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[REDACTED]

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FBI/DOJ

**SIDNEY AUGUST WARNER, also
known as Gussie Warner**

On April 19, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Sidney "Gussie" Warner, an auxiliary police officer, in the downtown area of Bogalusa, Louisiana. Warner was observed wearing fatigue type blue clothing and had in his possession a silver pocket-pen type tear gas dispenser. Warner stated he also had such a tear gas dispenser for his wife.

On July 21, 1965, Mrs. D. E. McElveen, Sr., Bogalusa, Louisiana, Credit Bureau, furnished the following information from her records regarding Sidney August Warner:

Warner, whose wife's name is Marie, resides at Route 2, Box 305, Bogalusa, Louisiana. He has been on record at the Bogalusa Credit Bureau since 1953. Warner was formerly employed by Crown Zellerbach and is now an independent operator in the egg business. Warner owes a considerable amount of money to Dewitt D. Pittman for the purchase of farm equipment, but there is nothing detrimental in his credit report.

On July 21, 1965, Bob Gray, Consulting Engineer, Uniloy Corporation, Bogalusa, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Sidney August Warner had been employed as a construction worker by Uniloy since July 3, 1965. Uniloy is installing a television system in Bogalusa. He reported Warner was one of the best workers they had.

There is being submitted as enclosures to this memorandum copies of interview with Captain Dewey Norsworthy, relative to his observing Warner in the vicinity of Landry's Fine Foods at the time it was tested by a group of Negroes, as well as interviews with Warner on October 26, 1964 and March 29, 1965.

During the interview YATES made it known that he had possibly broken his right hand as a result of defending himself against this assault by these men. He also stated that he had been severely pummeled about the head.

Reporting Agent noted that his right hand was badly swollen and that he had a scratch on the back of his hand and one on his third finger.

When the reporting Agent asked to examine YATES' head, he stated no that it would not be necessary, but that he would let the Agents look at his head at a later date in Baton Rouge, after he had been afforded medical treatment.

YATES advised that he did not inform Bogalusa authorities he was coming to Bogalusa, as he felt it was none of their business. He advised he does not trust Bogalusa authorities, nor the Louisiana State Police.

He stated that he would contact the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Office of the FBI on the next day and provide a written detailed statement of this incident. He stated that his prime concern at the time was to get away from Bogalusa.

The following descriptive information was obtained during the course of this interview:

Name	WILLIAM JOHN YATES
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	36
Date of Birth	February 18, 1928
Place of Birth	Carbondale, Pennsylvania
Height	5' 9 1/2"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Light brown, slightly blonde
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Occupation	English Professor, Buffalo University and Cornell University, New York City

RE: RANDLE COZELL POUNDS,
also known as "Jelly" Pounds

advised on June 23, 1965, that "JELLY" POUNDS is the coordinator of the klan units in the Bogalusa area.

On April 7, 1965, POUNDS allegedly attempted to assault CORE worker WILLIAM JOHN YATES while YATES was parked in the vicinity of the home of ROBERT HICKS, Bogalusa, Louisiana. POUNDS allegedly struck the automobile of YATES with a blackjack while YATES was within this automobile. YATES identified photographs of POUNDS as being identical with the person who attempted to assault him on the above date. Upon interview, POUNDS denied that he was involved in this incident. Pertinent interviews regarding this matter are included in this memorandum.

At approximately 9:30 AM, on April 9, 1965, POUNDS assaulted JAMES L. FARMER, Executive Director, CORE, at the intersection of Columbia Road and Third Street. FARMER, at the time, was leading a procession of approximately 420 civil rights marchers. POUNDS walked up to FARMER, grabbed him by the collar, and drew back his other hand in which he held a blackjack. Appropriate interviews with witnesses to this incident are included in this memorandum.

On July 19, 1965, at City Court of Bogalusa, POUNDS pleaded guilty to committing an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit a blackjack, upon the person of JAMES FARMER and was fined \$25.00 and costs or 30 days in jail.

When interviewed January 11, 1965, and March 27, 1965, POUNDS denied being a member of the Ku Klux Klan. These interviews are included in this memorandum.

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Date 4/15/65

On this date, the reporting agent was standing in front of the First State Bank and Trust Company at Bogalusa, at the intersection of Third Street and Columbia Streets, observing a march of Civil Rights workers led by JAMES FARMER.

As the marchers neared the intersection of Third Street and Columbia, three individuals, two of whom were [redacted] known to this agent as [redacted] both of Bogalusa, and a third individual not then known, but now known as [redacted] broke from a crowd of men in front of the Acme Cafe.

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At a run, they proceeded through several photographers leading the parade. [redacted] attempted bodily to attack two of the photographers who were later determined to be "Life" photographers, [redacted] Louisiana State Police, Lieutenant [redacted] and Lieutenant [redacted] immediately inferred they pulled [redacted] and [redacted] away from this area. One or two Bogalusa auxiliary police officers were also seen forcing these individuals away from the "Life" photographers. Seconds later [redacted] was seen to come around to the front of the group of Civil Rights marchers, carrying a blackjack, black in color, in his right hand.

He passed directly in front of JAMES FARMER, grabbed FARMER by the shirt and coat collar and tie with his left hand, and then raised his right hand as if to strike FARMER. At this time Captain [redacted] of the Bogalusa, Louisiana, Police Department, stepped in and wrestled the blackjack away from [redacted] who was then manhandled by Bogalusa auxiliary police officers, [redacted] who held on to [redacted] for several seconds then moved him over to the west side of Columbia Street to where he was temporarily restrained by Bogalusa, Louisiana State Police Officers.

[redacted] was the only individual seen to approach FARMER and to try to attack him.

On 4/15/65 at Bogalusa, Louisiana

File # NO 7-2516-

by [redacted]

Date dictated 4/14/65

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/65

At approximately 9:30 AM, April 9, 1965, I was at the intersection of Columbia Street and Third Avenue in Bogalusa, Louisiana, in Bureau Car No. 10 observing the parade led by CLARENCE M. FANNIN, Executive Director, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

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I observed [REDACTED] run toward [REDACTED] FANNIN, grab him by the suitcoat lapel, and [REDACTED] him. I did not hear what was said, but I observed that [REDACTED] had a blackjack in his right hand. On the previous day, [REDACTED] and am certain of his identity.

On 4/9/65 at Bogalusa, La.

File # 44-2516

By [REDACTED] Date dictated 4/14/65

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FBI/DOJ

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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On April 14, and 15, 1965, [REDACTED] was
observed by Special Agent [REDACTED] as a spectator
in the vicinity of demonstration, Bogalusa, Louisiana.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was observed photographing the activities of Special Agents of the FBI.

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On July 13, 1965, [REDACTED] was observed on the street at Franklinton, Louisiana, at approximately 11:34 AM. He was observed to converse with a group of white men who were standing in the vicinity of the courthouse at Franklinton. These groups of white men were identified by officers of the Washington Parish Sheriff's Office as members of the Ku Klux Klan.

At approximately 12 Noon, fifteen Negroes entered the Washington Parish Courthouse and proceeded to the Registrar of Voters Office and were subsequently observed to leave about 1:02 PM, after being served in the Registrar's Office.

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FBI/DOJ

Date July 20, 1965

On the afternoon of July 11, 1965, the reporting Agent was standing at the intersection of Third Street and First Avenue at Bogalusa, Louisiana, looking east toward the intersection of Third Street and Columbia Street, where a march of Negroes was passing this intersection. The approximate time was 3:10 p.m.

Just as the parade was passing the intersection of Third Street and Columbia Street, the reporting Agent noted approximately 40 to 50 young Negro males walking out of the parking lot immediately east of Willoughby's Men's Store located on Third Street. Reporting Agent noted in particular two individuals known to him as [REDACTED]

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b7C Both of these individuals are well known to the reporting Agent. They were noted to be taking what appeared to be 1 by 2 boards or planks from the rear of a 1950 blue Studebaker, which is known to be the property of [REDACTED]

This car was parked in the parking lot approximately 25 feet from Third Street and directly east of Willoughby's Men's Store.

Standing approximately 50 yards from the automobile of [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] better known as [REDACTED] standing and directing these young men who were carrying clubs and were moving out onto Third Street. SA [REDACTED] could see the upper portion of [REDACTED] body and noted [REDACTED] directing by pointing instructions to these young men and after he would make statements to them, they would walk off in the direction in which he pointed. He was not heard to make any statements, but was only seen to gesture.

Within five minutes, a large contingent of Louisiana State Police officers moved down Third Street in an easterly direction from Columbia Street and in so doing, all of the young men who had been around seemed to melt into the crowd and the clubs, sticks, and ballbats, of which there were two noted by the reporting Agent, seemed to disappear.

As the Bogalusa Voters League parade proceeded south on First Avenue at the intersection of Third Street, the

On 7/11/65 at Bogalusa, Louisiana File # NO 173-261
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 7/15/65

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reporting Agent also noted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Slidell, Louisiana, who was
standing in the middle of Third Street talking to [REDACTED][REDACTED] Asite,
Louisiana. Both of these individuals were seen over a
period of ten or fifteen minutes to talk to different
persons who were not known to reporting Agent, but who
seemed to be either getting instructions from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] or just passing the time of day with them.ALL
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Section 552

Section 552a

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(Rev. 9-65)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - FBI

8-11-, 1965

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Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Wannall

Mr. Sizoo

Mr. Moore

Mr. Baumgardner

Mr. Bland

Mr. Branigan

Mr. D.J. Brennan

Mr. R.W. Smith

07 RB
807 RB
603 RB

FILING UNIT

Room

SUPERVISORS

Initial & Return
Initial & Forward

832 RB

815 RB Correct

03 RB Status

803 RB RECORDS BRANCH

Consolidation Unit

Place on Record

and Return

Post in File &

Destroy 0-1 or

FD-205

Please Handle

Please Call Me

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For Information

Note & Return

Note & Forward

Per Call

Place one copy of each in
105-71801 and if others have main
file place copy therein and destroy
other copies. Those without main fi
index to main subject matter.

DO NOT DETACH

817 RB

"ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP"

Internal Security Section

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7/mk/ab

FBI

Date: 8/2/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-NEW) (P)
SUBJECT: UNSUBS; *Original Knight of the Ku Klux*

b7D [**UNKNOWN VICTIMS**
CR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-89 BY SP-7 MAC/RE

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a
letterhead memorandum on captioned matter.

b7C [**On 8/2/65**
b7D [**Tensas Parish, Louisiana, was advised of this matter.**

Copies of the letterhead memorandum have been
disseminated locally to Secret Service and ICG.

b7C [**ENCLOSURE**

EX 110

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

REC-24 105-71801-1404

16 AUG 6 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 8/12/65

HOW FORW: R/S

BY [REDACTED]

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent

57 AUG 23 1965

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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105-71801-405

157-32472-3

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CHANGED TO

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7mac/llh

JUN 12 1974

[REDACTED]
b7C

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

19 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-92)

DATE: 7/28/65

ALL
b7c
FROM

SAC, LITTLE ROCK (157-15) P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7mud/PS

SUBJECT: ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS KLANS OF
THE KU KLUX KLAN
RACIAL MATTER

ReBulet to Little Rock dated 7/26/65.

There is definitely a resurgence of klan activity taking place within the Little Rock Division and the Little Rock Office has separately requested Bureau approval for the realignment of personnel in an effort to cope with this problem. This new activity is centered in South Central and Southeast Arkansas and, more specifically, in the counties bordering the state of Louisiana. This resurgence of activity is resulting from recruitment activities by 2 Louisiana klan groups, namely United Klans of America, Inc., (UKA) and the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., (OKKK). The latter is a splinter group of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKK) of Louisiana.

During recent months, the OKKK, with headquarters at Monroe, La., has engaged in recruitment activities in Arkansas, and there has been a certain amount of cooperation by this organization with the UKA and the Association of Arkansas Klans of Ku Klux Klan (AAK). For example, elements of all 3 organizations have joined together to hold recruiting rallies at Hamburg, El Dorado, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The formal programs of these rallies were carried out entirely by speakers and masters of ceremonies furnished by Louisiana klans. In spite of the fact that there has been some cooperation between these klan organizations, there is currently strong competition between the UKA and the OKKK for the affiliation of the Arkansas klaverns being formed.

2 - Bureau (RM)

5 - Little Rock (157-15) (157-145) (105-89) (157-356) (157-331)

105-71801-

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 17 1965

10 AUG 2 1965

54 AUG 23 1965

LR 157-15

The competition has been brought about, at least in part, by a division in the leadership of the OKKK. Although the OKKK did most of the ground work in recruiting, it appears that UKA will win a majority of the klaverns being formed. None of the klaverns listed hereafter have been officially chartered in either organization.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 8/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4825) (C)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/DB

b7D

UNKNOWN VICTIMS
 RM

Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Re New Orleans airtels to Bureau, 7/2/65, 7/21/65,
 and 7/30/65, per 401 per 391 per 397

Enclosed are 8 copies of a LHM on the captioned matter. b7C

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] La. State
 Police, Monroe, La., has been advised of this matter on
 6/19/65.

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally
 to ICG and Secret Service.

b7C

3-Bureau (Encl. 8) (RM)
 2-New Orleans

(5)

ENCLOSURE

1 cc detached by
 Klan - Group Unit

REC-40 157-4825-71801-40

25 AUG 17 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
 DEPT ISD, CRD

DATE FORW. 8-19-65
 HOW FORW. [REDACTED]
 BY [REDACTED]

EX-103

Approved

Sent

Per

Special Agent in Charge

54

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 8/12/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-5292) (C)

SUBJECT: "CHANGED"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mac/180

b7D

CR

Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Title is being changed to reflect the identity of the victim.

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 8/2/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM on captioned matter.

On 8/2/65, and 8/12/65, [redacted] advised of this matter.

Copies of the LHM have been disseminated locally to Secret Service and ICG.

EX - 107

REG-4105-71801-127

1 cc detached by
Klan Group Unit AUG 19 1965

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT. ISD, CRD

DATE FORW: 8-18-65

HOW FORW: R-5

BY [redacted]

Approved: [redacted]

57 AUG 25 1965

Special Agent in Charge

M Per [redacted]

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Section 552

Section 552a

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105-71801 Serial: 408

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 8/25/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/13 - 8/21/65
TITLE OF CASE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA), aka		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)	

REFERENCE

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** dated 7/14/65
at New Orleans.

- P -

LEAD

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will continue to follow and report activities of the
OKKKK in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/89 BY SP-7 mme/BB

APPROVED COPIES MADE: 7 - Bureau (105-71801) (RM) 3 - New Orleans (105-1057) (Copy count con't next page) AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER DEPT ISD, CRD DATE FORW: 9-13-65 HOW FORW: [REDACTED] BY [REDACTED] DISSEMINATION: [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]
DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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115-71801-409	
AUG 27 1965	
REC 2 REC	
NOTATIONS [REDACTED]	
AGENCY _____ REQUEST RECD _____ DATE FWD _____ SEP 22 1965	

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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ADMINISTRATIVE

The investigative period of this report predates the date of referenced report as information contained herein obtained prior to 7/14/65 was not processed in sufficient time to incorporate in referenced report.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-ONI, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1-112th, ICG, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1-OSI, Barksdale AFB, Bossier City, Louisiana (RM)
1-Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of:

Date:

8/25/65

Office: New Orleans

File Number:

105-1057

Bufile 105-71801

Title:

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA)

Character:

RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

Synopsis:

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b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/99 BY SP-7muc/DA

NO 105-1057

b7c
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[REDACTED] and other Klan members observed at rallies of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) held during July, 1965, at Bogalusa. On 7/19/65 Department of Justice filed in USDC, New Orleans, a petition for an injunction to restrain the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK) as well as 35 individuals from interfering with civil rights demonstrations at Bogalusa.

- P -

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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FBI/DOJ

DETAILS

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the OKKKK; the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the UKA; and the National States Rights Party, hereinafter referred to as the NSRP, are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

Information contained in this report relates to the activities of the OKKKK, also known as the Anti-Communist Christian Association (ACCA), in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

As previously reported, this group is one of three factions within the OKKKK which split from the state organization in the fall of 1964.

This group is located in the Louisiana Sixth Congressional District and is headed by CHARLES CHRISTMAS of Amite, Louisiana, who holds the position of Grand Dragon; and SAXON FARMER of Bogalusa, Louisiana, who holds the position of Grand Titan.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- A. Background Relating to the OKKKK and the ACCA in Washington Parish, Louisiana

[REDACTED]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

During the march on July 11, 1965, the following activity was observed by SA [REDACTED] b7c

Just as the parade was passing the intersection of Third Street and Columbia Street, reporting Agent noted approximately 40 to 50 young white males walking out of the parking lot immediately east of Willoughby's Men's Store located on Third Street.

Reporting Agent noted in particular two individuals known to him as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Both of these individuals are well known to the reporting Agent. They were noted to be taking what appeared to be 1 by 2 boards or planks from the rear of a 1950 blue Studebaker, which is known to be the property of [REDACTED]

NO 105-1057

This car was parked in the parking lot approximately 25 feet from Third Street and directly east of Willoughby's Men's Store.

Standing approximately 20 yards from the automobile SA [redacted] noted [redacted] better known as [redacted] standing and directing these young men who were carrying clubs and were moving out onto Third Street. SA [redacted] could see the upper portion of [redacted] body and noted [redacted] directing by pointing instructions to these young men and after he would make statements to them, they would walk off in the direction in which he pointed. He was not heard to make any statements, but was only seen to gesture.

Within five minutes, a large contingent of Louisiana State Police officers moved down Third Street in an easterly direction from Columbia Street and in doing so, all of the young men who had been around seemed to melt into the crowd and the clubs, sticks, and ballbats, of which there were two noted by the reporting Agent, seemed to disappear.

As the Bogalusa Voters League parade proceeded south on First Avenue at the intersection of Third Street, the reporting Agent also noted [redacted] Slidell, Louisiana, who was standing in the middle of Third Street talking to [redacted] Amite, Louisiana. Both of these individuals were seen over a period of ten or fifteen minutes to talk to different persons who were not known to reporting Agent, but who seemed to be either getting instructions from [redacted] or just passing the time of day with them.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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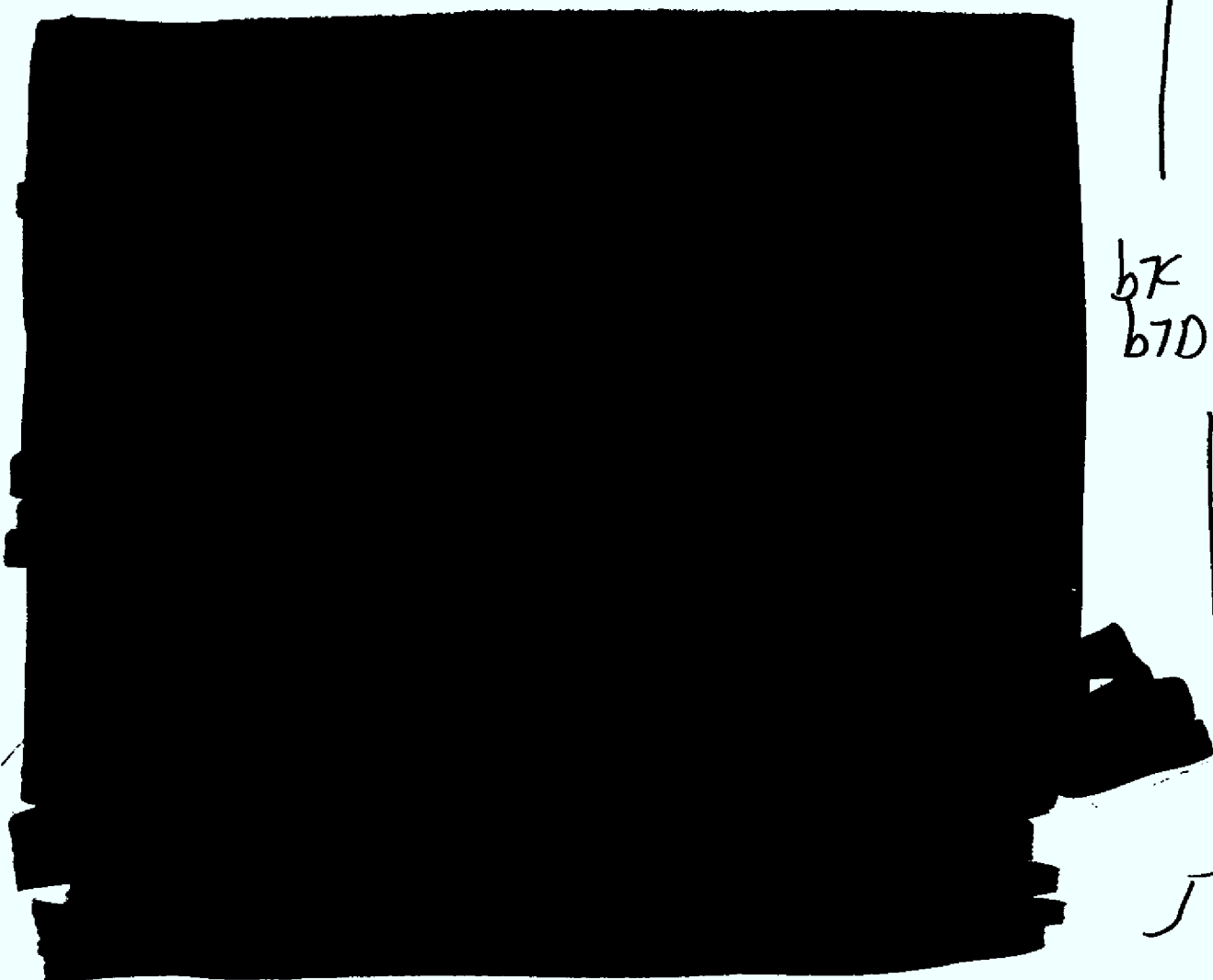
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FBI/DOJ

NO 105-1057



TESTING OF ALFORD'S ROUND TABLE RESTAURANT,
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA, JULY 22, 1965

On the morning of July 22, 1965, nine Negroes and one white individual were observed by Special Agents of the FBI attempting to gain entrance to Alford's Round Table Restaurant at Bogalusa. After being refused admission, this group proceeded to sit down on the steps in front of the restaurant.

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On July 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1965, rallies of the NSRP were held in an open field at Rio Grande and Union Avenues in Bogalusa on land [REDACTED] and other Klan members were observed at these rallies on the speakers platform.

XVI. COURT ACTION AGAINST THE KLAN

On July 19, 1965, the Department of Justice filed in United States District Court in New Orleans, Louisiana, a

NO 105-1057

petition for an injunction to restrain the OKKKK as well as thirty-five individuals named in this petition from interfering with Civil Rights demonstrations at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

A copy of this petition is set forth on the following pages:

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
Attorney General of the
United States,

Plaintiff,

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, an unincorporated
Association; SAXON FARMER;
CHARLES CHRISTMAS; RUSSELL
MAGEE; DEWEY SMITH; VIRGIL
CORKERN; ALBERT APPLEWHITE;
E. J. DIXON; O'NEAL AUSTIN
JONES; DELOS WILLIAMS;
JAMES M. ELLIS; HARDIE ADRIAN
GOINGS, JR.; ESLEY FREEMAN;
ARTHUR RAY APPLEWHITE; JAMES
A. HOLLINGSWORTH, JR.; RANDLE
C. POUNDS; SIDNEY AUGUST
WERNER; BILLY ALFORD; RAWLIN
WILLIAMSON; LOUIS APPLEWHITE;
WYLLIE BLACKWELL; J. A.
HOLLINGSWORTH, SR.; LATTIMORE
MCNEESE; IRA DUNAWAY; DOYLE
TYNES; CHARLES RAY WILLIAMS;
FRANKLIN HARRIS; CHARLES
MCCLENDON; DELTON GRAVES;
MILTON EARL PARKER; GLENN
BRELAND; BENTON G. BRELAND;
MERVIN TAYLOR; VAN DAY; RAY
RAY RISNER; and JAMES D. TUCKER

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

The United States of America alleges:

1. This action is brought by the United States pursuant to Section 1971, 2000a-5, 2000b, and 2000c-6 of Title 42 of the United States Code. This action is also brought by the United States in its sovereign capacity to uphold the integrity of the judicial system of the United States, and to prevent unlawful interference with the carrying out of the orders of its courts.

2. This court has jurisdiction of this action under 42 U.S.C. 1971(d), 2000a-6(a) and 2000c-6(b) and under 28 U.S.C. 1345.

3. The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (herein after referred to as the Klan) is an unincorporated association the membership of which largely comes from and operates in the Bogalusa and Washington Parish environs. Its principal official is defendant Charles Christmas who resides in Amite, Louisiana. Its principal officials in the Washington Parish area are defendant Saxon Farmer and Russell Magee, and its principal office and meeting place in the parish is the Disabled American Veterans Hall located in Washington Parish near Bogalusa, Louisiana.

4. Defendants Saxon Farmer, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Virgil Corkern, Albert Applewhite, E. J. Dixon, O'Neel Austin Jones, Delos Williams, James M. Ellis, Hardie Adrian Goings, Jr., Arthur Ray Applewhite, Esley Freeman, Willie Blackwell, James Hollingsworth, Jr., Rawlin Williamson, Randle C. Pounds, Sidney August Warner, Billy Alford

and Louis Applewhite are members of the Klan. Each resides in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

5. Defendants Lottimore Williams, Joe Duraway, Doyle Tynes, Charles Ray Williams, Franklin Harris, Charles McClendon, Delton Graves, Milton Earl Parker, Glenn Breland, [REDACTED], J. A. Hollingsworth, Sr., Benton G. Breland, James D. Terrell, Mervin Taylor, Van Day and Ray Risner are residents of Washington Parish, Louisiana.

6. The City of Bogalusa is located in Washington Parish, Louisiana, on the Pearl River at a point where the river forms the boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi. There are approximately 13,943 white persons and 7,464 Negroes residing in Bogalusa. There are approximately 16,804 adult white persons and 6,821 adult Negroes residing in Washington Parish. Of these, 15,521 whites and 1,594 Negroes are registered to vote.

7. On January 11, 1960, this Court entered an Order in the case of United States v. McElveen, et al., (C.A. No. 9146) against defendant Saxon Farmer and others enjoining them from engaging in any acts or practices which would interfere with the rights of any citizen of the United States to vote at any election without distinction of race or color. That Order restored to the voter registration rolls of Washington Parish 1,377 Negro citizens who had been unlawfully purged therefrom by Saxon Farmer and other of the defendants in that action.

8. Prior to July 2, 1964, Bogalusa and Washington Parish had, for many years, been racially segregated communities. Theatres, restaurants, hotels, schools, parks, libraries, and all other public facilities and places of public accommodation and amusement had been maintained and operated on a racially segregated basis. All elected parish and city officials in Washington Parish and Bogalusa are and traditionally have been white persons.

9. In January 1965, an organization known as the Bogalusa Voters League, composed largely of Negro residents of Washington Parish, commenced a campaign to gain equal rights for Negroes in Bogalusa and in Washington Parish, including rights secured to Negro citizens by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In its campaign the Bogalusa Voters League was supported by the Congress of Racial Equality, a national organization devoted to achieving equal rights for Negroes. The means used by these organizations in furthering this campaign included, and still include, the holding of voting registration clinics to instruct qualified Negroes on how to register to vote, the holding of mass meetings in Bogalusa to call attention to the grievances of the Negro community and to encourage Negroes to exercise their rights, the picketing of places of public accommodation, and other businesses, to protest racially discriminatory policies in hiring

and serving Negroes, and conducting protest marches in downtown Bogalusa to protest the denial of equal rights to Negroes.

10. The Bogalusa Voters League commonly holds meetings, conducts its business and initiates its demonstration marches in the Bogalusa Labor Temple located at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street in the City of Bogalusa. The use of the Labor Temple for this purpose is of general knowledge in Washington Parish and at all times herein mentioned was known to the defendants.

11. As a part of the campaign referred to in the preceding paragraphs, petitions were presented to the Mayor of Bogalusa, asking that immediate steps be taken to accord equal rights to Negroes in Washington Parish. Among the rights referred to in these petitions were the right to vote, the right to use public accommodations, the right to use public facilities, the right to equal employment opportunities in public and private employment, and the right to equal educational opportunities in public schools. The demands of the Negroes and their effort to achieve equal rights were of general public knowledge in Washington Parish and were known to the defendants.

12. It has been and is the objective of the defendants to preserve total racial segregation and white supremacy in Bogalusa and Washington Parish. The Klan and the individuals named as defendants in this action have worked jointly and with a common design to further this objective.

13. A part of the objective of the defendants, as described in the preceding paragraph, has been to discourage, interfere with and prevent Negro citizens in Washington Parish from exercising their right to the free and equal use and enjoyment of public facilities as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; their right to the free and equal use of public accommodations as guaranteed by Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a); their right to vote and to register to vote for the election of federal candidates, free from racial discrimination, as guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment and by 42 U.S.C. 1971; their right to equal employment opportunities as guaranteed by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e), and their right to equal public educational opportunities on a non-racial basis. In furthering this objective the defendants have adopted and used the following means among others:

(a) Assaulting, threatening, and harassing Negroes who seek to exercise any of the above rights, and assaulting, threatening, and harassing persons who urge that Negroes should exercise or be accorded those rights.

(b) Committing, threatening to commit, and urging others to commit acts of economic retaliation against Negroes who seek to exercise these rights, and against any persons who urge that Negroes should exercise or be accorded these rights, or who permit open, free and public discussion on the issue.

(c) Threatening and intimidating public officials and businessmen who agreed or were to accord Negroes their rights without regard to race or color.

14. Specifically, the conduct of the defendants has included the following:

a. In July 1964, shortly after the adoption of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, defendants E. J. Dixon and O'Neal Austin Jones and another person unknown to the plaintiff repeatedly visited Luford Dunaway, owner of a sandwich shop in Bogalusa, and attempted to induce him to serve Negro patrons only, on a segregated basis.

b. On January 7, 1968, former Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas, at the invitation of religious, business, and civic leaders from Bogalusa, was scheduled to speak publicly in Bogalusa at the St. Matthews Episcopal Church Parish House on the subject of community relations. The meeting was scheduled to be open to both Negroes and whites and it was planned that seating would be on a racially non-segregated basis. After learning of the proposed appearance of Mr. Hays, the defendant "Klan" and its members protested to the Mayor and the

(d) The defendant... persons who urge that Negroes should be... these rights...

member of the Commission Council and, by means of threats of civil disorder including threats of burning the place of the meeting and economic retaliation against local businessmen who supported the meeting, caused the retraction of the invitation to Mr. Hays to speak.

c. During the period from January 23, 1963, to the present time the individual defendants and individual defendants including Saxon Farmer, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Randle C. Pounds, Billy Alford, Louis Applewhite, Charles McClendon, and the members of the defendant Klan have gone to locations where they anticipated that Negroes would attempt to exercise their rights and where they anticipated that persons would publicly demonstrate in favor of equal rights for Negroes, in order that the defendants might identify, harass, threaten and intimidate such Negroes and other persons. For this purpose, members of the defendant Klan have gone to Franklinton, Louisiana, when Negro citizens of Washington Parish were expected to apply to register as voters, have gone to restaurants in Bogalusa when Negroes were seeking or were expected to seek service, and have gone to locations in downtown Bogalusa and near the Bogalusa Labor Temple when Negroes were attempting or were expected to demonstrate publicly in support of equal rights for Negroes.

d. On February 2, 1965, members of the Klan including defendants Charles Christmas and Saxon Farmer demanded that the city officials require that William Yates and Stephen Miller, two CORE workers who had come to work with the Bogalusa Voters League, be physically removed from Bogalusa. On February 3, 1965, defendants Doyle Tynes, James Hollingsworth, Jr., Ira Dunaway, J. A. Hollingsworth, Sr. and Delos Williams followed William Yates and Stephen Miller and assaulted Yates, all for the purpose of preventing their activity in encouraging Negro citizens to exercise and enjoy their rights under the Constitution and Federal law.

e. On February 15, 1965, defendants Virgil Corkern, Sidney August Warner, Delos Williams, James M. Ellis, Charles Ray Williams, and Albert Applewhite, and other persons unknown to the plaintiff, gathered at Landry's Fine Foods, a restaurant in Bogalusa, to observe Negroes seeking service at the restaurant. Defendant Corkern and one other entered the restaurant brandishing clubs, ordered the Negroes to leave and threatened to kill Sam Barnes, a member of the Bogalusa Voters League, who had come to the restaurant with six Negro women. Defendants Charles Ray Williams and James Ellis thereupon followed the Negroes into the Negro section of Bogalusa.

f. On February 15, 1965, defendant Virgil Corkern and approximately 30 other white persons unknown to the

plaintiff, attacked five Negro citizens and vandalized the car in which they were riding shortly after the Negroes had sought service at a gasoline station in Bogalusa.

g. On February 17, 1965, defendant Virgil Corkern followed Reverend Jerry M. Chance by automobile for the purpose of threatening him with physical harm because of Reverend Chance having participated in the invitation extended to Brooks Hays.

h. On March 29, 1965, defendants Hardie Adrian Goings, Jr. and Frank Harris, while a meeting of the Bogalusa Voters League was in progress at the Labor Temple, threw an ignited tear gas canister at a group of Negroes standing near the Labor Temple.

i. On April 5, 1965, the defendant Arthur Applewhite and other persons unknown to the plaintiff, threatened and attempted to intimidate CORE workers who were going from door to door in a Negro neighborhood in Bogalusa encouraging Negroes to register to vote.

j. On April 7, 1965, defendants Lattimore McNease and Benton G. Breland, threatened Negro citizens during the course of a meeting at the Labor Temple by pointing a gun at Negroes standing outside the Labor Temple.

k. On April 7, 1965, defendants Randle C. Pounds and Gleqn Breland accosted CORE worker William Yates and Pounds struck his car with a heavy object at a time when Yates was departing from the house of Robert Hicks, Vice President of the Bogalusa Voters League.

1. In the early morning of April 8, 1965 defendant Randle C. Pounds, with other persons unknown to the plaintiff, smashed the rear window of an automobile belonging to CORE workers while it was parked across from the house of Robert Hicks, vice-president of the Bogalusa Voters League.

2. On April 9, 1965, defendants Billy Alford, Randle C. Pounds, Lattimore McNeese, Charles McClendon and James Burke together with other persons to the plaintiff unknown went to the downtown area of Bogalusa where Negro citizens were participating in a march to the Bogalusa City Hall to protest denial of equal rights. While there, Billy Alford and Randle C. Pounds assaulted Negroes who were participating in the march; Charles McClendon and James Burke attacked newsmen observing the march; and defendant Burke attacked a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who was observing the march in connection with his duties.

3. On April 16, 1965, defendant Willie Blackwell assaulted James Brown, a Negro who was then picketing a business establishment in Bogalusa to protest unequal employment practices.

c. On May 19, 1965, Virgil Cockern, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] two teen-aged sons of Virgil Cockern and other white persons unknown to plaintiff, went to Cassidy Park, a public recreation area maintained by the City of Bogalusa, for the purpose of interfering with the enjoyment of the park by Negroes and white CORE workers who were present at the park and using the facilities for the first time on a non-segregated basis. The group of white persons of which Virgil Cockern was a member, entered the park and dispersed the Negro citizens with clubs, belts and other weapons.

p. On May 20, 1965, members of the defendant Klan, Marvin Taylor and other persons unknown to the plaintiff again gathered at Cassidy Park for the purpose of interfering with the use and enjoyment of the park facilities by Negro citizens. The Negroes did not appear, but a news photographer walked into the park and was assaulted, beaten by the group of whites, who confiscated his photographic equipment.

q. As a result of the activities described in the two preceding paragraphs, the City of Bogalusa closed Cassidy Park.

r. On or about May 23, 1965, the defendants Richard G. Krebs and Willie Blackwell took a can of gasoline to the area of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, located in Bogalusa, Louisiana, for the purpose of

destroying the church by fire in order to prevent mass meetings held on the premises by the Bogalusa Voters League.

3. On May 29, 1965, defendants Arthur Ray Applewhite, J. A. Hollingsworth, Jr. and Esley Freeman with other persons unknown to the plaintiff, went to the downtown area of Bogalusa where Negro citizens and CORE workers were picketing downtown Bogalusa business establishments. While there Arthur Ray Applewhite, J. A. Hollingsworth, Jr., Esley Freeman and others unknown to the plaintiff threatened, harassed, and attempted to intimidate the pickets.

4. On May 31, 1965, defendants Billy Alford and Randle C. Pounds with other persons unknown to the plaintiff, went to the downtown area of Bogalusa where Negro citizens and CORE workers were picketing business establishments in Bogalusa, protesting unequal and discriminatory hiring practices. While there Billy Alford, Randle Pounds and other unknown to the plaintiff, threatened, harassed and attempted to intimidate said pickets.

15. On June 25, 1965, members of the Bogalusa Voters League filed an action styled Robert Hicks, et al. v. Claxton Knight, et al., C.A. 15727, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, seeking an injunction requiring officers of the City of Bogalusa to open the public parks of the City of Bogalusa and to maintain and operate such parks without

racial discrimination, and requiring law enforcement officers of the City, Parish and State to protect the Negro plaintiffs and other Negroes from physical assaults, beatings, harassment and intimidation at the hands of white citizens for the purpose of discouraging plaintiffs from picketing, assembling, using the public parks in Bogalusa, or exercising or advocating any other fundamental personal rights or assisting or encouraging others to do the same. On July 10, 1965, this Court issued its preliminary injunction in Robert Hicks, et al. v. Claxton Knight, et al., enjoining the defendant city or parish officers from failing to use all reasonable means to protect the Negro plaintiffs and others similarly situated from physical assaults and beatings and from harassment and intimidation which prevents or discourages the exercise of their right to picket, assemble peaceably and advocate equal civil rights for Negroes. The preliminary injunction is still in full force and effect.

16. Since this Court issued its order on July 10, 1965, as described in the preceding paragraph, the defendants have continued to interfere with Negro citizens, and others working with them, attempting to exercise the rights secured to them by the Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Specifically their conduct has included: The following defendants on the following dates went to the downtown area of Bogalusa with persons unknown

to the plaintiff and threatened, harassed and attempted to intimidate Negroes and other persons with them who were demonstrating and picketing in protest of the denial of equal rights:

Denton Graves	July 10, 1965
Milton E. Parker	July 10, 1965
Milton E. Parker	July 13, 1965
Rawlin Williamson	July 16, 1965
James D. Terrell	July 16, 1965
Arthur Ray Applewhite	July 16, 1965..
Van Day	July 16, 1965
Ray Risner	July 17, 1965

17. The conduct of the defendants as described in this complaint has been and is pursuant to a pattern and practice of resistance to the exercise of the right to equal and non-discriminatory use of places of public accommodations under Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and of the right to equal and non-discriminatory employment opportunities under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

18. Unless restrained by order of this Court, the defendants will continue to engage in conduct similar to that described in this complaint.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays that the Court enter a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Charles Christmas, Saxon Farmer, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Virgil Corkern, Albert Applewhite, E. J. Dixon, O'Neal Austin Jones, Delos Williams, James M. Ellis, Hardie Adrian Goings, Jr., Esley Freeman, Arthur Ray Applewhite, James A. Hollingsworth, Jr., James A. Hollingsworth, Sr., Randle C. Pounds, Sidney August Warner, Ray Risner, Billy

Alford, Rowlin Williamson, Louis Applewhite, Willie Blackwell, Lattimore McNeese, Ira Sundway, Doyle Tynes, Charles Ray Williams, Franklin Morris, Charles McClendon, James D. Terrell, Delton Graves, Milton Earl Parker, Glenn Breland, Benton G. Breland, Van Day, Mervin Taylor, their agents, employees, officers, members successors and all those in active concert or participation with them from:

(a) Assaulting, threatening, harassing, interfering with or intimidating, or attempting to assault, threaten, harass, interfere with or intimidate any Negro in the exercise of his right in Washington Parish, Louisiana, to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities and places of public accommodation, of the exercise of his right to vote free from racial discrimination, of the exercise of his right to equal and non-discriminatory educational opportunities in the public schools, or of his right to equal employment opportunity; or assaulting, threatening, harassing, interfering with, or intimidating any other person for the purpose of discouraging Negro citizens from exercising such rights:

(b) Injuring, oppressing, threatening or intimidating any official or employee of the City of Bogalusa or Washington Parish on account of his having accorded or sought to accord Negroes equal treatment in the use of public facilities in Washington Parish;

(c) Injuring, oppressing, threatening or intimidating any businessman, proprietor or other person having accorded or sought to accord Negroes equal treatment in the use and enjoyment of any restaurant, theatre, hotel, motel or other place of public accommodation, or in employment;

(d) Physically assaulting or beating any civil rights demonstrators or inflicting upon any person harassment or intimidation which prevents or discourages his exercise of his right to picket, assemble peaceably, or advocate equal civil rights for Negroes, or otherwise interfere with the duty of the city and parish officials under this Court's order of July 10, 1965 in the case of Hicks v. Knight.

Plaintiff further prays that this Court grant such additional relief as justice may require, retain jurisdiction of this cause, and grant costs and disbursements of this action.

LOUIS C. LA COUR
United States Attorney

NICHOLAS deB. KATZENBACH
Attorney General

JOHN DOAR
Assistant Attorney General

D. ROBERT OWEN
Attorney
Department of Justice

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Plaintiff,

v.

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, et al.,
Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

CERTIFICATE AND REQUEST FOR THREE-JUDGE COURT

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Attorney General of the United States, requests, pursuant to Sections 206(b) and 707(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that a court of three judges be convened to hear and determine the above-captioned case.

The Attorney General certifies that in his opinion the above-captioned case is one of general public importance.

NICHOLAS deB. KATZENBACH
Attorney General of the
United States

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL STATE RIGHTS PARTY
(LOUISIANA - MISSISSIPPI)
(NSRP)

The July, 1962 issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the official white racial organ of the National States Rights Party, contained an article on Page 7 which stated in part as follows:

"NSRP Members actively campaigned against the race mixers in recent elections and by alerting the people, the people helped put good white men in public office. It is the job of the NSRP in New Orleans to check records of each candidate then alert the people of who to vote for, and Information Director of New Orleans Mr. Randall Trudeau has been doing a good job of alerting the people."



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APPENDIX

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REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 8/7/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/3 - 7/20/65
TITLE OF CASE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, (Louisiana), aka., Original Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Louisiana, Christian Constitutional Crusaders, Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. Anti-Communist Christian Association		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)	

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 4/6/65 at New Orleans and report of SA [REDACTED] dated 7/16/65 at New Orleans.

- P -

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will continue to follow and report activities of [REDACTED] OKKKK in New Orleans Division.

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A
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APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW																
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⑦ - Bureau (105-71801) (AMSD) (RM) 5 - New Orleans (105-1057) (RM) (continued on Cover Page B)	NOTATIONS AGENCY: [REDACTED] OSI, OSI, SEC SER DEPT ISD, CRD DATE FORW: 8-26-65 HOW FORW: [REDACTED] BY: [REDACTED]																
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b7c
b7D



NO 105-1057

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

There is not being set out in this report results of investigation concerning the OKKKK in the Bogalusa and Washington Parish area of Louisiana, inasmuch as a separate report concerning these areas was furnished on 7/14/65.

Copies of this report are being furnished to the indicated offices for informational purposes, inasmuch as there has been Klan activity in those regions covered by these offices. Copies are being furnished to ONI, OSI, ICG, Secret Service and ATTU in view of their interests in Klan activity.

C*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - ICG, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - ARTTU, New Orleans (RM)

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA [REDACTED]
August 7, 1965

Office: NEW ORLEANS

Field Office File No.: 105-1057

Bureau File No.: 105-71801

Title:

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, (Louisiana)

Character:

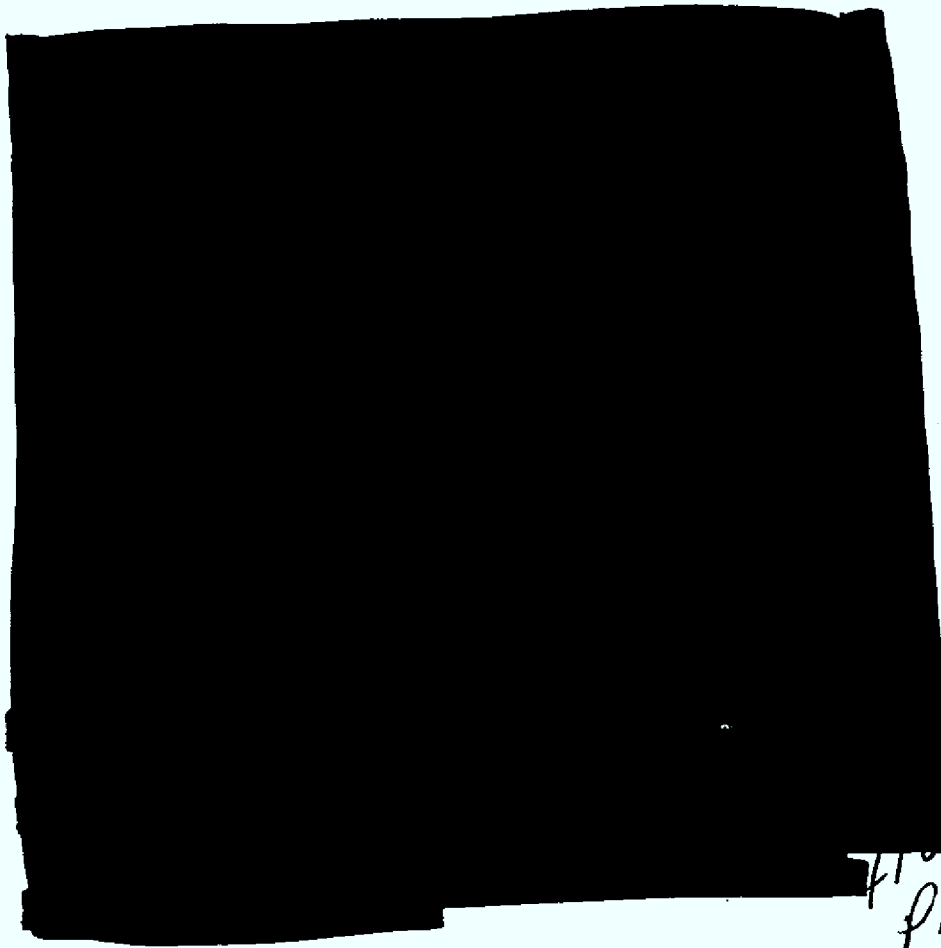
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

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DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/pk

Synopsis:

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NO 105-1057 [REDACTED] b7c

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the OKKKK; the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the UKA; and the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the WKKKK, mentioned in the details of this report are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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FBI/DOJ

NO 105-1057/scr

Caddo Parish

On March 28, 1965, the Shreveport Times, Shreveport, Louisiana, stated that on the night of March 27, 1965, two crosses were burned in Caddo Parish, one on U.S. Highway 171 and Bairds Road and the other on Louisiana Highway 1 and 70th Street.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
August 7, 1965

Title	ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, (Louisiana)
Character	RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)
Reference	New Orleans report of SA [REDACTED] b7C dated and captioned as above

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

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

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173-2015- 15X1, 15X, 13X, 29X

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JUN 12 1974

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

DATE: 9/23/65

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
RM (KLAN)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Report No. 7 dated July 26, 1965, of the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, on Activities of the "Ku Klux Klan" and Certain Other Organizations in Louisiana.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mce/RS

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
2 - New Orleans

ALL
b7c

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

105-71751-416
15 SEP 28 1965

EX 105

CRIME

INT. SEC.



OCT 4 1965

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

JULY 26, 1965

REPORT No. 7

The
Joint Legislative Committee on
Un-American Activities

STATE OF LOUISIANA



Hon. John J. McKeithen
Governor

ACTIVITIES OF THE "KU KLUX KLAN" AND CERTAIN
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN LOUISIANA

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 12

REGULAR SESSION, 1964

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

By: Messrs. Knowles, Tessier, Davis, Poston, Broussard, Montgomery, and Reps. Hogan, Cooper and McMillian

WHEREAS, this state and this country face grave public danger from enemies both within and without our boundaries, and

WHEREAS, these subversive groups and persons under the color of protection afforded by the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution seek to destroy us and the ideals which we fought to preserve and subject us to the domination of foreign powers and ideologies, and

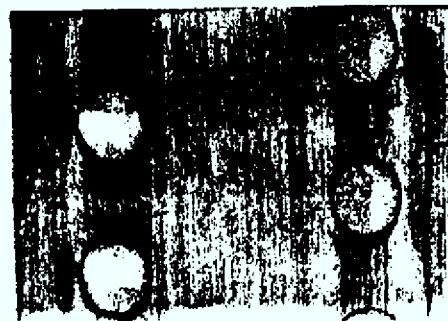
WHEREAS, Louisiana, as one of the laboratories of this great country, may study profitably this problem within its boundaries and enact remedial legislation if facts therefor are made available, and

WHEREAS, necessary and desirable legislation to meet this grave problem and to assist local enforcement officers to be effective must be based on a thorough and impartial investigation by a competent and active legislative committee.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that there is hereby created the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, which Committee shall consist of ten members, five to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the membership of the House and five to be appointed by the President of the Senate from the membership of the Senate, which committee shall study, investigate and analyze all facts relating directly or indirectly to the subject expressed in the recitals of this resolution; to the activities of groups and organizations which have as their objectives, or as part of their objectives, the overthrow or destruction of the State of Louisiana by force, violence or other unlawful means; to all organizations known to be or suspected of being dominated or controlled by a power seeking to impose a foreign political theory upon the government and people of the State of Louisiana, and all organizations

Senator Jesse M. Knowles, Chairman
Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis
Representative Ford E. Stinson, Vice Chairman
Bossier
Senator Fieldon H. Mitchell
Livingston, St. Helena, Tangipahoa
Senator Harold Montgomery
Bossier, Webster
Senator Danny R. Moore
Bienville, Claiborne
Senator W. Spencer Myrick
Morehouse, West Carroll
Representative Bert A. Adams
Vernon
Representative S. S. DeWitt
Tensas
Representative Herman B. Schoenberger
Plaquemines
Representative W. J. Richardson
Caldwell

Jack N. Rogers, *Committee Counsel*
Col. Frederick B. Alexander, *Staff Director*



seeking by force, violence or other illegal means to deprive any citizens of the State of Louisiana or the State of Louisiana itself from the rights guaranteed to the citizens and the States by the Constitution of the United States; to all persons who belong to or are affiliated with such groups or organizations; to the manner and extent in which such activities affect the safety, welfare and security of this state and the citizens of this state in National Defense, the functioning of any state agency, unemployment relief and other forms of public assistance, educational institutions in this state, including but not limited to the operation, effect, administration, enforcement and needed revision of any and all laws in any way bearing upon or relating to the subject of this resolution.

Be It Further Resolved that the Committee shall have the authority to:

(a) Select a chairman and a vice chairman from its membership; and to employ and fix the compensation of a secretary and such legal, clerical, investigative, expert and technical assistants as it may deem necessary.

(b) Contract and deal with such other agencies, public or private, as it may deem necessary for the rendition and affording of such services, facilities, studies and reports as will best enable the committee to carry out the purposes for which it is created.

(c) Cooperate with and secure the cooperation of parish, city, and other law enforcement agencies in investigating any matter within the scope of this resolution.

(d) Cooperate with and meet with similar committees of other states and of the Federal Government, or representatives thereof, outside of this state, and expenses necessarily incurred in connection therewith by any of the members or staff of the committee, thereunto duly authorized by the chairman, shall constitute a proper charge against the sums allocated to the committee.

(e) Do any and all other things necessary or convenient to enable it fully and adequately to exercise its powers, perform its duties, and accomplish the objects and purposes of this resolution, and

(f) Adopt and from time to time amend such rules governing its procedure as may appear appropriate.

Be It Further Resolved that every department, commission, board, agency, officer and employee of the State Government of Lou-

isiana and of any political subdivision, parish, city or public district of or in this state, shall furnish the committee and any subcommittee, upon request, any such information, records and documents as the Committee or subcommittee deems proper for the accomplishment of the purposes for which the committee is created; provided, however, that this provision shall not extend to, nor shall it be construed to make available to the committee or any subcommittee thereof, any record or other document which under the law is made a confidential record.

Be It Further Resolved that the committee shall have the power and authority to hold hearings at any place in Louisiana, which meetings may be public or private, to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, require the production of books and records pertinent to any inquiry before the Committee and to do all other things necessary to accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

Be It Further Resolved that the Committee shall have authority to apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for enforcement of any order issued by it for the production of books, records or other documents or to compel the attendance of any witnesses subpoenaed to appear before it and, upon request of the committee, the Attorney General shall prosecute any witness who is guilty of refusal to testify or who gives false testimony, and persons guilty of false swearing or of giving false testimony shall be punished in accordance with the criminal laws of this state relating to false swearing or perjury, as the case may be, and

Be It Further Resolved that the committee shall submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature at each of its regular sessions and at such other times as the committee may deem necessary and desirable.

Be It Further Resolved that the members of the committee created herein shall serve without compensation but shall receive the same per diem and travel allowance in the performance of their duties as is provided for members of the Legislature.

Be It Further Resolved that the per diem and travel allowance herein authorized and all other expenses incurred by the committee shall be paid out of funds appropriated or otherwise dedicated for the use of the committee; provided, however, that the disbursements for all expenses incurred by the committee, including the payment of per diem and travel allowances for

members as herein authorized shall be approved by the chairman of the committee.

s/ C. C. Aycock

Lieutenant Governor and President of The Senate

s/ Vail M. Delony

Speaker of The House of Representatives

**Joint Legislative Committee
on
Un-American Activities
State of Louisiana**



Hearings held

June 16, 1965

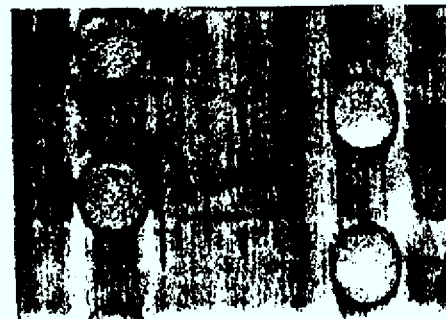
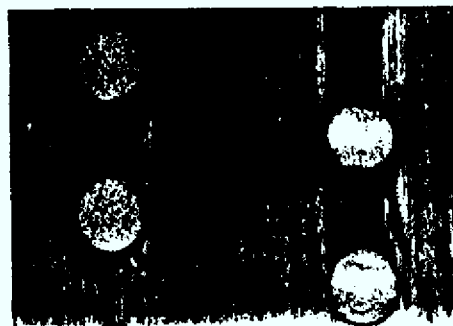
at the Committee Office

Old State Capitol Building

Baton Rouge, Louisiana



**Hon. Jesse M. Knowles, Chairman
Jack N. Rogers, Committee Counsel**



THE RECORD OF THE HEARING OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, STATE OF LOUISIANA, HELD IN THE COMMITTEE'S OFFICE, OLD STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1965, COMMENCING AT 10:30 A.M.
Chairman, Hon. J. M. Knowles, Presiding.

PRESENT:

Sen. Jesse M. Knowles, Chairman
Sen. Harold Montgomery
Sen. Fieldon H. Mitchell
Sen. Danny Roy Moore
Rep. S. S. DeWitt
Rep. W. J. Richardson
Jack N. Rogers, Esq., Committee Counsel
Col. Frederick B. Alexander, Staff Director

.....

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Gentlemen, the Committee will now come to order. We will open this Committee Hearing with a prayer from Sen. Moore.

BY SEN. MOORE:

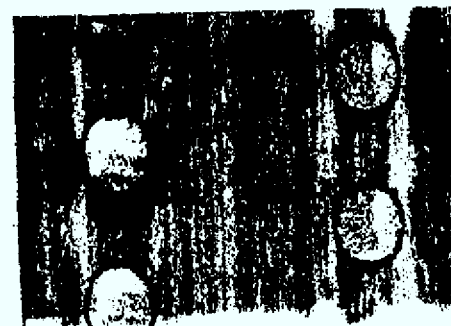
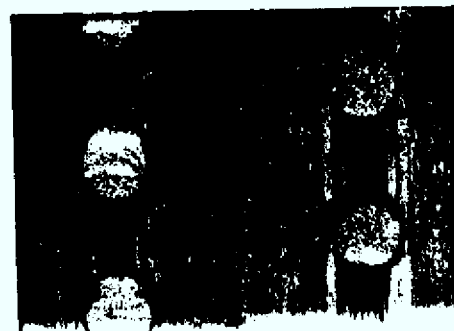
Our Holy Father, we thank Thee for the blessings Thou hast given to us; we thank Thee for the privilege and opportunity of assembling this Committee to do work which we feel will be beneficial and pleasing in Thy sight; and we ask Thee to bless each member of this Committee and bless each action that we take here today, that all of these things might work together for the glorification of Thee and Thy kingdom here on earth. We ask these things in Jesus' name, and for his sake, Amen.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Col. Alexander, will you call the roll, please?

BY COL. ALEXANDER:

Sen. Knowles, here; Sen. Montgomery, here; Sen. Myrick, absent;
Sen. Mitchell, absent; Sen. Moore, here; Rep. Stinson, absent; Rep.



Schoenberger, absent; Rep. DeWitt, here; Rep. Adams, absent; Rep. Richardson, here. Five members present and we have a quorum.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Gentlemen, this meeting is called particularly for a hearing on the "Ku Klux Klan." Will you proceed, Mr. Rogers?

BY MR. ROGERS:

Let the record show that Sen. Mitchell entered the hearing room at this point.

.....

THE WITNESS, JACK N. ROGERS, ESQ., AFTER FIRST HAVING BEEN DULY SWORN TO TELL THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP HIM GOD, TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

BY MR. ROGERS:

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Committee, this investigation at the request of the Committee has been made into the current operations of the so-called "Ku Klux Klan" in Louisiana. I want to make the point clearly for the Committee, that we have strictly limited this investigation solely to those Klan groups active in Louisiana at this time. We have made no effort to go into the good or bad reports concerning the two previous manifestations of the Ku Klux Klan, or into the present Klans of any other State. There are significant reasons for this. First, the two earlier Klans which existed in the United States and in the State of Louisiana have been long since totally and completely disbanded, and are not in any way alive today, other than through the ritual connected with the great bulk of the Klan operations in the State of Louisiana. I will discuss this point later in the Hearing with further information.

Just purely for background information, as you gentlemen undoubtedly know, the Ku Klux Klan was originally organized in 1866, and was officially disbanded in 1869, although the reconstruction period and scattered Klan activities did continue in some areas of the South for an additional five or six years after that.

After the original Klan was disbanded there were no further large scale open manifestations of the Ku Klux Klan in the South until about 1915. During that year a Rev. William J. Simmons

of Georgia set up an organization called "The Ku Klux Klan, Inc.," which was chartered by the State of Georgia as a fraternal and philanthropic organization. It employed the general regalia of robe and peaked hood of the original Ku Klux Klan, and some of the officer-titles and portions of the ritual of the old Klan, as was preserved at that time in memory of some of the older men who had been in the first Klan.

The 1915 Klan probably hit its high point of public acceptance in the year, 1925. During that year about 25,000 robed and hooded Klansmen paraded on foot and in cars in Washington, D. C. The Klan at that time was broadly spread across the United States, and was not limited to the South at all. The largest single delegations, for instance, in the Washington parade that year, were from New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, and the Virginias. The Klan had become, during those years, a very substantial political force and power in this country, and remained so until about 1928 when its power began to wane, and eventually it died out prior to World War II.

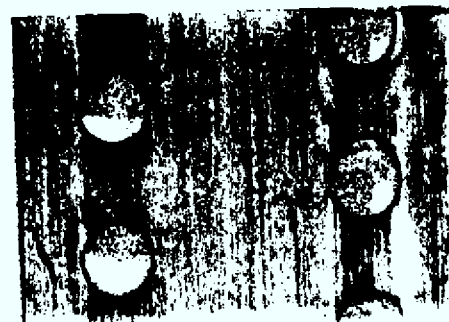
In the early part of World War II, to some minor degree, the Klan came back through some isolated organizations, primarily in the State of New Jersey, where certain meetings were held jointly by the Klan and the "German-American Bund."

I have here a picture in a book entitled, "Undercover," by John Roy Carlson, showing a photograph taken on August 18, 1940 at a camp of the German-American Bund, depicting a joint meeting between the Ku Klux Klan of that day, and the Bund. This is the only picture which I have been able to locate of the actual meeting itself. I offer it for the Committee's examination.

This particular Klan Organization, which was in operation in New Jersey at that time, was not in any way connected with any of the Klan Organizations which are operating in Louisiana today. However, that particular incident in 1940, and some others of the same period, were the original reasons for the Ku Klux Klan being placed upon the "subversive list" of the Attorney General of the United States, as a subversive organization.

I have here a copy of that list and there are four organizations with Klan names, or Klan backgrounds, on the list. They are: "Ku Klux Klan;" "Associated Klans of America;" "Associative of Georgia Klans;" and "Knights of the White Camelia."

The Attorney General of the United States has determined, and officially held as an administrative determination, that these organi-



zations are such as would deny to citizens of the United States their rights under the Constitution. The actual wording of the Attorney General's determination was, in characterizing these groups, that they were: "Organizations which have adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force or violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States." You will note that these designations were made in the years of 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950, and are not recent. The Klan organizations operating in Louisiana today were not in existence at that time; they are different and separate groups. Of the four such groups which operate in this State at this time, three of them are totally autonomous in the State of Louisiana, having no ties of any kind outside of the State. The fourth group does have connections outside the State, and I will go into this in detail later.

There is no such thing, gentlemen, as "The Klan." There are about 14 different groups who use the name "Klan," operating across the Southern United States, and up into the Central United States at this time. Four such groups operate in Louisiana.

According to our estimate there are some 18,000 to 19,000 members of all of the Klans in the State of Louisiana at this time. Our estimate of the total strength of Klan members in Louisiana, must of necessity be an estimate, because the Klan leaders with whom we have talked refused to disclose the numbers of their members in any of the different groups. We have made our estimate on the basis of discussions with informants who are actively participating in Klan activities, and to a very great extent from police estimates from many different police sources throughout the State of Louisiana. The Klan started in Louisiana in its most recent form around the year 1959. Immediately prior to this there was no open Klan activity in the State at all. At a later point in the Hearing, I will discuss this with the Committee, and show the Committee why this was.

The four groups in Louisiana may be described as follows: The largest and most substantial is known as, "The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." This group is led by Murray Martin, of Winnaboro, Louisiana, and probably has in the neighborhood of 14,000 or more members in the State. This comprises the great bulk of the Klan members within the jurisdiction of this Committee. The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is descended from an organization which was known as, "The Old Original K K K," which first chartered a group in Louisiana in 1959 in the Monroe area. The Imperial Wizard of the group at that time was a man named Davis from Dallas,

Texas; and the Grand Dragon in Louisiana was a man named Young from Shreveport. There have been certain modifications of the name and form of the organization since, until it now appears in the current configuration which I have described to you.

The second largest Klan Organization in the State of Louisiana at this time is called, "The United Klans of America." The Imperial Wizard of this group is Robert Shelton, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama; and the Grand Dragon in Louisiana is a Mr. J. M. Edwards, of Jonesboro, Louisiana. This Klan group is the only one that has any definite ties, organizationally, with any other organization outside the State of Louisiana.

The third largest Klan group in Louisiana is an organization called, "The Louisiana Ku Klux Klan." We have, in our Staff studies sometimes called this group the "Feliciana Group," or the "Five Parish Group," because it operates mainly in five Parishes, all bordering on the Mississippi line to the north and east of Baton Rouge, namely: East and West Feliciana Parishes, St. Helena Parish, St. Tammany Parish, and Washington Parish. It has occasional Klaverns in two or three other Parishes, but it does not operate to any significant degree other than in the five which I have mentioned to you. The leader of this group is, to the best of our information, Charles Christmas of Amite, Louisiana. An interview was scheduled with Mr. Christmas, but he cancelled it and refused to consult with us. He did state that his answers to our questions would be substantially the same as those given by Mr. Murray Martin. The Louisiana Ku Klux Klan is actually an off-shoot of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. We don't know exactly why they left the leadership of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, but they have done so, and they are now operating a separate function entirely.

The fourth largest Klan Organization is known as "The Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc." The Imperial Wizard, or national head of this group is Houston P. Morris, of Monroe, Louisiana. Mr. Morris was formerly a Klan organizer from Zachary, Louisiana, in one of the other organizations, and he left the other group to form his own Klan. He became Imperial Wizard, from which office he has continued to direct his organization. His group is small, with a small bank-account of less than three figures at the time we made a check on it. His membership is confined, as far as we have been able to ascertain, generally to the Ouachita Parish-Monroe, Louisiana, area. He has extended his operations to some degree into Arkansas, but we are informed that this has not been particularly successful. We talked privately to Mr. Morris but did not formally interview him because



his group is small, and he was not agreeable to a formal interview.

We have been able to interview the two major Klan leaders in Louisiana, the first and most important of which is Mr. Murray Martin, Grand Dragon of the Original Knights Of The Ku Klux Klan. I have already reduced his staff consultation which was taken under oath on April 17 of this year, to writing, and I would like to offer it to the Committee at this time. The Committee has already heard the tape-recording of this Staff Consultation, and we would like to offer into the record the written transcript of the consultation itself.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.

TRANSCRIPT OF STAFF CONSULTATION HELD ON APRIL 17, 1965, AT 7:22 P. M., at COLUMBIA, LOUISIANA. JACK N. ROGERS, ESQ., COMMITTEE COUNSEL FOR THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, PRESIDING.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Under the power vested in me by Senate Resolution #12, Regular Session, 1964, and the Rules of the Committee, I now swear the first witness in this Staff Consultation.

THE WITNESS, MR. MURRAY MARTIN, AFTER FIRST HAVING BEEN DULY SWORN TO TELL THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP HIM GOD, TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q—Please give me your name, sir?

A—Murray Martin.

Q—Where do you live, Mr. Martin?

A—In Winnsboro, Louisiana.

Q—Where and when were you born?

A—At Tioga, Louisiana, 1924, June 1.

Q—What do you do for a living?

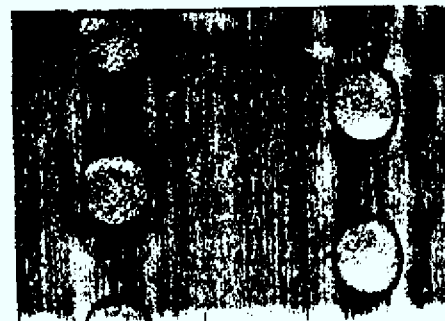
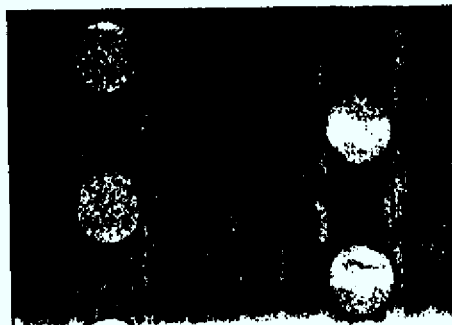
A—I am a building contractor.

Q—What is the correct name of the Klan Organization you represent?

A—The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Q—What is the title of your Klan office, and what level of leadership does that title mean?

A—I am Grand Dragon, and the level of leadership would be



the same as the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Q—What geographical area does that cover?

A—The State of Louisiana.

Q—Is your Klan Organization connected with any other Klan Organization?

A—We are loosely connected with another Klan Organization, yes, sir.

Q—If so, which one is that?

A—We are connected with the National Association of Klans known as the Associated Klans of America.

Q—Mr. Martin, who is the national head of your Klan Organization?

A—We have no national head.

Q—As I understand your testimony, you are the head in the State of Louisiana, is that correct?

A—That's true.

Q—How and by whom are the objectives of your organization determined?

A—They are determined by a Board of Officers.

Q—Is it a large Board?

A—Relatively small.

Q—Are the people who determine your policy on this Board all citizens of the State of Louisiana?

A—That is right, that is true.

Q—Is your organization connected in any way with the Communist Party?

A—Definitely not.

Q—How about any other foreign party, or agency, or government?

A—No, sir.

Q—Would you care to elaborate on that, sir?

A—One of our questions asked of all candidates is this: "Do you esteem the United States of America and its institutions above any government, civil, political, or ecclesiastical in the whole world?" And another one is: "Are you absolutely opposed to and free of any allegiance of any nature to any cause, government, people, sect, or ruler that is foreign to the United States of America?" Both of these questions must be answered "yes" before the candidate can proceed.

Q—Are these questions asked your prospective members under oath?

A—They are.

Q—Is any Pledge or Oath of Allegiance required of all of your members?

A—Yes.

Q—Does this in any way infringe upon, or negate, complete loyalty to the Constitution of the United States?

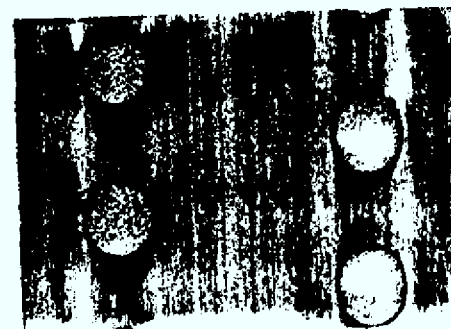
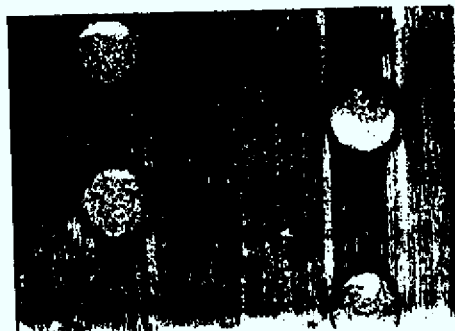
A—No, sir, in fact they must swear allegiance to the United States to become a member.

Q—Would you mind telling us what words are required to do this? Can you do this?

A—I can and I will. This is part of the Oath: "I most solemnly assert and affirm, that to the Government of the United States of America, and any State thereof of which I may become a member, I sacredly vow unqualified allegiance above any other, and every kind of government in the whole world. I here and now pledge my life, my property, my vote, and my sacred honor to uphold its flag, its Constitution, and Constitutional Laws and will protect, defend, and enforce same unto death."

Q—Mr. Martin, what is the policy of your Organization as to law violations?

A—I will again quote from our Oath: "I swear that I will always, and at any and all times, and in all places, help, aid, and assist the duly constituted officers of the Law in the proper perform-



ance of their legal duties."

Q—Would you explain what policy your Organization has toward a member who might be involved in a crime, caught, and convicted?

A—If and when he is convicted, then he is either expelled or banished from the Organization. Does that explain it pretty well?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What are the qualifications for membership in your Organization?

A—Of course, a man must be of good character, first.

Q—How do you determine that, Mr. Martin?

A—We have a system of elections whereby a man may enter into our Organization, and he is first invited to join after having been cleared by all of the members, and his name is published in two regular meetings, and any one man in the Organization can, if he so desires, stop the admittance of any man.

Q—By "Organization" you mean on the local level?

A—On the local level.

Q—Do you have any special name for the local level group?

A—Klavern. This also is in our Oath and I would like to give that to you.

Q—Would you, please?

A—The candidate or the man being initiated has to swear that: "I will never recommend any person for membership in this Order whose mind is unsound, or whose reputation I know to be bad, or whose character is doubtful, or whose loyalty to our Country is in any way questionable."

Q—What other qualifications do you have for membership, Mr. Martin?

A—A man must first believe in the tenets of the Christian Religion. Would you like for me to give you all of the qualifying questions?

Q—Would you, please?

A—All of these questions must be answered "yes" by any person seeking admittance into our Organization: First, "Is the motive prompting your ambition to be a Klansman serious and unselfish?" Second, "Are you a native-born white gentile American citizen?" Third, "Are you absolutely opposed to, and free of any allegiance of any nature to any cause, government, people, sect, or ruler that is foreign to the United States of America?" Fourth, "Do you believe in the tenets of the Christian Religion?" Fifth, "do you esteem the United States of America and its institutions above any other Government, Civil, Political, or Ecclesiastical in the whole world?" Sixth, "Will you, without mental reservation, take a solemn oath to defend, preserve, and enforce same?" Seventh, "Do you believe in Klanishness and will you practice same towards Klansmen?" Eighth, "Do you believe in, and will you faithfully strive for the eternal maintenance of white supremacy?" Ninth, "Will you faithfully obey our Constitution and Laws and conform with them to all of our usages, requirements, and regulations?" Tenth, "Can you always be depended upon?"

Q—Mr. Martin, are there any other qualifications for membership other than the ones you have read to me?

A—I believe not. I would like to say that we are trying our best to eliminate any undesirables from our Organization. I would also like to state that we have no sex-perverts, or homosexuals, or beatniks in our Organization, and I defy anyone to find them.

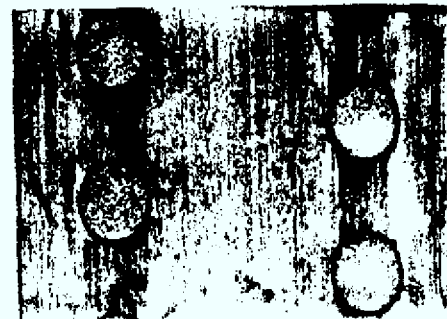
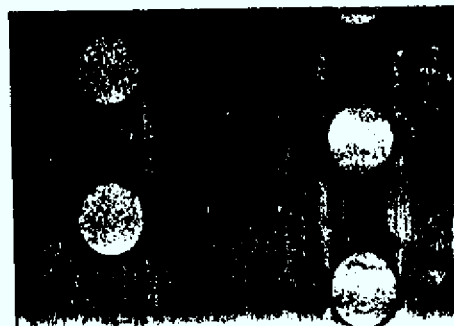
Q—Approximately how many members do you have in the State of Louisiana?

A—This, I must respectfully decline to answer, since to answer it would put me in violation of the Oath that I have taken to the Klan.

Q—What are the objectives of your Organization?

A—Our objectives are to return our Government to the Constitution. We believe in constitutional government. We have a set of goals, a written one that I would be glad to send you. I am sorry I do not have one with me. It lists our goals and our hopes for the future. Of course, our prime purpose is the preservation of individual and national liberty.

Q—Do you ascribe, as an organization, to this written state-



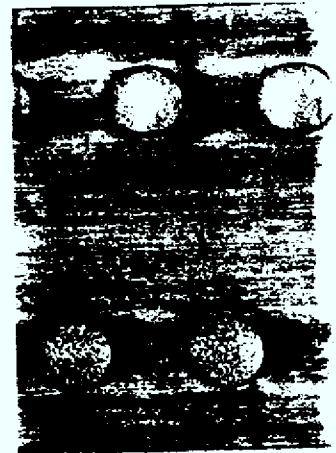
ALBANY, GA.
 KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
 KARACTER
 HONOR
 DUTY
K-UNO

 KLAN
 Ku Klux
 of the
 Knights
KLORAN
 WHITE BOOK



Exhibit 2. Cover of "Kloran" used by the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

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Form K-113



APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP
 IN THE
 INVISIBLE EMPIRE

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan



I, the undersigned, a native born, true and loyal citizen of the United States of America, being a white male Gentile person of temperate habits, sound in mind and a believer in the tenets of the Christian religion, the maintenance of White Supremacy and the principles of a "pure Americanism," do most respectfully apply for membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan through Klan No. _____

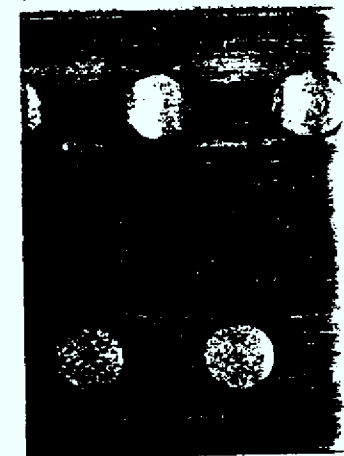
Residing at _____
 I guarantee on my honor to conform strictly to all rules and requirements regulating my "naturalization" and the continuance of my membership, and at all times a strict and loyal obedience to your constitutional authority and the constitution and laws of the fraternity, not in conflict with the constitution and constitutional laws of the United States of America and the states thereof. If I prove untrue as a Klansman I will willingly accept as my portion whatever penalty your authority may impose.
 The required "Electron" accompanies this application.

Signed _____ Applicant
 Endorsed by _____
 Residence Address _____
 Business Address _____
 Date _____, 19____

The person securing this application must sign on top line above. NOTICE—Check the address to which mail may be sent.

Exhibit 1. Application for membership in the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

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ment of principles that you are going to send me—this written statement of objectives?

A—Yes, I do.

Q—By what means does your Organization propose to realize these objectives?

A—Through governmental affairs, the education of ourselves and the general public as to the trend of Government towards the left and continuing headlong flight towards Communism.

Q—I understand from this that you mean primarily by education, is this correct?

A—Well, no, of course, after you educate yourself, then we will vote at the polls to remove such scoundrels that propose and keep proposing legislation to sell us to the "one world government."

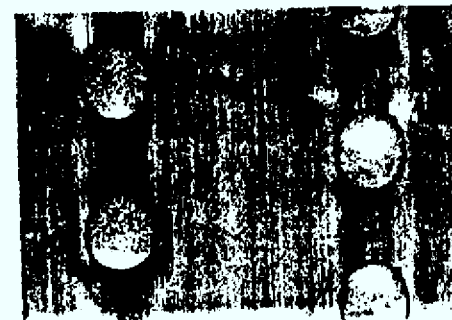
Q—Does your Organization in any way propose to achieve its goals by violence, or any means other than the political action that you are describing?

A—No, sir, we do not advocate violence.

Q—Mr. Martin, what protection have you got built into your organizational structure or procedures to protect your Organization from people who would use the cover of the existence of the Klan to commit crime?

A—Our Organization actually is based upon, and its primary function is by, Committees; such Committees as an Investigating Committee, and should this violence, or lawbreaking, or crime come to our attention, of course, this Committee would investigate, and should we be successful, we would turn the person over to the Law, or at least tell the Law who he was so that we wouldn't get the blame for it. We have gotten the blame for a lot of it in the past and we hope we can help to stop it. Our prime purpose, of course, is not to avoid the blame, but to assist the law enforcement officers in their duties. As I have already stated, that's in our Oath that we should do so, and we do.

Q—Will you furnish our Committee with samples of the literature and printed materials used by your Organization? You understand, we don't expect you to give us something that you have sworn to keep secret, but we would like samples to the limit of what you



as to make the Klavern almost dark. All must remain as still and as quiet as possible; there must be no moving, talking, or noise only as the ceremony requires. Striking matches and smoking during the ceremony is absolutely prohibited. If an officer has to read he must use an electric flashlight, and throw the light only on the page he is reading. When all are ready the Klavergo will answer the signal of the Kladd with Alle and begin to Ode.

Kladd. (On Stage the Kladd will say to his party): "Sirs: The portal of the Invisible Klavergo is being opened for you. Your right arm prayer is being answered and you have found favor in the sight of the Exalted Cyclops and his Klavergo assembled. Follow me and be present."

As the Kladd approaches with his party the threshold of the inner door, the Klavergo will stop them by facing them with Toward. He will then move Toward, face inward and stand erect and steady. (The Kladd or person selected just previous to this has stationed himself near the door where he can be heard by the candidates but not seen by them.)

Kladd—
"God give us men! The Invincible Empire demands strong
bands."

Men whom the host of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have HONOR; men who will NOT

LIE:

Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his lies before flattery without
winking!

That man, unsworn, who lives above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their sham-worn
crowns,

Their LARGE professions and their LITTLE
deeds,

Mingle in selfish strife, Let freedom weep,
Men who serve not for selfish booty,
But real men, courageous, who flinch not at
duty;

Men of dependable character; men of sterling
words;

These words will be renewed, and right will
rule the earth;

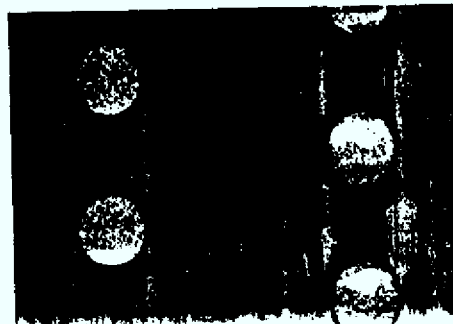
God give us men!"

After a pause, the Klavergo faces the candidates and says:

Klavergo: "Sirs: Will you (or each of you)
by your daily life as Klavergo earnestly endeavor to be an answer to this prayer?"

He then faces the E. C. and says:

Klavergo: "Young Excellency and fellow Klavergo: JUST SUCH MEN are (or just such a man is) standing without the portal of the Invincible Empire, deciding the lofty honor of citizenship therein, and ready and willing to unflinchingly face every duty on this (or



FIFTY REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN

1. Because the Klan is a great, legal American institution of America.
2. Because it is the only organization on earth where only native-born, White, Gentile American citizens make up its membership.
3. Because it is a militant Christian organization, opposed to all forms of Atheism.
4. Because it throws its strong arm of protection around your family in your absence.
5. Because it believes in and fights for White Supremacy.
6. Because it saved the South twice, and will save it again and again.
7. Because it is composed of 100% men and not silly dilly bums.
8. Because it is founded deep in the heart of the Christian religion.
9. Because it is an open supporter of the Constitution.
10. Because it is the ONE organization fighting for repeal of the Segregation ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States.
11. Because it believes in and fights for state sovereignty.
12. Because it is neither Democratic or Republican, politically, but ALWAYS AMERICAN.
13. Because it fights for the glory of the flag and for the rights of free men.
14. Because it believes in law and order and good government.
15. Because it exalts principle above man.
16. Because it stands for segregation schools, NOW and ALWAYS!
17. Because it is opposed to intermarriage between Niggers and White people. Several states have already legislated such marriages, and more are on the way.
18. Because it believes that the White race is God's race through which He wants to maintain a just civilization.
19. Because it believes the Bible doctrine of the separation of the races.
20. Because it believes that Judaism is not the religion of the Bible, but that it is a set of principles for the purpose of elevating the Christian Jew beyond the White race.
21. Because it has no effective program against Socialism, Communism, and ultra left wing liberalism.
22. Because it believes the highest type of citizenship is Christian citizenship.
23. Because it believes all Constitutional changes can or should be made by Congress, and vetoed by the State Legislatures.
24. Because it believes in getting the Unholy Union out of the United Nations Organization.
25. Because it believes that every preacher holding a congregation but who teaches unscriptural doctrine should retire from his pulpit, either willingly or be forced out.
26. Because it is opposed to having defenseless children to have tiger playmates.
27. Because it believes in free speech and free press, as opposed further to a police state.
28. Because we believe it to be the most effective way to fight all forms of subversion.
29. Because we oppose Nigger teaching White children in public schools, which they will do in all integrated schools before long.
30. Because it is the most effective way to fight organized crime in a community.
31. Because it is where they should love their own wives and for other women alone.
32. Because it is opposed to love Niggers changing an unlawful man of interest to the poor people.
33. Because it believes in virginity only.
34. Because it does not endorse what the Republicans in Democratic parties politically as such, but does support candidates in both parties who hold standards for a 100% Americanism.
35. Because it is opposed to discrimination in any form and unilaterally in favor of the right of citizens to be or appear.
36. Because it teaches that every school teacher in our public schools should be retired who believes in and teaches integration of the black and white races.
37. Because it stands for the disenfranchisement of all foreigners who have not been in America for the same length of time required our own boys and girls to reach legal voting age.
38. Because it stands for segregation on interstate and mental institutions, especially the juvenile.
39. Because it opposes any Communist infiltration being sent through the United States mail to America.
40. Because it is unconditionally opposed to the Soviet Jew program.
41. Because it is opposed to the Anti-Defamation League in all respects.
42. Because it knows the United Nations Charter has usurped the Constitution of these United States, and we are trying to get the United States out of the UN.
43. Because it was here YESTERDAY, and is here TODAY, and will be here FOREVER.
44. Because it stands against UNESCO in its attempt to rewrite our American history.
45. Because it is opposed to a police state which strips the individual of his rights.
46. Because it does not believe that education is THE remedy for our political ills.
47. Because it is opposed to any government promising to be friendly to America, while at the same time dealing with any communist-dominated country.
48. Because it is opposed to foreign support representatives.
49. Because it is opposed to the income tax law as presently existing.
50. Because it is opposed to the World Health Organization and the National Mental Health Act and all forms of psychiatric education of our children and citizens.

Exhibit 4. Policy statement furnished by Mr. Murray Martin.

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THE MEANING OF AMERICANISM

Americanism is a living, dynamic force generating the lives of our people; who are peculiarly blessed with the opportunity, of living under a representative form of government, created by the most amazing instrument of human conduct ever devised by man, the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES.

Americanism is a form of controlled liberty in which the rights of the small and the large are protected. For the greatest good of all, the practical governing principles are clearly manifested in the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE and in the PREAMBLE to our CONSTITUTION. Its completion is the infinite dignity and worth of the individual.

The essence of Americanism is spiritual. It holds that there is a moral God in the universe, and that by virtue of this fact, there is a moral purpose in the affairs of mankind. Our moral actions are governed by the tenets of the TEN COMMANDMENTS and the TEN PRINCIPLES. The very essence of Americanism participation is the protection of personal liberty and property from the encroachment of others and from COMMERCE itself. It recognizes as its enemy, both the will of the tyrant and the whims of the masses.

Americanism holds that every person has an inherent right to think, to act, to express opinions, to seek redress against wrongs, and to large his personality without fear. It gives each American, whether rich or poor, white or black, Jew or Gentile, the right to challenge wrong and oppression without fear of reprisal or retaliation. It means that every American be given the right to invest in the soil of his country, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor and his wealth. An American believes that the rights are created for all, not merely for the privileged.

Our schools, our churches, our civic organizations and our magnificent philanthropies, - all bespeak a sense of civic obligation to others, and a spirit of brotherhood transcending that of other people in the entire world.

Americanism, however, is not a one way street. It imposes rigid obligations upon individuals and groups to play the game of living with a respect for the welfare of the community, state, and nation.

Americanism is America's most glorious experiment in the science of living. If this experiment should fail, civilization itself might be doomed. The sacred guarantee for continued existence is a personal citizenship, dedicated to the ideals and purposes of this great REPUBLIC. Americanism is America's remaining hope for a better and just world.

And in this hour of critical crisis, when this holy heritage of Americanism is seriously threatened by a ruthless, godless Communist conspiracy as well as by an expanding foreign state, which could destroy the liberties of our citizens to live in the peace and security of their homes, we will be called upon to defend our heritage. Let every loyal American have understood his responsibility the immortal pledge of the brave men who first gave birth to the nation of Americanism in the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE.

AND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THIS DECLARATION, WITH A FIRM BELIEF IN THE PROTECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, AS WELL AS ALL PLACES TO EACH OTHER OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES, AND OUR FUTURE ABOUT

Exhibit 5. Policy statement furnished by Mr. Murray Martin.

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can furnish us, to see what type of thing you are using in your training, and in your educational program?

A—I will be glad to furnish you with samples, a lot of which is not our own. We use other Organizations' literature, and we learn by it; but of course, we have literature of our own, and I can and will send you some of this.

Q—Mr. Martin, do you have anything you want to add to your testimony?

A—Nothing that I can think of.

Q—I would like to thank you for our Committee. This is the end of the Staff Consultation. The time is 7:48 P. M.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

- (a) The duty of the political action committee is to study all political activities in the jurisdiction of the Klavern.
- (b) Keep the E. C. and the members of the Klavern informed on all matters of political interest. This includes State, National and International.
- (c) Be well enough informed to recommend what political candidates or issues to support or oppose and give recommendations to Klavern on such.
- (d) Keep a record of all political activities within the jurisdiction of the Klavern, and be prepared to present it or any part of it to the Klavern upon request of E. C.
- (e) Stay out of other Klavern Klanton unless otherwise agreed by same.
- (f) From time to time the members of this committee will be requested to effectively contact their State Representatives and State Senator, as well as their Democratic State Central Committee men for one or more of the following purposes:
 - (1) To determine their position on a specific matter then before them.
 - (2) To obtain their support and cooperation in either passing, amending or defeating that measure, or
 - (3) To learn and report the person or persons most able to influence them on such matters.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE CONTACTED, FREQUENTLY ON VERY SHORT NOTICE, FROM TIME TO TIME, TO ASSIST IN LINING UP THEIR REPRESENTATIVES, SENATORS AND COMMITTEEMEN IN SUPPORT OF OUR POSITION.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

- (a) The Education Committee is responsible for the educating of the public in all matters of interest within the jurisdiction of the Klavern.
- (b) Collect and distribute any literature that they can obtain that will further the cause of our organization.
- (c) Write letters to the public on political or other issues of interest within the jurisdiction of the Klavern.
- (d) Check books in the libraries of Schools, Churches, etc., and check any books or literature that is exposed to the public to assure that it does not contain communist influence material, (or integration material).
- (e) Write letters of protest to individuals or organizations that publicly advocate integration, or communism.
- (f) Write letters of appreciation to those who are working to further Americanism, Segregation, and etc.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

- (a) The membership committee keeps all records of the members. (Not excluding the sect.) prospective members, and rejected and/or suspended members.
- (b) See that all material and literature in the possession of an expelled or suspended member is returned to the unit.

Exhibit 6. Statement of functions of committees in Klan organizational structure, furnished by Mr. Murray Martin.

- (c) Encourage regular attendance of members.
- (d) Report on all members unable to attend regularly.
- (e) Attempt to notify all members of special events, called meetings, summons, etc.

BENEVOLENCE COMMITTEE:

- (a) The Benevolence Committee is in charge of all charity activity within the unit.
- (b) Reports on all sick members, send flowers or cards to them and asks for any assistance that the unit might provide for same.
- (c) Reports on and asks for assistance for persons other than members where the unit can be of assistance.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:

- (a) The building committee is in charge of the construction and maintenance of the Klavern.
- (b) Asks for or appoints members to work on the building or the grounds of same.
- (c) Sees that the building is kept clean, the grass is cut, all necessary repairs are made, and recommends changes or additions to the building.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE:

- (a) The Public Relations Committee is responsible for the relations between the organization and the non-member public.
- (b) Their duties are advisory only.
- (c) Inspect all out going literature and determine if it will create a good image.
- (d) Advise on all activities of the unit that concern the public to assure prestige and a good public image for the organization.

KLOKAN COMMITTEE:

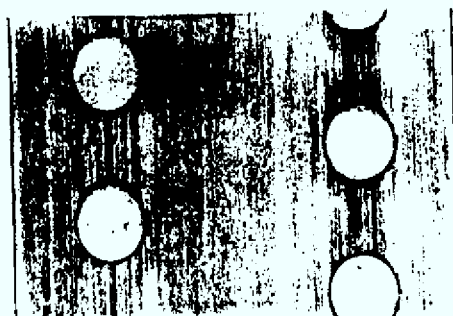
- (a) This committee is appointed by the Klokkan of the Klavern and is under the direct supervision of the Klokkan.
- (b) Takes no action other than that specifically ordered by the Klokkan.

THE WAY OF THE KLAVERN

The following should be given to each new member immediately after the naturalization ceremony.

The newly made member be conducted to the Klocards' station by the Kladd. The Klocard will then instruct the new members as follows:

1. Destroy application
2. Instruct the member in the use of the gavel.



I swear that I will never recommend---any person for membership---in this Order---whose mind is unsound---or whose reputation I know to be bad---or whose character is doubtful---or whose loyalty to our country---is in any way questionable.

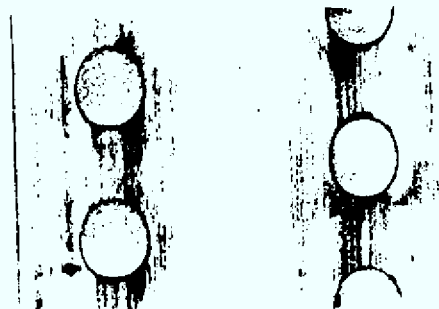
I most solemnly assert and affirm---that to the government of the United States of America---and any state thereof---of which I may become a member---I sacredly vow an unqualified allegiance---above any other---and every kind of government---in the whole world. I here and now---pledge my life---my property---my vote---and my sacred honor---to uphold its flag---its constitution---and constitutional laws---and will protect---defend---and enforce same unto death.

I will always, at any and all times---and in all places---help, aid and assist the duly constituted officers of the law---in the proper performance of their legal duties.

I swear that I will most zealously---shield and preserve---by any and all---justifiable means and methods---the sacred constitutional rights---and privileges of free speech---free press---separation of church and state---free segregated public schools---by white SUPREMACY---just laws---against any encroachment---of any nature---by any person or persons---political party or parties---religious sect or people---native---naturalized or foreign---of any race---color, creed---lineage or tongue whatsoever.

All to which I have sworn by THIS OATH---I will seal with my blood---be thou my witness Almighty God.

A M E N



TESTIMONY OF JACK N. ROGERS, JUNE 16, 1965, (CONTINUING):

BY MR. ROGERS:

The leadership of this particular Organization, The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, as well as that of the various other Klan groups in Louisiana, appears to be composed of persons of some stature, and ability. In many of the smaller communities a significant number of community leaders are members of these organizations, and take part in their operations.

I would like to next offer the transcript of a Staff Consultation held on April 23, with Mr. J. M. Edwards, the Grand Dragon of The United Klans of America, Inc. The tape-recording of this has already been played, Mr. Chairman, for some of the members of this Committee, and we offer the transcript into the record at this point.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be received into the record.

TRANSCRIPT OF A STAFF CONSULTATION HELD ON APRIL 23, 1965, AT 11:42 P.M., AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA. JACK N. ROGERS, ESQ., COMMITTEE COUNSEL FOR THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, STATE OF LOUISIANA, PRESIDING.

BY MR. ROGERS:

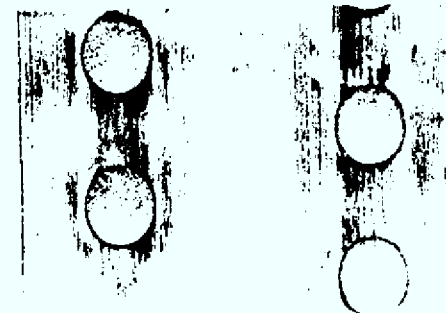
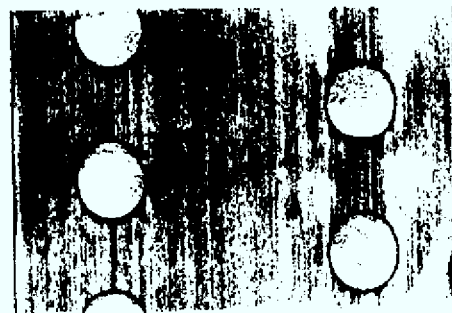
Pursuant to the power granted me under Senate Concurrent Resolution #12, Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature of 1964, and the rules of this Committee under the Law, I now swear the first witness.

THE WITNESS, MR. J. M. EDWARDS, AFTER FIRST HAVING BEEN DULY SWORN TO TELL THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP HIM GOD, TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q—What is your name, sir?



A—J. M. Edwards.

Q—Where do you live, Mr. Edwards?

A—Jonesboro, Louisiana.

Q—When and where were you born?

A—July 20, 1918, in Union Parish, Louisiana.

Q—What do you do for a living?

A—I practice Chiropractic.

Q—Mr. Edwards, what is the name of the Klan Organization you represent?

A—It's the United Klans of America, Inc.

Q—What is the title of your Klan office, and what level of leadership does that title mean?

A—The office that I have in the United Klans is that of Grand Dragon of the realm of Louisiana, and it designates the highest office in the State in which that Klan operates.

Q—Is your Klan Organization connected with any other Klan Organizations, and if so, which one and how is it connected?

A—It is not connected with any other Klan Organization.

Q—Who is the national head of your Klan Organization?

A—Robert M. Shelton, Jr.

Q—Where does he live?

A—Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Q—As I understand your testimony, you are the head of the organization in the State of Louisiana?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—How and by whom are the objectives of your organization determined?

A—By the membership itself.

34

426 Sixth Street
Jonesboro, Louisiana
February 19, 1965

Hon. Jesse Knowles
Senator
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear Sir;

Since reading an article in the Survivor Times last Saturday, February 13, under caption "Washington and AP, I have been somewhat perplexed. It concerned an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, a general term, along with three other organizations.

Now, Mr. Knowles, I have invited Mr. Edwin A. Willis, whom I understand you know, and have welcomed an investigation of United Klans of America, Inc. and have requested that the findings of HUAC be published.

By virtue of your relationship with the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, I also invite your committee to investigate our organization also and make public your findings.

If you would be so kind as to encourage Mr. Willis to investigate us and publish his findings, I would appreciate it very much.

Any questions you may have concerning United Klans of America, Inc. I would be very pleased to try to answer.

I shall anticipate hearing from you soon. Meanwhile I remain sincerely,

Yours for God and Country,

J. M. Edwards
J. M. Edwards—Grand Dragon
United Klans of America, Inc.

JME/vn

Exhibit B. Letter from Mr. J. M. Edwards, Grand Dragon, United Klans of America, Inc. in Louisiana.

35



"God give us men! The Invisible Empire demands strong
 Minds, good hearts, true faith and ready hands.
 Men whom the lust of office does not fill,
 Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
 Men who possess opinions and a will;
 Men who have HONOR; men who will NOT Lie;
 Men who can stand before a demagogue
 And damn his treacherous flatteries without
 blinking!
 Tall men, sun-tanned, who live above the fog
 In public duty and in private thinking;
 For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn
 gloves,
 Their LARGE professions and their LITTLE
 deeds,
 Shingle in selfish spite, let freedom sleep,
 Wrong rule the land, and wrong justice sleep,
 God give us men!
 Men who give not for selfish beauty,
 But seek with unselfishness, who think not of
 duty,
 Men of dependable character; men of sterling
 worth;
 These women will be reassured, and right will
 rule the earth.
 God give us men!"

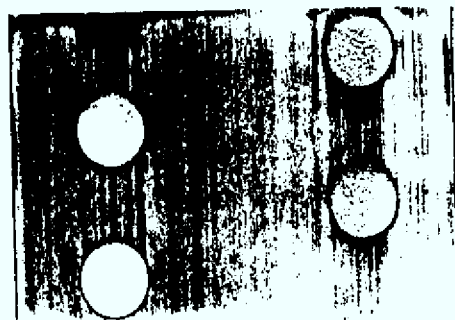


AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

STATE OFFICE
 DRAWER K
 HODGE, LA.

Exhibit 10. Policy statement furnished by Mr. J. M. Edwards.



AN INTRODUCTION TO THE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

After the cannon fell silent and peace descended upon the battlefields of the great Civil War, there came a dark and infamous chapter of American History called, "The Reconstruction." From this era, this abyss of utter human misery and despair, there arose like the morning sun the KU KLUX KLAN. This Order provided for the people of the South the leadership and rallying point to begin their long and arduous struggle to regain their lost dignity. The noble and glorious ride of the Ku Klux Klan of the Reconstruction era is immortalized by its achievements. No errors of omission or commission by prejudiced historians can dim the lustre of its deeds, or rob it of its rightful place in history as the saviour of the South, and, thereby, the saviour of the nation; for had there been no ride of the Ku Klux Klan there would not today be fifty stars in the flag that graces the dome of our Nations Capitol.

To keep alive the memory of the original Klan and the principles, traditions and institutions which they risked their lives to preserve for themselves and for posterity, the men of today, who appreciate their patriotic and chivalric work, have established a living, lasting memorial to them by the organization of the United Klans of America. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The United Klans of America, KKKK, is a national fraternal order composed of real American manhood of the nation who uncompromisingly believe in perpetual preservation of the fundamental principles, ideals and institutions of the pure Anglo-Saxon civilization and all the fruits thereof.

WHAT THE KLAN STANDS FOR

- A. AMERICA FIRST: First in thought, first in affections, and first in the galaxy of Nations.
- B. BENEVOLENCE: In thought, word and deed based upon Justice and practically applied to all. To right the wrong, to succor the weak and unfortunate, to help the worthy, and to relieve the distressed.
- C. KLANISHNESS: Real fraternity practically applied—Standing by and sticking to each other in all things honorable, encouraging, protecting, cultivating, and exemplifying the real "fraternal human relationship," to shield and enhance each others happiness and welfare. A devoted unflinching loyalty to the principles, mission and purposes of the Order in promoting the highest and best interest of the community, state and nation.

WHAT THE KLAN IS

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a fraternal order promulgating fraternal conduct, and not merely a "social association." It is a duly incorporated, legally recognized institution, founded in purpose, noble in sentiment, and practical in results that should command the hearty respect of all real Americans throughout the nation. It is an association of Real Men who believe in being something, in doing something worthwhile, and who are in all things 100% pure American. Yet, it is vastly more than merely a social fraternal order.

PREREQUISITES TO CITIZENSHIP IN THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE

This order is founded upon dependable character. It is not an ultra exclusive institution, but its membership is composed of "picked" men.

No man is allowed in this Order who hasn't manhood enough to assume a real Oath with serious purpose to keep the same inviolate.

No man is allowed in the Order who will not or cannot swear an unqualified allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, its flag and its Constitution.

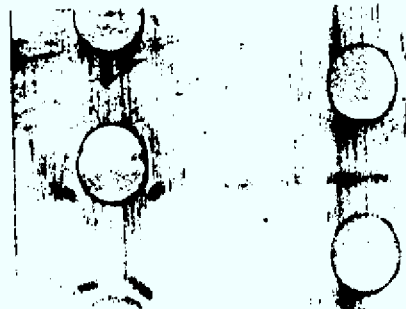
No man is allowed in this Order who does not esteem the Government of the United States of America above any other government, civil, political or ecclesiastical in the whole world.

No man is allowed in this Order who cannot practice real fraternity towards each and every one of his oath-bound brothers.

Only native-born, white, gentle, protestant, American citizens of at least eighteen years of age, who believe in the tenets of the Christian religion, and owe no allegiance of any degree or nature to any foreign government, nation, political institution, sect, people or person, are eligible.

Because certain individuals at various times have committed acts of violence under cover of darkness and shielded by masks and robes somewhat resembling the official regalia of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, they have been classed as members of this organization. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a strictly law-abiding organization and every member is sworn to uphold the law at all times and to assist officers of the law in preserving peace and order whenever the occasion may arise, and any member violating this oath would be banished forever from the organization.

Exhibit 11. Page 2 of Exhibit No. 10.



If there be any white American citizen who owes allegiance to another flag save our American Flag, who cannot subscribe to and support those principles, let him forever hold his peace; for he is basely unworthy of the great flag and its government that guarantees to him life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. A person who actively opposes these great principles is a dangerous ingredient in the body politic of our country and an enemy to the weal of our national commonwealth.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of today ride on, not upon the backs of the faithful steeds of yesterday, but in the mind, heart and soul of every true American citizen who loves our great country and who glories in the name America, and who is honest enough as a grateful son to perpetually memorialize the heroism of our fathers and transmit the boon of our priceless heritage unimpaired, uncorrupted and undimmed to the generations who follow us that the lustre of our age may increase in splendor.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, regardless of statements made to the contrary, either through ignorance or with deliberate intent to misrepresent it, has not made, is not now making and does not intend to make any fight on the Roman Catholic Church as a religious institution, but it will unflinchingly and unequivocally oppose any move of the Catholic Church or of any other church, individual or organization, which attempts to bring about a combination of church and state in these United States.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan concedes to every man the right to worship God as he sees fit and in his own way, or to worship Him not at all, and while it adheres strictly to the tenets of the Christian religion, it seeks no quarrel with any individual or organization because of religious differences.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is not the enemy of the negro. It opposes and will continue to oppose, the efforts of certain negro organizations and periodicals which are sowing the seeds of discontent and racial hatred among the negroes of this country by preaching and teaching social equality and mongrelization of the races. We believe, it is possible for the races to live together in peace and unity only upon condition that each race recognize the rights and privileges of the other. Yet, we hold it is obligatory upon the negro race, and upon all other colored races in America to recognize that they are living in the land of the white race by courtesy of the white race; and the white race cannot be expected to surrender to any other race, either in whole or in part, the control of its vital and fundamental governmental affairs.

There are rights which the negro race and all other colored races have as citizens of this country which the white race—the ruling race

—is bound to respect, but they must not, individually or collectively, lose sight of the fact that the white race is the ruling race by right of inheritance; and that it does not intend to surrender this right or to compromise it with any other race—black, yellow or brown.

Let the negro race and all other races living within our borders advance and develop and prosper all that they may, but let it be done through their own institutions and within their own race without encroachment upon the rights of other races. Let them understand that in the long run the white man always has proved himself the truest friend and the safest counsellor of all other races in whatever land or time the races have come in contact, and let them not be misled by false prophets who in personal gain appeal to their passions and prejudices by wild promises that they know can never be fulfilled.

No Jew can obtain citizenship in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. At every Klavern meeting Jesus Christ is lauded and his teachings expounded. The constitution and regulations of the Order set forth that the living Christ is the Klansman's criterion of character. Therefore, it would be unjust to allow the Jew to enter into the fellowship with the Klavern by appealing to his patriotism, and then have him cease to attend because every meeting would be out of harmony with his religious convictions.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN AND COMMUNISM

Be it known, that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was YESTERDAY, is TODAY and will FOREVER be opposed to Communism in any form and to its fellow-traveler organizations. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will fight to our last breath, using every means at our disposal to rid our country of this insidious plague of mankind.

For further information write:

United Klans of America, Inc.
Suite 401, Alston Building
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Q—What process is used to determine policy or objectives?

A—A democratic assembly, Mr. Rogers.

Q—Is your organization connected in any way with the Communist Party, or any other foreign party, agency or government?

A—No, sir, it is not.

Q—Is any pledge or oath of allegiance required of all of your members?

A—Yes, indeed.

Q—Does this oath in any way infringe upon, or negate, complete loyalty to the Constitution of the United States?

A—No. Mr. Rogers, did you say "infringe or negate?"

Q—Does the oath which your members take infringe upon their loyalty to the United States, or negate in any way their loyalty to the United States?

A—No, sir, that oath does not.

Q—Would you explain that, please?

A—(No answer.)

Q—Can you give me the oath?

A—I will explain that, Mr. Rogers. The oath swears unqualified allegiance to the government of the United States of America, its Constitution and laws. May I just quote the section which has to do with allegiance?

Q—Go right ahead.

A—"I most solemnly assert and affirm that to the government of the United States of America, and any State thereof of which I may become a resident, I sacredly swear an unqualified allegiance above any and every kind of government in the whole world. I here and now pledge life, property, vote and sacred honor to uphold its flag, its Constitution, and Constitutional Laws, and will protect, defend and enforce same unto death."

Q—Mr. Edwards, what is the policy of your organization as to law violations? Is there anything in your oath concerning this?

A—The attitude of the Order concerning law violations is the same as it would be on the part of any good American citizen. I repeat that for you: "I most solemnly promise and swear that I will always, at all times, and in all places, help, aid, and assist the duly constituted officers of the law, in the proper performance of their legal duties."

Q—What are the qualifications for membership in your organization?

A—He must be a white man, a Protestant person who believes in the tenets of the Christian Religion, and of sane mind, of course.

Q—Do you do any screening of people to keep out undesirable elements or people who might have criminal records, or anything like that?

A—The very best that it is possible to do.

Q—What do you do after you have gotten members in if you find out that they are involved in violations of law?

A—(No answer.)

Q—How do you take care of that, how do you handle that within your organization?

A—Any member or any person, for that matter, whose unlawful acts come to the attention of our people are reported to the proper authorities. Our organization does not harbor those who commit unlawful acts.

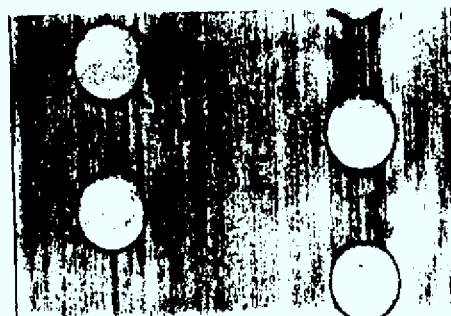
Q—Are they allowed to remain in the organization?

A—No, sir, this Order does not provide for a person who conducts himself contrary to the tenets of the law he has sworn to uphold, rather than to violate. As soon as any act of unlawfulness is discovered on the part of a member of this Order, he is immediately expelled.

Q—Approximately how many members do you have in the State of Louisiana, Mr. Edwards?

A—I am not at liberty to answer that question, Mr. Rogers.

Q—Can you tell us how many local Klaverns you have in Louisiana?



A—No, sir, I am not at liberty to reveal that.

Q—Why is that, are you sworn under some oath not to reveal that?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—What are the objectives of your organization?

A—The objectives of this Order shall be to unite all white male persons, native-born gentiles of the United States who owe no allegiance of any nature to any other government, nation, institution, ruler, sect or people; to unite people whose morals are good, whose reputations and vocations are respectable, whose habits are exemplary, who are of sound mind, and 21 years of age or more, to a common oath of brotherhood of strict regulations, and also to cultivate and promote patriotism toward our civil government.

Q—After you unite them, is the function of the organization directed solely at improving yourselves, the members, or do you have some outward manifestation of your objectives?

A—Certainly it has as its objective to improve the individual, and I think this is best done by virtue of the fact that we hold Christ himself as our criterion of character, and never in a Klavern meeting will a person stay without hearing the name of Christ proclaimed, and His principles sounded. Then in the community, I think that you will find it hard to determine any difference in the works of the people in this Order and in any other civic service, or social organization, because I think the efforts overlap in every one of these areas.

Q—Do your members aim, and are the objectives of your organization in any way directed, toward political action?

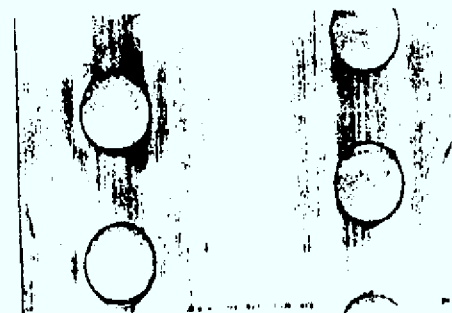
A—No, sir, I couldn't say that they are directed toward political action, but certainly men with these objectives would participate in governmental affairs; that's a responsibility of any citizen.

Q—How do you propose to realize the objectives that you have set forth here, by any means other than education?

A—What other means are there?

Q—What is the attitude of your organization toward violence?

A—A member of this Order is not going to engage in violence.



violators to the local police authorities in any area? Do you know of any specific incident where this has been done?

A—I cannot speak for any area outside of Louisiana, but I am very happy to report that it has not come to my attention.

Q—Mr. Edwards, how are your officers of the Klan elected at the different levels?

A—Through a democratic process, by the membership.

Q—How do you get elected to the office which you hold?

A—By the same process, it is not a dictatorial organization, Mr. Rogers.

Q—Are you elected by popular vote of all the members in the State, or are you elected by a Board which is elected by the members throughout the State?

A—No, sir, perhaps like people are elected on the national level, by delegates representing a certain number of people.

Q—Have you any control as Grand Dragon of the State of Louisiana over the local Klaverns?

A—Only through the people who are elected to maintain the order in those Klaverns.

Q—Do you have any veto power over the chosen officers of the local Klavern?

A—In case their conduct is contrary to the oath and the Constitution.

Q—You do?

A—Yes, sir, in that case.

Q—Have you any disciplinary powers available to you over the members in the local Klavern, if you had learned that something had gone on which was contrary to your basic rules? Could you do anything about it if the local Klavern officers did not?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Do you actively maintain responsibility over the local Klaverns to the best of your ability?

THE KLAN'S ANSWER TO LYNDON JOHNSON

On Friday, March 26, 1965, Lyndon Johnson, President of the United States, attacked one of the most patriotic organizations in this great land. He warned every Klansman to get out of the Ku Klux Klan and to join a "diversity" society for the Klan was going to be investigated and destroyed.

Lyndon Johnson, we know that we are not a perfect organization. We have a few mistakes just as surely as there has been a moral reversal in the United States. We do not advocate murder or any form of lawless behavior, yet you condemn an entire organization for the actions of a few and then have yet to be proven guilty. We do not commit one error in the Democratic Party for your actions. Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Lyndon, you are wrong about the Ku Klux Klan. You can no more destroy us than you can destroy the heavens or the oceans. Even with all your ill-gotten and ill-used power, the Left Wing News Media, the N. A. A. P. C. I. U. E. and all of the other "Communists" and Socialists, outside country, we will survive. For while there is a flicker of life in one true Klansman, the Klan will never die.

It is you, Lyndon Johnson, that has turned his back on the white people of this country, not the Ku Klux Klan. It is you, Lyndon Johnson, who should join a "diversity" society. When you, Lyndon Johnson, that expressed shock and anger when an agitator was killed in Alabama. You even telephoned your sympathy to her family. Yet when a White Law Officer is murdered by Negroes in Mississippi you did not see fit to mention it on television news shows. Were you not shocked and angered by this, Lyndon? Where is your sense of "diversity"?

In closing on your investigations, Lyndon. We have nothing to fear, for we know that there is a just cause. Our fight is for Racial Integrity and Constitutional Government. Are we fighting for too much, Lyndon? The Klan will disband when every Communist and integrationist is driven from our shores. We will fight with every means at our disposal, at the Battle Box, in the Swamp, or in the Hills, if necessary, for we shall never surrender. **YIPPS IN OUR ARMS!**

KU KLUX KLAN

Exhibit 14. United Klans of America literature furnished by Mr. J. M. Edwards.

to carry out private crimes. There have been several reported instances of this in the State. Any individual with a grudge and a bed-sheet can commit crime in Louisiana, or elsewhere throughout the South, and get the blame placed on the Ku Klux Klan.

The second weakness of the Klan seems to be the ease with which they have been infiltrated by the police.

The third weakness of the Klan is the fact that they have no centralized leadership, or coordination. They have several strengths which have aided them materially in recruiting and maintaining their organizational structure. First is the unfortunate fact of Communist infiltration into the various social and political movements which are active in the Southern United States at this time, and the fear of the average citizen over being unable to do much as an individual to combat this infiltration.

Another strength is the frustration of many of the citizens of the State with the Supreme Court's strange and sometimes inexplicable decisions which they believe do violence to well-established principles of constitutional law, and help the Communist Conspiracy.

Another reason for the strength of the Klan is the frustration of many citizens with the forced racial-mixing policies of the Federal Government at this time.

A further strength is the fact that the Klan in Louisiana at this moment is basically a "grass-roots movement," rather than a philosophy imported from abroad. It is spontaneous and based upon statements of policy which embody many of the fundamental basic political concepts of American freedom.

A further strength of the Klan in Louisiana is the fact of the historical tradition of America for the people to protect themselves when they feel they are not being properly protected by their government.

One final strength of the Klan is the innate affinity of many people for secret organizations, complicated rituals, and quasi-conspiratorial activities.

We have obtained from police sources, and from certain leaders of the Klan who supplied them to us at the time of their staff consultation, some exhibits which I think will be of interest to the Committee, and I would like to offer some of them at this time. First I would like to offer from our own research, a clipping from "The Worker," the official publication of the Communist Party, U. S. A. This is an editorial entitled, "An Evil Institution," which discusses the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and its forth-

coming investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. The Worker alleges generally that the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the Ku Klux Klan throughout the United States, are closely in league, and that the House Committee has aligned itself with "Racists" and "Ultra-Rightists" who are blood brothers to the Klansman, and that these people dominate the House Committee on Un-American Activities. We offer this into the record, Mr. Chairman.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Now, from Mr. Murray Martin, the Grand Dragon of the original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, we obtained some excerpts from policy statements contained in the secret Klan book, or manual, which is used in Klan rituals. This Book is called the "Kloran." Mr. Martin furnished us with some excerpts from it in the form of a statement of policy on one page which we offer into the record, and some excerpts from the Oath which is used by this particular Klan group which we also offer into the record, Mr. Chairman.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Mr. Martin further provided us with a list of 50 reasons offered by his organization as to why a person should be a member of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which we offer into the record.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

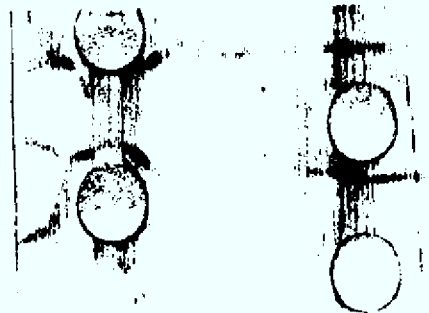
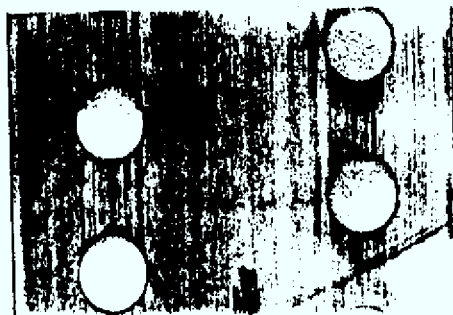
Let it be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

We have also obtained from Mr. Martin a copy of an application for membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which we offer into the record.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.



An Evil Institution

The conviction in Washington last week of Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, Mrs. Donna Allen and Russ Nixon for "contempt" of Congress shows once more the great power for evil of the House Un-American Committee.

What was the "contempt" for which they were convicted? They had refused to testify in secret session for the House Un-Americans. What was it that the House Un-Americans wanted to do? To distort an action by these peace seeking people in seeking State Department approval for a visa for a Tokyo professor to come to this country to speak at a peace meeting.

The aim of the Un-Americans undoubtedly was to re-establish the atmosphere of fear that enveloped the nation when the Un-American and the McCarthyites had paralyzed the nation in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

Then the promotion of the cold war was the aim; today the aim is the escalation of the dirty war in Vietnam.

But Mrs. Wilson, of the Women Strike for Peace, Mrs. Allen, of the Women's International League for Peace, and Nixon, general manager of the National Guardian, courageously defied the House Un-Americans. It is for this that they have been convicted.

The House Un-Americans, the most flagrant subverters of the U.S. constitution in the nation's history, want to make it a crime for citizens to contact government agencies, and for a newspaper to provide information for its readers.

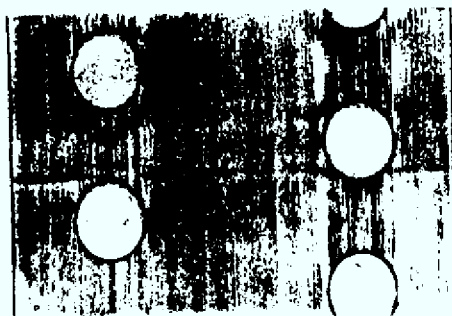
In truth, this is the latest move in the House Un-Americans' continuous war against the Bill of Rights, in this case, the rights of the people to petition their government and of freedom of the press.

★
AND THIS is the committee that has grabbed for itself the job of "investigating" the Ku Klux Klan. With racists and ultra-rightists — blood brothers to the Klansmen — dominating the House Un-Americans, the nation can expect to see the KKK sheets, which are stained with the blood of its Negro and white victims, come out clean white.

The House Un-Americans are the enemies of all that every decent American wants — peace, equality for all people, economic security. Most of the nation holds the Un-Americans in contempt. They maintain their uneasy existence by intimidation and threat.

Exhibit 15. Clipping from the Communist newspaper, "The Worker", concerning the Klan.

50



BY MR. ROGERS:

Also, a Klan statement on "The Meaning of Americanism," which we offer into the record.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Further, an excerpt from the Kloran in use by that group, showing the function of various committees in the committee-system of government used in the Klan Organizations, which we will offer into the record.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

And finally the complete text of a Klan booklet called, "The Seven Symbols of the Klan," on five photographed pages which we will offer into the record. This is interesting in that it discusses the basic creed of the Klan, and the significance which the seven symbols used by the Klan have in Klan activities. This information was obtained, as I said, from Mr. Murray Martin.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

We also obtained from Mr. J. M. Edwards of the United Klans of America, three leaflets which we have reproduced, pictures of which I offer into the record at this time. Among others which he gave us, these are samples of the literature which is used by his particular Klan Organization. We offer them into the record.

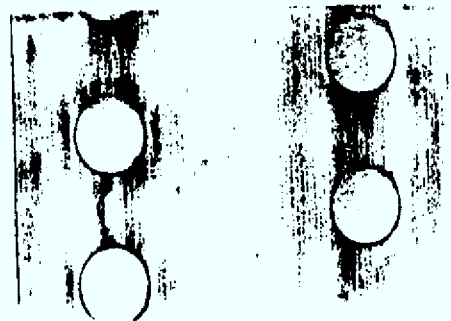
BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let them be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

We also offer into the record a copy of a letter from the said

51



Resist instructions
Document No. 11
Series AD, 1904

Being Official Instructions in Kyano in the border Realm of hor-
 action from the one who recovered
 the Realm of the Unknown, worsted
 the solemn Serice from the group
 of Night and became Imperial Mas-
 ter of the game Just Ministry. Voids
 of timely Wisdom from the void of
 the Imperial Wizard hoping to bring
 light to you Noble Klansmen.

I BELIEVE IN GOD and in the tenets of the Christian religion and that a Godless nation can not long prosper.

I BELIEVE THAT A CHURCH that is not grounded on the principles of morality and justice is a mockery to God and man.

I BELIEVE THAT A CHURCH that does not have the welfare of the common people at heart is unworthy.

I BELIEVE IN THE ETHERAL SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

I HOLD NO ALLIANCE TO ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, emperor, king, pope, or any foreign political or religious power.

I HOLD MY ALLEGIANCE TO THE
STAR AND STRIPES AND TO MY SIGNATURE TO
God alone.

1 BELIEVE IN JUST LAWS AND LIBER-
TY.
1 BELIEVE IN THE UPHOLDING OF THE

I BELIEVE THAT OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
is the cornerstone of good government and that

those who are seeking to destroy them are enemies of our REPUBLIC and are unworthy of citizenship.

I BELIEVE IN FREEDOM OF SPEECH.
I BELIEVE IN FREE PRESS uncontrolled
by political parties or by religious sects.

I BELIEVE IN LAW AND ORDER
I BELIEVE IN THE PROTECTION OF
OUR PURE WOMANHOOD.

I DO NOT BELIEVE IN MOB VIOLENCE,
but I do believe that laws should be enacted to
prevent the cause of mob violence

I BELIEVE IN A CLOSER relationship of
capital and labor

I BELIEVE IN THE PREVENTION of war.

I BELIEVE IN THE LIMITATION OF
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION

I AM A NATIVE-BORN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND I BELIEVE MY RIGHTS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1970 TO THOSE OF
FORWARDERS

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

September 1, 1994

To each and every corner of the insular earth,
 Neighbor of the Wu Kint Hsin. My friend! 1908

Fig. 4.

The language of symbols is the most beautiful, the most expressive and the most convincing.

of any dangerous heresies mentioned. She recalled the story of Noah's Ark without thinking of the flood, as the story of the escape from the burning temple.

...the index saws all of the carpenter and driver as
from the hood of him?

In the coming retirement of Blomquist, I wish it that we can not have significant symposiums, such as which country and requires a very important.

the language of symbols is properly understood, this is, in effect, the only appearance: The whole, the

How many Negroes have ever known of their

...as to being especially representative of the democratic line principle. Whether the founder of the

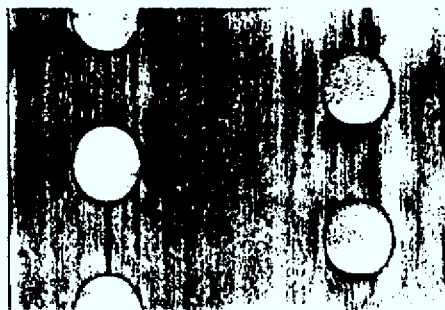
Klein had this idea to send me was, we do not know. But we do know that the symmetrical meaning of these things makes a world of interpretation of Kierkegaard, and

Furthermore we have ignored in this piece all

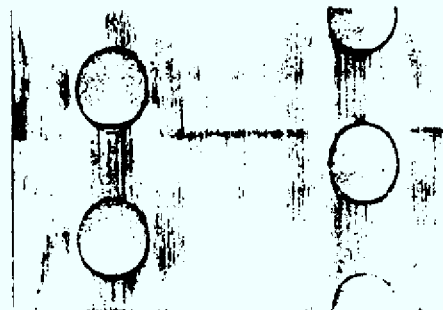
...and explained the meaning of these symbols, but have listened with an intense wonderment, their eyes fixed on the speaker. We have heard it like that before. That is the wonderful power of the word.

14-00000, 14-00001 and 14-00002 are the same as 14-00000.

52



53



As we have no copyright in it, and as it is
copyrighted by the United States of America,
we are giving you the benefit of our advice,
with the intent and wish that it will help
every American who reads it to be a Christian,
and show it right, and to help every man,
and woman of the EMPIRE of FREEDOM, HONOR, IN-
DUSTRY, PATRIOTISM and LIFE.

THE BIBLE

The BIBLE is the greatest of all books. It is
the book of life. It is the book of wisdom.
It is the book of knowledge. It is the book
of power. It is the book of glory. It is the
book of life. It is the book of wisdom.
It is the book of knowledge. It is the book
of power. It is the book of glory. It is the
book of life. It is the book of wisdom.

It is the book of life. It is the book of
wisdom. It is the book of knowledge. It is
the book of power. It is the book of glory.
It is the book of life. It is the book of
wisdom. It is the book of knowledge. It is
the book of power. It is the book of glory.

THE CROSS

One of the most beautiful of all the sacred
symbols of the Christian religion is the cross.
It is the symbol of life. It is the symbol
of wisdom. It is the symbol of knowledge.
It is the symbol of power. It is the symbol
of glory. It is the symbol of life. It is
the symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory.

It is the symbol of life. It is the symbol
of wisdom. It is the symbol of knowledge.
It is the symbol of power. It is the symbol
of glory. It is the symbol of life. It is
the symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory.

It has been said that the cross is the
symbol of life. It is the symbol of wisdom.
It is the symbol of knowledge. It is the
symbol of power. It is the symbol of glory.
It is the symbol of life. It is the symbol
of wisdom. It is the symbol of knowledge.
It is the symbol of power. It is the symbol
of glory.

We have said that the cross is the symbol
of life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is
the symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol
of power. It is the symbol of glory. It is
the symbol of life. It is the symbol of
wisdom. It is the symbol of knowledge. It is
the symbol of power. It is the symbol of
glory.

THE FLAG

The flag is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

The flag is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

The flag is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

It has been said that the flag is the
symbol of life. It is the symbol of wisdom.
It is the symbol of knowledge. It is the
symbol of power. It is the symbol of glory.
It is the symbol of life. It is the symbol
of wisdom. It is the symbol of knowledge.
It is the symbol of power. It is the symbol
of glory.

We have said that the flag is the symbol
of life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is
the symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol
of power. It is the symbol of glory. It is
the symbol of life. It is the symbol of
wisdom. It is the symbol of knowledge. It is
the symbol of power. It is the symbol of
glory.

THE SWORD

The sword is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

The sword is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

THE WATER

The water is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

The water is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

THE ROBE

The robe is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

The robe is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

The robe is the symbol of life. It is the
symbol of wisdom. It is the symbol of
knowledge. It is the symbol of power. It is
the symbol of glory. It is the symbol of
life. It is the symbol of wisdom. It is the
symbol of knowledge. It is the symbol of
power. It is the symbol of glory.

Exhibit 18, Pages 4 and 5 of Exhibit No. 16.

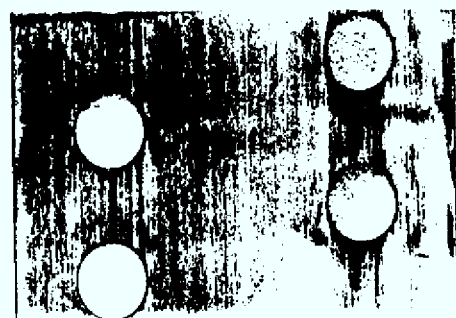
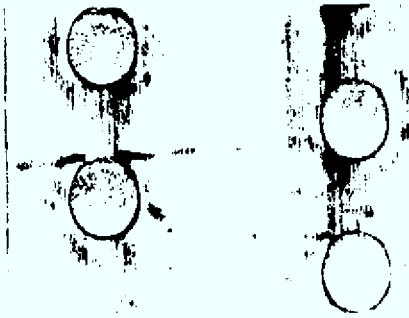


Exhibit 19, Pages 6 and 7 of Exhibit No. 16.



Further from police sources, Mr. Chairman, we have obtained a copy of "The Secret Kloran of the Original Ku Klux Klan," which sets forth the Klan Creed, the Order of Business in the Klavern, the definitions of the names given to the various Klan Officers, and the full text of the Secret Oath taken by Klan members. This Kloran is the one used by the Ouachita Parish Group, which is named "The Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.," and we are led to believe that the Oath which is set forth in this particular Kloran is practically the same as the Oath used by other Klan Organizations. We have been unable to obtain a full text of the Oath actually used by the other Klan groups; however, this one that we have obtained, is evidently the same or practically the same as the Oath used by

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After silence had fallen over the bloody battlefields of the great Civil War, came an era in American history so black with human misery and despair that even the passing of a century has been unable to erase this turning back the clock of human progress a thousand years or more. From this era rose the Order of the Ku Klux Klan to provide the leadership of the Southern people and enable them to regain their rightful places in life.

The Ku Klux Klan was founded in December, 1865, at Pulaski, Tennessee by a group of southerners including the Civil War hero, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. Gen. Forrest was elected Grand Wizard and as every one knows, the Ku Klux Klan spread throughout the South and returned order and rightful government to their States. After eleven years, the Ku Klux Klan had accomplished its work and in 1877 the Invisible Empire was dissolved by proclamation, but with the condition that if ever needed, this Great and Noble Order could be brought to life once again to engage any and all enemies of the South or this Great Nation.

In 1915, the Original Ku Klux Klan was reactivated on Stone Mountain when Colonel William J. Simmons was presented with the secrets of the 1866 Klan. The Order grew to a membership of over 5 Million and it grew to be a powerful political force in many states. Later the Order was disbanded by proclamation and the Klan secrets given to Rev. K. E. Davis.

Rev. Davis later renounced the Order and was elected Imperial Wizard in Montgomery, Alabama. Though Rev. Davis no longer presides over the Original Ku Klux Klan, this Order has the leadership to again grow to be influential in our nation. The Spirit of the Klan still lives and should be a priceless heritage to be sacredly treasured by those who love their country, regardless of section, and are proud of its sacred traditions.

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN

This Order is composed of chosen men and is founded upon dependable character. No MAN is accepted for membership in this Order who

- HASNT enough courage and manhood to assume an oath with a serious purpose and the ability and character to keep the same inviolate.
- DOES NOT esteem the Government of these United States of America above any other government, civil, political or ecclesiastical in the whole world.
- WILL NOT swear an unqualified allegiance to the Government of the United States, as placed in it by Constitution.
- IS NOT a native born, White Christian American citizen of eighteen years and upwards.
- WIKES ANY solicitude of any degree of nature to any foreign government, nation, political institution, religion, or people.

At various times in the past, individuals have committed acts of violence wearing mask and robes resembling the official regalia of the Original Ku Klux Klan and have been classified as Klansmen of this Order. Do not be misled. The Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. is strictly a law abiding organization with each and every member sworn to uphold the law at all times, and to assist, when necessary, the law enforcement officer in performing their legally constituted duties. Any member violating this oath will be banished from the Order.

1. The group known as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has been the primary force in the fight against discrimination against Negroes. However, it has ignored and still ignores the Negroes who are being discriminated against on the basis of religion, and who are not even the victims of discrimination through our great National Congress. We are against the others, but we are not against the Negroes. We believe that the Negro can live together in harmony with the others, but we believe that if left alone by outside forces, he will, as a group, be the negro recognized, the right of the white race to segregate itself from any of all others.

However, the authors do not discuss the possibility of a confounding effect of age on the relationship between the two variables. For example, older people may be more likely to have a history of stroke and also more likely to have a history of heart disease.

an
 Introduction
 to
 the
 Original
 Ku
 Klux
 Klan
 of
 America
 Inc.

Exhibit 21. Policy statement of the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

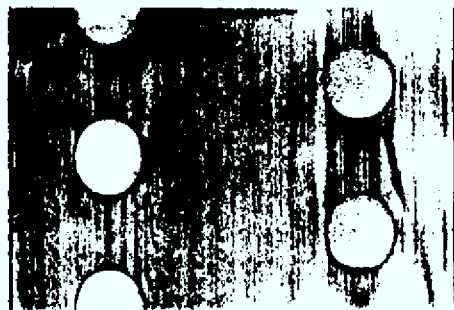
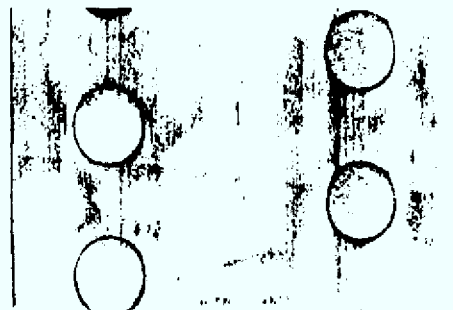


Exhibit 22, Pages 2 of Exhibit No. 21.



NATIONAL OFFICE P. O. Box 316
Monroe, Louisiana

To - The Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

Inasmuch as The Original Ku Klux Klan, Inc. operates entirely from dues of its members and contributions of individuals who are concerned for the future of our great nation and receive none of the innumerable grants from the liberal foundations as does the NAACP, CORE, COFO, and others, I wish to do my part toward this great work and hereby contribute \$

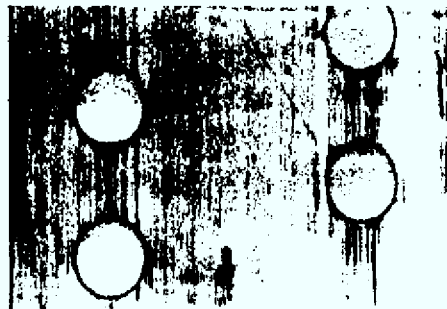
I also wish to be considered for membership in THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC. Yes ☐ No ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Exhibit 23. Membership application attached to Exhibit No. 21.

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all of the groups. As I stated to the Committee previously, this particular group from which this came is the smallest Klan Organization in the State, and it is possible that their security measures are less efficient than those of the other groups. This may be why we are able to obtain through police sources, the full text of this Oath. Mr. Chairman, we offer into the record the material which I have just discussed with the Committee.

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted.

BY MR. ROGERS:

A prime purpose for offering this Oath is, that within the mandate of this Committee from the Legislature, the question of loyalty of citizens to the State of Louisiana, and to the United States of America, inevitably becomes a part of our investigation. The Oath of Allegiance which is shown in this particular secret book, makes quite a point of having the person who takes the Oath swear allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and I will quote from page 62 here: "I most solemnly assert and affirm that to the Government of the United States of America, and any State thereof of which I may become a member, I sacredly vow an unqualified allegiance above any other and every kind of Government in the whole world. I here now pledge my life, my property, my vote, and my sacred honor to uphold its flag, its Constitution, and constitutional laws; and will protect, defend and enforce same unto death." It's interesting to note that in the excerpts in the Oath used by the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, given to us by Murray Martin, and also in those excerpts given us by Mr. J. M. Edwards, they both quote this particular section of the Oath from their organizations.

Now, in the course of our investigation of the Klan, Mr. Chairman, we came across several interesting facts concerning two other organizations which are not connected with the Klan, but which are carrying on certain clandestine and secretive operations in the State of Louisiana at this time. The first and most important of these organizations is one called "The Robert E. Lee Patriots." This organization is centered in New Orleans and is headed by Alvin Cobb. I have been able to interview Mr. Cobb and take from him a sworn Staff Consultation, which I have on tape here and will be glad to play for the Committee at the conclusion of my testimony. I offer into the record at this time a written transcript of this sworn Staff Consultation which was taken on the 9th of May of this year.

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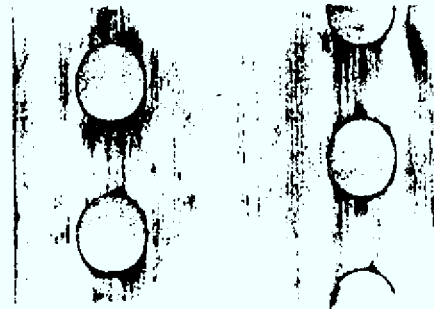
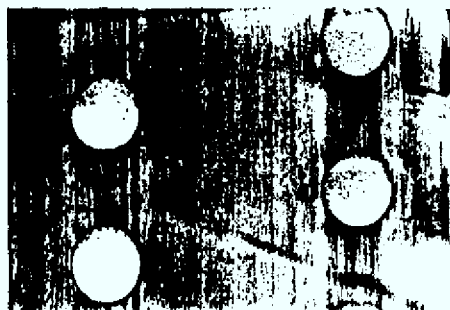




Exhibit 24. Cover of the secret "Kloran" used by the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. Very similar to "Klorans" used by all Klan organizations.

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THE ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Opening Ceremony.
2. Reading of approved minutes.
3. Reading of unapproved minutes or amendments.
4. Applications for citizenship.
5. Recommendations.
6. Ceremony of Naturalization.
7. Does any Klansman know of a Klansman or a Klansman's family who is in need of financial or fraternal assistance?
8. Report of standing or special committees.
9. Bills and communications.
10. Unfinished business.
11. General business.
12. Announcements.
13. Election and installation of Officers.
14. For the encouragement and edification of the Klan.
15. Payment of Klan dues or other indebtedness to the Klan.
16. Klansman's statement of receipts and disbursements and their balances.
17. Reading and approving of minutes.
18. Closing ceremony.

3

The Ku Klux Creed

WE, the Order of The Original Ku Klux Klan, reverently acknowledge the sovereignty and supremacy of the Divine Being, and recognize the goodness and presence of the sons.

WE recognize our relation to the government of the United States of America, the supremacy of its Constitution, the Union of States thereunder, and the Constitutional Laws thereof, and we shall be ever devoted to the sublime principles of a pure Americanism and valiant in the defense of its ideals and institutions.

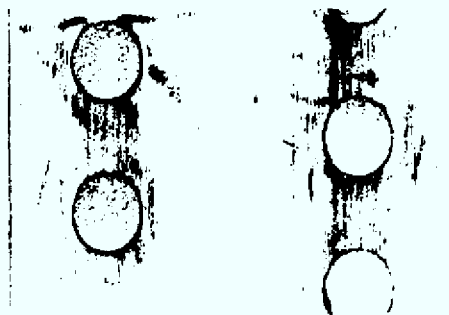
WE know the distinction between the rocks of mankind, as some has been decreed by the Creator, and we shall ever be true in the faithful maintenance of White Supremacy and will strenuously oppose any compromise thereof in any and all things.

WE appreciate the intrinsic value of a real practical fraternal relationship among men of kindred thought, purpose and ideal and the infinite benefits conceivable therefrom, and we shall faithfully devote ourselves to the practice of an honorable Clansmanship that the life and living of each may be a constant blessing to others.

"NON SILBA SED ANTHAR"
--Original Creed Revised.

Exhibit 25. Statement of policy and order-of-business contained in Exhibit No. 24.

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When the baleful blast of Reconstruction's
storm was o'er,
The valiant, Chivalric Ku Klux rode no
But ride on and on, thou spirit of that mystic
knight,
In your noble mission for humanity's good;
Until the clanish tie of klanecraft binds man
to man
For our country, our homes and woman-
hood.
"Non Silbo Sed Anthon."
All say in wisdom—"Not for self but for others,"

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
TITLES AND EXPLANATIONS

THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE-Geographically the universal jurisdiction of the order.

A REALM—a subdivision of Invisible Empire,—a state or territory of the United States.

A PROVINCE--A sub-division of a Realm,--
a county or a number of counties of a State
or Territory.

THE IMPERIAL KLONOVOKATION--is the Convention of the Invisible Empire and is the supreme legislative body of the order, --from convocation--an assembly called by higher authority.

A KLOREO--is the Convention of a Realm
from Koro--a convention.

A KLONVERSE--Is the assembly of a province from converse-as in a conversation or conference.

A KLONKLAVE--Is the gathering in secret session of a klan, from conclave--a secret meeting or locked room.

THE GOVERNMENT of the Invisible Empire is vested with the Imperial Wizard, the Emperor, assisted by his fifteen Gemini—the Imperial Officers constituting his official family; The government of a Realm is vested with a Grand Dragon, assisted by his nine Hydras—the Grand Officers; the government of a Province is vested with a Great Titan, assisted by his twelve Furies—the Great Officers, and a Klan is governed by an Exalted Cyclops, assisted by his twelve Terrors—the elective officers of a klan.

THE KLORAN (The Book of the Klan--
Ritual and Lectures.

KLAVERN--The meeting place of a klan;
from cavern--a large cave.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

SECTION I - OBEDIENCE

(You will say I, pronounce your full name, and repeat after me.)

In the presence of God and man--most solemnly pledge, promise and swear--unconditionally--that I will faithfully obey--the Konstitution and Laws--and willingly conform to--all regulations--which do now exist--or which may be hereafter enacted--and will render at all times--loyal respect and steadfast support--to the Authority of same, and will heartily heed--all official mandates--decrees--edicts--rulings and instructions--of the Grand Dragon thereof. I will yield prompt response--to all summonses--I having knowledge of same--
PROVIDENCE ALONE PREVENTING--I swear that I will--cast my vote--in any election--in accordance--with the "Klan rules and regulations."

SECTION II - SECRECY

SECTION IV - • • ISHNESS

Before God -- and in the presence of -- these my-
 stious "men-on my sacred honor-do most solemn-
 ly pledge--promise and swear--that I will dili-
 gently guard--and lawfully foster--every interest
 of the * * * * * and will maintain it's social cast--
 I swear that I will never recommend--any person
 for membership--in this Order--whose mind is
 unsound--or whose reputation I know to be bad--
 or whose character is doubtful--or whose loyalty
 to our country--is in any way questionable. I
 swear that I will pay promptly--all just and legal

SECTION III - FIDELITY

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

and not even then unless it be for the best interest of this Order.
I most solemnly vow-and most positively swear-that I will never yield to bribe-flattery-threats-or punishment-persecution-persecution or any enticement-whatever coming from or offered by-any person or persons-male or female-for the purpose of obtaining from me--or secret information--of the I will die rather than divulge same--so help me God.
AMEN!

BY SEN. KNOWLES:

Let it be accepted into the record.

BY MR. ROGERS:

The transcript to which I have referred will be inserted in the record at this point.

manner wrong--the ****--a "man--nor a "man's family--nor will I suffer the same to be done--if I can prevent it. I swear that I will be faithful in defending and protecting--the home--reputation--and physical and business--of a "man--and that of a "man's family. I swear that I will--at any time--without hesitating--go to the assistance of a "man--a "man's family--in any way--at his call I will answer--I will be truly "ish toward a "man in all things honorable.

I swear that I will never allow--any animosity--friction nor ill will--to arise and remain--between myself--and a "man--but will be constant--in my efforts--to promote real "ishness among the members--of this Order. I swear that I will keep secure to myself--a secret of a "man--when same has been committed to me--in the sacred bond of "manship. The crime of violating this solemn oath--treason against the United States of America--rape--and malicious murder--alone excepted.

I most solemnly assert and affirm--that to the government of the United States of America--and any state thereof--of which I may become a member--I sacredly vow an unqualified allegiance--above any other--and every kind of government--in the whole world. I here and now--pledge my

life--my property--my vote--and my sacred honor--to uphold it's flag--it's constitution--and constitutional laws--and will protect--defend--and enforce same unto death.

I will always, at any and all times--and in all places--help, aid and assist the duly constituted officers of the law--in the proper performance of their legal duties.

I swear that I will most zealously--shield and preserve--by any and all--justifiable means and methods--the sacred constitutional rights--and privileges of free speech--free press--separation of church and state--free segregated public schools--white SUPREMACY--just laws--against any encroachment--of any nature--by any person or persons--political party or parties--religious sect or people--native--naturalized or foreign--of any race--color, creed--lineage or tongue whatsoever.

All to which I have sworn by THIS OATH--I will seal with my blood--be thou my witness Almighty God.

AMEN!

TRANSCRIPT OF THE STAFF CONSULTATION HELD ON
THE 9TH DAY OF MAY, 1965, AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.
JACK N. ROGERS, ESQ., PRESIDING.

THE WITNESS, MR. ALVIN COBB, AFTER FIRST HAVING
BEEN DULY SWORN TO TELL THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE
TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP HIM GOD,
TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

BY MR. COBB: (READING THE QUESTIONS TO HIMSELF.)

Q—The No. 1 question is name, where do you live, where and
when were you born, what do you do for a living?

A—My name is Alvin A. Cobb, I live at 4115 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana. I was born and reared at New Orleans
where my parents are living. I handle researches, abstracts, and land
recovery. I am also president of the Southern Land Recovery Corpora-
tion.

Q—Number 2 question: What is the correct name of the Klan
organization you represent?

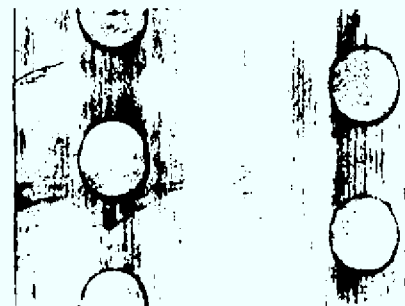
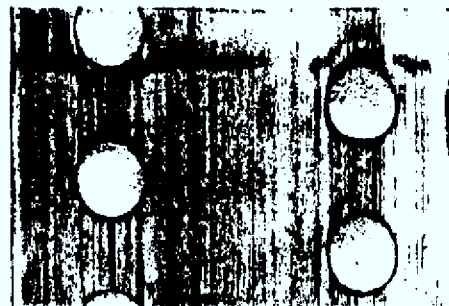
A—I never did say that I represented any Klan organization, so
therefore I am not subject to give any name to something that I pos-
sibly have no connection with.

Q—Question No. 3: What is the title of your Klan office, and
what leadership does that title mean?

A—It doesn't mean anything to me, whatsoever.

Q—Question No. 4: Is your Klan organization connected with
any other organization?

A—I am at the head of an organization, I don't claim it to be
a Klan organization, or any other organization—not that I would
be ashamed of it. The reason of the fact that the Federal Government
is promoting the Communist Martin Luther King, who is proceeding
with his "black anarchy," which is destroying the country, and which
in reality constitutes beyond a reasonable doubt the "divide and
conquer plan." As Mr. Khrushchev said, he would be able to take the
country without firing a shot. A part of that question is: If so, which
one and how is it connected? Well, I claim no connection.



Q—Question No. 5: Who is the national head of your Klan organization?

A—When I belong to an organization, whatever it might be, or whatever its motive of organization, or whatever its objectives are, I don't necessarily look to a national leader, I am more or less anti-Communist, which seems to be in these days and times, considered subversive by the Federal Government which promotes Communist organizations.

Q—Question No. 6: Who is the head of your organization in Louisiana?

A—The head of my organization which has no connection, whatsoever, with any other organization is the "Robert E. Lee Patriots," that is my organization in Louisiana, and I am the head of it.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q—That is the name of the group, the Robert E. Lee Patriots?

A—Yes, sir.

BY MR. COBB:

Q—Question No. 7: How and by whom are the objectives of your organization determined?

A—The objectives of my organization are determined by all Christian citizens who are determined to be extreme and so-called extremists in their desire to stop this country from being completely taken over by the Communists, and are willing to die for what we believe in. We are strictly opposed to Communists, including the Americans For Democratic Action to which the Vice-President of the United States has been affiliated, Martin Luther King, who is now the President of the United States assisted by Lyndon Johnson, and who has the power and authority to call out the Army whenever he sees fit, and to do whatever he thinks proper in order to make the black savage race the supreme race of America, and destroy the white race.

Q—Question No. 8: Is your organization in any way connected with the Communist Party, any other foreign party, agency or government?

A—I would like to ask that question of the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the members

of the United States Supreme Court, and a whole lot of other people including southern scalawags, and Judas goats who are selling this country out to the Communists. This country is guilty of treason, the rulers, the tyrants who run the country are guilty of treason because treason is defined in Webster's Dictionary as, "aiding, abetting, and giving comfort to the enemy." The President of the United States allows the shipment of wheat during times when the Communist party was ready to disintegrate, that is the foreign Communist Party, because their social-system was breaking down for want of food, that they sold the food to them. This country is furnishing materials of war, which according to Webster's Dictionary is treason beyond a reasonable doubt; and I personally believe that I were in a position to take the President of the United States and the Vice-President of the United States, and their constituent the Negro Communist, Martin Luther King, and the members of the United States Supreme Court and put them on the stand, beyond reasonable doubt I could prove that they are guilty of treason; and they are all guilty of aiding, abetting, giving comfort to the enemy which is Communism, and in reality, if they are not members of the Communist party, they are Communist helpers, and they are not fit to be Americans.

Q—Question No. 9: Is any pledge of allegiance required of the members of your organization, and if so, does it in any way infringe upon or negate complete loyalty to the Constitution of the United States?

A—The members of my organization are sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States as it was originally written, to do all they can within their power to return the government to the people and not further the interest of the politician because the people are the ones who form the government, and the Government of the United States did not create the people. They are pledged to do all they can to re-establish and to give re-birth to this Nation so it can once again be a government of, for, and by the people.

Q—Question No. 10: What is the policy of your organization as to law violations?

A—We believe in upholding the laws of the land, the law as it concerns the Bill of Rights, and the rights of every American citizen to vote, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We will never believe in the destruction of the Constitution especially as it concerns the "Black Friday" which was brought about by the United States Supreme Court where the Constitution was practically

destroyed and our school system, for one thing, was turned over to the Federal Government, when according to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and every law the land, the Federal Government has no right or authority to operate the school systems of the United States. Insofar as that is concerned, they have no right or authority to take over free enterprise and destroy States Rights. Now, we are not violent, yet we resent the violence of the "black anarchy"; we do not anticipate doing any sneaky business, or anything for which any other organization might be accused. The fact that certain men who resisted certain organizations which were going to destroy, and had continued to destroy the South during the carpetbagger days, because some men resorted to violence doesn't make us any more guilty today than the Roman Catholic should be held guilty as regards the Spanish Inquisition, or the Martin Luther Reformation Period, or that Mr. Lyndon Johnson should be held guilty because of the actions of Mr. Jenkins, and some of his constituents. Surely I would not give you the President of the United States as being a homosexual, despite the fact that he was so closely associated with a man who had in his hand the most secret, and the most precious secrets of the United States of America, who turned out to be a homosexual, and who was a very close friend of the President of the United States. I would not accuse the President of the United States as being a homosexual, so therefore there is no reason for all of these false accusations about violence. And another thing, if in the event the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be properly used to investigate the Communists who are taking over this country, and they have done a good job so far; if they were used to fight the Communists instead of rendering service to the Communist Negro organizer, Martin Luther King, and if the President of the United States would come out and make speeches against Communism instead of lending support, and giving the full support of our Armed Forces for immoral walks, and trips, and sit-ins, and sit-downs; if the President of the United States would break up all of this Communist operation of Mr. Martin Luther King instead of worrying about anti-Communist organizations, he might be contributing something to good Americanism. It is a crime and a shame that the Federal Government has become servants to the "black anarchy" that now rules the land, and which is also backed up by the Zionist Jews, both national and international, headed by such people as Dombrowski, or whatever his name might be, and Javits, and the defamed defamation society that is out to destroy the purity of the white race, and to create the same as the United Nations intends to do, a one-world government, with a one-world Armed Forces, a one-world religion, and a one-world race of mongrels. We don't intend to take it! Now, this asks

about "law violations." Violations or no violations, when it arrives to defend ourselves against this Communist invasion, it will then be that we will not accept any law to accept Communism because we would rather be "dead" than "red," and at that time we are ready to do what has to be done, the same as George Washington did when the white Christians walked barefooted to oppose the and were successful in the birth of this country. The same as did on Lake Erie, and MacArthur did at Pearl Harbor. We are going to have the purity of the white race destroyed, we are going to be forced by force to become a mongrel race, and we are going to accept the doctrine of Communism which began with President Roosevelt and his Communist operations including the Yalta deal, when he put the Communists in business. President Roosevelt called it "The New Deal." Then along came another disciple followed him, the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy who called it "The New Frontier." Mr. Kennedy was a Fabian Socialist, and the lines of demarcation between Socialism and Communism are so insignificant that it is pitiful. There is no difference in my book, both of them are un-Americanism, both are destructive and both constitute the cancer that is eating away this Nation now, all of which is led by the black hordes of anarchy. We don't intend to be forced to be mongrels or Communists, that's my answer to that question, and we don't intend to be subservient to the United Nations, we believe the American flag should once again fly in dignity and respect to the whole world and not be low-rated such it is throughout the world, where every country we have beaten hates us, where our embassies are being bombed, and where all over the world they are saying, "Go home Yank, go home." The Federal Government should first clean house. Charity begins at home, and we should fight Communism abroad, while the Federal Government itself is contributing to Communism right here in the United States. If it were in my power to have the money to put Mr. Lyndon Johnson and Horatio Humphrey and some of the others who claim to be good Americans, but who in reality are actually practicing the adoption of Communism, to put them on the witness stand. We don't intend to be forced into this issue, and as far as law violations are concerned, Almighty God made us free men, the white people who built this country, those that suffered, persevered, and gave their blood to build this country, and some of those white people were ancestors of mine.

Q—Question #11: What are the qualifications for members in your organization?

A—The qualifications for membership in my organization are

(1) that the applicant must be a white Christian. (2) He must be a good American, a patriot to America, and a loyal Southerner. We are loyal to the South because it is our native land, and if we were not loyal to our native land, surely we could not be loyal to our country in which our native land is only a part; and it's not a question of whether we believe more in the South than the Country, but the fact remains that it's not because we love our Country less, but because we love the white Christian race in the South more. Other than that a man must have a good reputation, he must be responsible, and he must be worthy of carrying out his pledge insofar as resisting Communism which includes to the greater part the Communism which exists in this country.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q—Are there any other qualifications, other than the ones you mentioned? How about Religion, does that play any part in qualifications?

BY MR. COBB:

A—A man, to belong to my organization, cannot serve God and Mammon. The only reason why he cannot be a Roman Catholic is the fact that the Roman Catholic Church made a deal of peaceful co-existence, the same as the Federal Government, with the Communist Party. We don't deal with Communists. He cannot be a Roman Catholic for the reason that the Roman Catholics are promoting inter-marriage between whites and Negroes. We believe in the purity of the white race.

Q—Question #12: Approximately how many members do you have in the State of Louisiana?

A—How many members we have in the State of Louisiana can thus be answered: We don't give out that information to begin with, but we have enough members of the State of Louisiana to save the State of Louisiana from Communism, because we have branches of the Robert E. Lee Patriots, and we are willing and ready to defend the State of Louisiana, and might have even enough membership to help defend some other States where the people have been living in apathy like the cancer of Communism has taken over. I fear greatly the possibility in the near future of a complete take-over by the Communist Party if, and when, the Federal Government takes over the Medicare and the Federal Government takes over our voting system, and the Federal Government has taken over our schools

already, and everything else. When they take over our spirit we don't want to be in a position of being forced to write letters to Washington, to the people there. Instead of putting Washington, D. C., we will have to put Washington, District of Communism, or District of the Congo, and we are not going to take it and we will give our blood to stop it, and we have got enough men to do it, and we are willing and ready. We are not taking any more of this monkey business about Martin Luther King. He might rule the Federal Government, but we are the Government of the United States, we the people, and we are not going to tolerate any more of this business. And we are sick of the rising crime-rate like the City of New Orleans, 42% raise in crime-rate in one year, and 99% of the crime—I have the records to prove it—are committed by Negroes, armed robbery, murder, rape, dope, and everything else; we are not going to accept it. And, that means this whole business from Washington clean on down. Now, they have infiltrated the colleges, etc., where the fertilizer for this Communism is being used, and the fertilizer is homosexuality. Homosexuality breeds race-mixing, and when they get so low as to do things like that, they become automatically members to the Communist Party, because if they are not loyal to their pride, their respect, and their honor, and they don't have any; when they don't believe in those things, surely they don't believe in anything when they are under the influence of dope or in a homosexual passion where they are ready to sell their country out like Mr. Johnson's friend, Mr. Jenkins. That's my answer to that.

Q—Question #13: What are the objectives of your organization?

A—The objectives of my organization are to do those things which will once again bring back America the way America was. You know this "New Deal" business by Franklin Roosevelt who started it, and then Kennedy with the "New Frontier," and now the President of the United States with "The Great Society." What great society? It appears to be a society of homosexuals, racketeers, socialists, and Communists. We don't want any great society, we are damn well satisfied with the "old time Americanism," that's the only society you want. Insofar as what we stand for, we stand for the preservation of the white Christian race, the purity of the white race, American freedom, civil-rights for white people, not Communists. I repeat, civil-rights for white people and the preservation and the purity of the white race, and freedom for the white Christian people of America. Unlike the Federal Government, we do not believe in helping the Communist Party, we believe in the destruction of Communism. Unlike the Federal Government, we think that our

armies should be used to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, to stop this fortress of the Soviet Union known as Cuba, as we should have stopped it. Unlike the Federal Government, we don't believe in fighting our own people.

Q—Question #14 is: By what means do you propose to realize these objectives?

A—It is my opinion that the greatest power on earth is the will of the people, and from time immemorial the white race has been supreme, so therefore the supremacy of the white race, and the mentality of it cannot be contested, and the will of the people of the white race is to dispense with Communism by doing such things as voting, to dispense with Communism by complaining to these Judas goats who have been elected and sent to Washington who have forgotten that they have ever been elected by the people of Louisiana, by resisting the Communist elements led by Martin Luther King, by giving our demonstrations, by giving our meetings, by doing such things as to stop being pushed around by Communists and black Negro hordes, and to do whatever else might be necessary to defend our lives and our property from those who seek to inject us with that Godless spirit of Communism. We are going to do our best to take care of our country. It is my opinion that it is only a question of time when certain elements running the Federal Government will do as they did before and invade us, as they invaded a little school in Arkansas; and as they invaded a whole Mississippi University; where they used the United States Army. It cost millions and millions of dollars for an immorality parade of Communists and anti-Americans at Selma, Alabama; and we are going to do everything we can do to resist that kind of thing. The white people should parade to show that we are getting dammed tired of having Communism injected into us, and having our children in schools and in colleges indoctrinated and regimented, both in the public schools, the parochial schools, and in the colleges. We are sick of it, and we are going to give our own demonstrations, and we are going to declare ourselves free men, and we do not fear anything. As a matter of fact, personally, I don't fear God, I love God, I respect Him, I worship God, but I have no fear of Him, and I have no fear of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which has done such acts as might cause their name to be changed to "Federal Bureau of Integration," rendering service to Martin Luther King when it should be fighting Communism. Now, further than that I will tell you this, we are going to continue on, we don't intend to be interfered with, and this is all a smoke-screen to try to destroy the Birch society, The Minute Men,

the Paul Revere Club, the Klan, the Robert E. Lee Patriots, and every organization that is fighting Communism which is now called subversive. Well, if they are subversive, then by the same means they are supporting a Communist, Martin Luther King, for the purpose of the "divide and conquer" plan so that Mr. Khrushchev can take over without firing a shot. It is ridiculous to assume that people fighting Communism and willing to die fighting Communism could be subversive; whereas, the heads of the Federal Government are only giving lip-service against Communism. They are feeding them, supporting them, sending them our tax-money, food and everything else. What I would like to know is, what side is the Federal Government on? Our objectives are all American, real Americans, we don't want any half-business. These moderates and left-wingers—that stuff to me should all be in jail because they are not real Americans. If it wasn't for the Government, the churches, and these Communistic labor-leaders promoting all of this Communism in this country, we wouldn't have any trouble, and I am more afraid of the Communism here in America than I am of them over in Russia. We can whip Russia, but we can't whip the people who are selling us out to the Soviet Union, that's my answer to that.

Q—Question #15: Will you furnish the committee with samples of the literature, printed materials used by your organization?

A—I will be very proud, and I will tell you that on most of our literature is these words: "My country tis of thee, once in lands of Liberty, but thee we fight, once again may our land be bright with freedom's holy light, protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King." Now, in conclusion I want to say this: This country is run by the "Establishment," the invisible government. Mr. Rockefeller proves that when he supports certain Democrats, and certain Democrats prove it when they support certain Republicans. There is an element in both of these crime-ridden parties, the Democrats and the Republicans that control the Party with their money, with their power, with Federal intimidation, persecution, etc., that is whipping America into line. They are owning and controlling the country. This country in my opinion is something like three hundred and forty billion dollars in debt. We are the only country in the world where the people, the citizens, cannot own gold coins, the only country in the world that had paper that was once good for gold, then it was good for silver, then it is not good for a damn thing, its only good to pay debts. I don't have a bank-account, but its just as good as me issuing a check without a bank-account, there isn't

a damn thing to back it up but a debt of three hundred and fifty billion dollars. I believe that any man who should give a check without having a bank-account would be no more guilty than the Federal Government dishing out a lot of paper that is not backed up by anything but the gold that is in other countries. This country has been shipping all of the paper over to these other countries, and these other countries have been taking all of our gold. I doubt very seriously whether there is any gold left in this country; there is supposed to be billions but I would have to see it to believe it.

BY MR. ROGERS:

Q—Mr. Cobb, there are one or two other things I want to ask you before we close. What is your title in the Robert E. Lee Patriots?

A—I am the head of the Robert E. Lee Patriots.

Q—Are you the President?

A—I am the President of the Robert E. Lee Patriots.

Q—Is that organization incorporated, or is it an unincorporated association?

A—Well, it was not incorporated, but it's in the process now with Mr. Wade Martin (Secretary of State) in Baton Rouge. I was President of the "Dixiecrats Democratic Association of Louisiana," so we changed it to the Robert E. Lee Patriots because we are ashamed to be Democrats when you have got such Democrats as Johnson, Humphrey, and the other scavengers running this country.

Q—How is your board of officers that decide your policy chosen? Are they elected from the membership, or how are they picked?

A—They are accepted by the people, if anybody doesn't like them they get up and say it. We have little elections, but we don't have any trouble. We are looking for leadership to lead us out of the valley of death which is the valley of Communism that we are in.

Q—Are they appointed by the leaders of the chapters?

A—No, sir, they are accepted by the group, and if anybody wants to oppose them, they do, but they are all good conscientious men who submit to leadership when in certain cases some people don't have the qualifications of bringing things about. One of our motives is to instruct the people of this city, this state, and country,

wherever we can, as to the fact that they are dying with a. They have a "don't give a damn attitude." The government is to throw fear into the hearts of the people that if you fight M Luther King, or the Communists, or if you fight back at the Ne then the Federal Government is going to eat you alive, that you going to be destroyed, persecuted, and everything else. Well, pe ally, they can do what the hell they want with me, and they drink my blood, but the people that belong to my outfit are myself, and don't give a continental damn. We stand for a pride and we will die for it.

WITNESS EXCUSED.

TESTIMONY OF JACK N. ROGERS, JUNE 16, 1965, (CONTINUED):

BY MR. ROGERS:

Mr. Chairman, the next group with which we have come in contact in our investigation is an organization known as "The Knights of the White Camelia." This group is specifically named on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. It is apparently dormant in Louisiana at this time. The Robert E. Lee Patriots are not connected with the Ku Klux Klan, they are no part of it, whatsoever. They simply came to our attention on the basis of The Knights of the White Camelia. We have been informed by police sources that Alvin Cobb is the head, or leader, of The Knights of the White Camelia. As I have already testified, he is also the head of the Robert E. Lee Patriots, Inc. The Knights of the White Camelia are not holding meetings at this time, so far as we have been able to ascertain, and evidently all of their members have gone completely underground, and have at least temporarily disbanded the organization. We are told that these men intend to remain underground until some future situation should become so serious as to require their re-organizing and bringing their organization back to the surface again in an active form. Apparently it is completely dormant at this time. Now, originally, back in Reconstruction Days after the Civil War, The Knights of the White Camelia definitely were a part of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Knights of the White Camelia were originally organized in St. Mary Parish after the Civil War. They were limited in membership at that time to men who had been officers in the Confederate Army. The Organization was primarily political in function, but there were some instances of vigilante action directed against various white carpet-baggers and scalawags throughout this part of the State. In 1868 the membership requirements of The Knights of the White Camelia were revised to include any ex-regular Confederate soldiers. The old Klan was disbanded in 1869 by Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, but The Knights of the White Camelia continued in existence to about 1872. The Knights of the White Camelia was well infiltrated through these years by the United States military authorities during the Military Occupation of Louisiana. Certain "Klansmen" went into The Knights of the White Camelia after the Klan was disbanded in 1869. At "The Battle of Canal Street" in New Orleans about 1872, there was an organization which took part called "The White Camelia Company." As you will remember this "Battle of Canal

Street" marked the end of carpetbagger rule, and the worst of the Reconstruction Period, in Louisiana. There was a large number of people killed in New Orleans at that time, it was an open-street battle with firearms, and very serious.

The Knights of the White Camelia originally died with the end of the Reconstruction Period. It did continue as a sentimental gesture handed down from father to son. The sons of the old Knights of the White Camelia members were invested with the secrets of The Knights of the White Camelia on their 21st birthday. During the reconstruction of the Klan in the 1915 era, about 1921, The Knights of the White Camelia was reconstituted, and when the second Klan died, The Knights of the White Camelia died with it. At this time The Knights of the White Camelia, so far as we are able to ascertain, is not connected at all with the third Klan, or the Klan which exists now. There is no national or even regional Klan now, of course, only the concept is national. The Knights of the White Camelia at this time, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is simply inoperative, and inactive.

Another thing that came to our attention, Mr. Chairman, during the course of this inquiry was, that there was no Klan activity at all, so far as we have been able to learn, in the Caddo Parish area of this State, this is in the Shreveport area west of Red River. The reason for this, according to the authorities in that area, and according to some Klan sources, too, is the fact that there have been some extremely strong public statements made by the law-enforcement officials of that Parish directing that the Klan stay out of the area and not carry on operations there. The Klan leaders state that they have confidence that they "are not needed" in the Caddo Parish area because of the extreme efficiency of the duly constituted police authorities in carrying out their proper function of law enforcement there.

I think that the transcripts of testimony of the Staff Consultations with the Klan leaders and the leader of the Robert E. Lee Patriots will set forth a rather significant difference of approach toward the problems of the United States, and we leave this to the readers of this report to ascertain.

As to the question of laws dealing with the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana, there are two very significant legal points which must be considered when analyzing the regulation of the Klan, or the question of whether it should be regulated in Louisiana. The first one is that the Klan in Louisiana does not wear masks; they do in

other States, but not in Louisiana. The reason for this is the Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 14, Section 313, which is of No. 3 of 1924, prohibits the wearing of masks or hoods in places. I would like to quote from a significant part of the Statute, Mr. Chairman.

"No person shall use or wear in any public place of any character whatsoever, or in any open place in view thereof a hood or mask, or anything in the nature of either, or any facial disguise of any kind or description, calculated to conceal or hide the identity of the person, or to prevent him being readily recognized."

By further terms of the Statute this does not apply to Halloween masks, or to Mardi Gras maskers, these are specifically exempted. There is a further exemption for educational and religious activities. The penalty for violation of this Statute is not less than six months nor more than three years in jail, which makes it a rather serious crime.

The second legal point which must be considered in regard to the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana is that in 1924, by Act No. 2 the Legislature passed a Statute, later embodied into our Louisiana Revised Statutes as Title 12, Section 401, which sought to regulate the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana by requiring that all secret organizations in Louisiana submit to the Secretary of State annually a membership list, stating the names and addresses of all of the members. This particular statute most effectively repressed the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana for some 37 years. In 1957 or 1958, the State of Louisiana applied this Statute to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Statute was challenged in the Federal Courts at that time. In the case of "State ex rel Gremlington v. NAACP," (reported at 65 Supreme Court Reporter 1373,) the United States Supreme Court on May 26, 1961, overthrew the Louisiana Statute, and declared that it was an unconstitutional violation of civil rights. This particular decision has made possible the resurgence of the Klan in the State of Louisiana. Not until this decision became effective, was the Klan able to reorganize and gain stature, position and strength within this State. It is ironic that the NAACP was the instrument by which the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana was given green light to reorganize and come back to some substantial strength.

Without this particular Statute, at this time in Louisiana there appears to be no effective way to regulate or control the Ku Klux Klan or similar activities.

survey of the District Attorneys of the State has produced a completely negative report on the question of criminal acts being performed, instigated, aided, abetted, counseled or procured by any Klan organization in the last five years. There is evidence of a strong effort by practically all Klan leaders in Louisiana to negate violence and to promote political action as the basic policy of their organizations.

The Klan groups operating in Louisiana at this time have all developed since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of "State ex rel Gremillion vs. NAACP" in 1961. The first modern Klan group chartered in Louisiana in 1959 did not prosper to any significant degree until after the 1961 decision. The legislation voided by that decision had successfully repressed the Klan for thirty-seven years in Louisiana. It appears to the Committee that since the 1961 decision, it has been, and is now, practically impossible to regulate the Klan in Louisiana by a constitutional statute. None of the Klan groups active in Louisiana today is the same as any of the four Klan groups placed on the Subversive List of the Attorney General of the United States in 1950, nor were any of these four Louisiana groups in existence at that time.

One week before this report was sent to the press, a large-circulation national magazine commented on the "secrecy" in "The Klan" on "even the smallest details about organization or recruiting." The Committee has found the Klan to be substantially less secret than many other organizations such as the Knights of Columbus or the Masonic Orders. The evidence obtained by our staff and reproduced in this report clearly shows the lack of secrecy and security in the Klan organizations.

Anti-Catholicism is evidently no longer a significant factor in the policies of the Louisiana Klan organizations. One of the four Louisiana Groups, the Old Original Ku Klux Klan, now accepts Catholics in its membership.

Why do Louisiana citizens join the Klan? What need in their lives does it fill? The answers to these questions are varied and numerous, but the basic answer is that modern society and government have not provided these citizens with adequate means of expressing their frustrations. The Klan does this to some degree. The prime factor in this problem appears to be frustration with the current national administration. Every speech by a national political figure demanding more federal control over the lives of the people, advocating appeasement of the Communists, urging some greater measure of

surrender of our national sovereignty, attacking the constitutional system of federalism or "States Rights", or denying the existence of Communist infiltration which is actually a matter of incontrovertible fact, is a recruiting speech for the Klan. The Courts of our nation help Klan recruiting significantly with each decision that through devious and sometimes ridiculous interpretation of the Constitution weakens or destroys the basic constitutional rights of the States supports the Communist Conspiracy against the legitimate interest of free society, frees obviously guilty or even self-confessed criminals on the vaguest of technicalities or even usurps openly the law-making function of the people constitutionally carried on through the Congress and the Legislatures. Each manifestation of forced race-mixing, through executive order, Court judgment or the bald-faced dictate of some Federal agency, is a help to the Klan recruiting program. The frustration of citizens concerning these things, and the growing fear that the basis for such things is pure political expediency rather than a sincere interest in the welfare of the nation under the Constitution, is the reason that many Louisiana citizens have joined the Klan. They are unable to individually do anything about such problems, and the Klan apparently offers a means of collective action.

The Klan ritual, secrecy, and stated policy, offers some measure of collective security to people who see the whole political, economic and social structure of this State under concerted and vigorous attack. Up to this time, the Klan in Louisiana has not been the vehicle for violence that it has been in various other States. The orientation of the Klan is currently shifting even further toward a political-action group in Louisiana and will probably continue to follow this trend. Much Klan activity seems to be based upon the member's liking for secrecy and intrigue along with a certain Halloween spirit that is common to most Americans.

The Committee does not seek to either justify or condemn the policy statements under which the Klan organizations purport to operate in Louisiana. They are contained in detail in this report and the reader may agree or disagree with them as he chooses. The Committee does take particular note of the existence of the non-Klan organizations mentioned in this report, particularly as to the different and much more militant policies of these groups. It is not the function of the Committee to criticize or praise the philosophy or orientation of any group or individual in regard to race relations, or any other subject outside the mandate of the Committee which deals with subversive activities. The Committee does state again, as in all its past

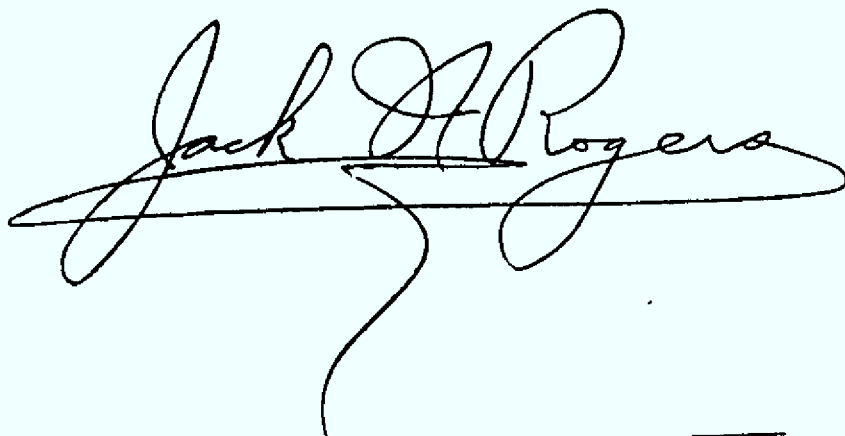
reports, that "rights" for individuals, or organizations, do not exist without equal "responsibilities." The mere hiding behind a facade of high-sounding principles does not relieve any individual or organization of his or its legal and moral responsibilities as a citizen of this State and Nation. This applies to all citizens and all organizations, whatever be their name or the color of their members.

Respectfully submitted,



Jesse M. Knowles, Chairman.

Senator Jesse M. Knowles, Chairman, Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu
Cameron, Jefferson Davis
Representative Ford E. Stinson, Vice Chairman, Bossier
Senator Fieldon H. Mitchell, Livingston, St. Helena, Tangipahoa
Senator Harold Montgomery, Bossier, Webster
Senator Danny R. Moore, Bienville, Claiborne
Senator W. Spencer Myrick, Morehouse, West Carroll
Representative Bert A. Adams, Vernon
Representative S. S. DeWitt, Tensas
Representative Herman B. Schoenberger, Plaquemines
Representative W. J. Richardson, Caldwell
Col. Frederick B. Alexander, Staff Director



Jack N. Rogers, Committee Counsel

F B I

Date: 9/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/raTO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-NEW)

RM

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of a LHM
regarding captioned matter.Copy of LHM has been furnished to
ICG and Secret Service, New Orleans.(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

REC-74

See detached by
San Unit

SEP 30 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRDDATE FORW: 10-5-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

INT SEC

6 OCT 1965

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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105-71801 Serial: 417

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DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/kt

105-71801-418
CHANGED TO
157-32472-6

JUN 12 1974

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F B I

Date: 10/14/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-new) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7C

b7D [REDACTED]

RM

Enclosed are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum re captioned matter.

b7C [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

Local authorities in Ferriday, Louisiana have been advised of this matter.

Copies of LHM have been furnished locally to ICG and Secret Service, and a copy of the LHM has been furnished to the USA, Shreveport, Louisiana.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/tp

3 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

(4)

ENCLOSURE

1cc detached by
Klan Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: 10-20-65

HOW FORW: R.S.

BY: [REDACTED]

105-71801-419
14 OCT 19 1965

Approved: 60 OCT 26 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 10/14/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-5292)(C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7D

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 9/27/65. ^{per 417}

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

b7C b7D [REDACTED]

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to ICG and Secret Service, New Orleans.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 JML/BJ

REC-11

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

105-71801-420

14 OCT 20 1965

(4)
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD
DATE FORW: 10-22-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

1cc detached by
[REDACTED]

Approved _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

OCT 28 1965

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

4-528

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/PS

105-71801 - NR 10-21-65, 421

CHANGED TO

157- 4517 - NR

173 - 2015 - 35X

MAY 4 1966

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4-528

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 5-8-87 BY SP-7MAC/RS

105-71861-422

157-32472-7

-423

CHANGED TO

- 8

JUN 12 1974



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4-528

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mce/DB

105-71801-424, 425

CHANGED TO

173-2015-35X1

157-4517-X

MAY 5 1966

b7C

FBI

Date: 10/25/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mge/RS

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-new) (P)

Pg. 1

Barnett

b7C

RM

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned matter.

b7C

b7D

Copies of this LHM being disseminated to ONI, ICG, and Secret Service locally, as well as OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.

AGENCY: ACES, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT. OF DEF. SEC. T-10

LEAD:

DATE FORW: 11/20/65

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

HOW FORW: BY: [redacted]

AT FERRIDAY, LOUISIANA

S

Will notify local authorities of proposed rally

(1 + incl - 808 RB)

③ - Bureau

3 - New Orleans (2: 157-new) (1: 105-1057)

(6)

EX-107

REC-24

OCT 28 1965

OCT 28 1965

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

SUB CONTROL (C-10)

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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105-71801 Serial: 426

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

Date: 10/18/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN,
REALM OF LOUISIANA
RM

Enclosed are eight (8) copies of a LHM
re captioned matter.

Copy of this LHM being disseminated to
USA, Shreveport, La., ICG, New Orleans and Secret
Service, New Orleans.

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) RM
2 - New Orleans (105-1057)

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7mac/RS

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ISD CRD

DATE FORW: 11-15-65

HOW FORW: 2-5

BY: [REDACTED]

1cc detached by

Klan Unit

RE: 69

OCT 22 1965

Approved: 1974 [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

er

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 427

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FBI/DOJ

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7mac/BB

105-71201-428
CHANGED TO
15M-32472-9

JUN 12 1974


b7c

C

4-1 (Rev. 3-3-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

SAC, *New Orleans*

FROM :

SUBJECT :

OKKKK

(Your file *105-10571*)
Room No. *105-71801-427*

DATE: *11-5-65*

☒ Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *5-8-84* BY *SP-2 mnc/ps*

- ☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.
Transfered to 0-1 and 10-25-65 BE LEGAL or ILLEGAL
- ☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter
Should be 0-1
- ☐ Reporting employee ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☐ will be submitted
- ☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically
Report should be submitted
- ☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter
- ☒ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter

Immediate reply
(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment by *corrected*)
Should be illegal
Disseminated copies 105-71801-427
NO copies generated by separate
67C

105 - 71801 - NR 11-8-65

CHANGED TO

157-4517- NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/STB

MAY 4 1966

b7C

FBI

Date: 11/10/65

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(Priority)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mce/Ph

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057)

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN
RM (KLAN)Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 7/26/65 and
Bureau 0-1 to New Orleans dated 11/5/65.Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a
letterhead memorandum pertaining to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]Copies of the enclosed memorandum are being
furnished to Secret Service and ICG, New Orleans.③ - Bureau (Encls 8) (RM)
② - New Orleans
ENCLOSURE1cc detached by
Plan Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT. ID: CRD

DATE FORW: 11-16-65

HOW FORW: 85

BY: [REDACTED]

REC- 69 105-71801-429
EX-101 NOV 15 1965

INT

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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Section 552**Section 552a**☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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105-71801 Serial: 429

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FBI/DOJ

105-71801-430
CHANGED TO
157-6647-X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/BA

JUN 11 1974

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105-71801- 431

CHANGED TO

157-4517- 2X

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DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7mac/FA

MAY 4 1966

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105-71801-432

157-32472-10

-433

CHANGED TO

-11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/BB

JUN 12 1974

[REDACTED]
b7C

C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: **ALL**
b7c

DIRECTOR, FBI (157-

DATE: 12/1/65

FROM: **[REDACTED]** SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4784) -C-

SUBJECT: **[REDACTED]**

RM (KLAN)

OO: NO

Investigation of captioned individual, reportedly a member of State Line Unit of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), was instituted in connection with case captioned **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] VICTIMS, CR, " NO 44-2594, Bufile 44-29287.

In view of the fact that there is no indication that **[REDACTED]** is presently active in the Klan, engaged in any violent activities, or a leader of the Klan, this case is being closed.

The New Orleans Office will re-open this case if information is developed that **[REDACTED]** falls within the criteria set forth in the Manual of Instructions for active investigation.

EX-112

REC 14

100-718143

12 DEC 3 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7MHC/PA

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

(3)

242

57 DEC 8 1965

Vol. 13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 11/30/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/30/65 - 11/9/65
TITLE OF CASE ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, (LOUISIANA), aka ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN, REALM OF LOUISIANA, CHRISTIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADERS ORIGINAL KU KLUX KLAN OF AMERICA, INC., ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE ALL b7C RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)	

NOTES:

REFERENCES:

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** dated 8/7/65 at New Orleans.

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** dated 11/8/65, at New Orleans, captioned Anti-Communist Christian Association, aka Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

- P -

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Will continue to follow and report the activities of the OKKKK here in the New Orleans Division.

A
(COVER PAGE)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/bk

PROVED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
PIES MADE: (7) - Bureau (105-71801) (RM) (Copies on cover page C) 10 - New Orleans (105-1057) 7 DEC 13 1965		105-71801-435	REC 7
		5 DEC 6 1965	EX-113

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER

DEPT ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: 12-8-65

HOW FORW:

BY:

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

INT. SEC.

NO 105-1057

b7c

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT BOVINGTON, BATON ROUGE, ALBANY, LAFAYETTE,
LOVE CHARLES, SHERBOURNE AND MONROE, LOUISIANA

Each SRA will make this report available to agents assigned to individual Klaverns of the OKKKK, and be responsible for causing those agents to furnish inserts on each Klavern for inclusion in next report on the OKKKK to be submitted to New Orleans by January 18, 1968.

(COVER PAGE)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NO 105-1057

b7c

- 1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - ICG, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base (RM)
- 1 - Secret Service, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - ATTU, New Orleans (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Charlotte (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Houston (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Jackson (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Jacksonville (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Knoxville (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Little Rock (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Miami (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Mobile (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Savannah (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Tampa (Info.) (RM)

b7c

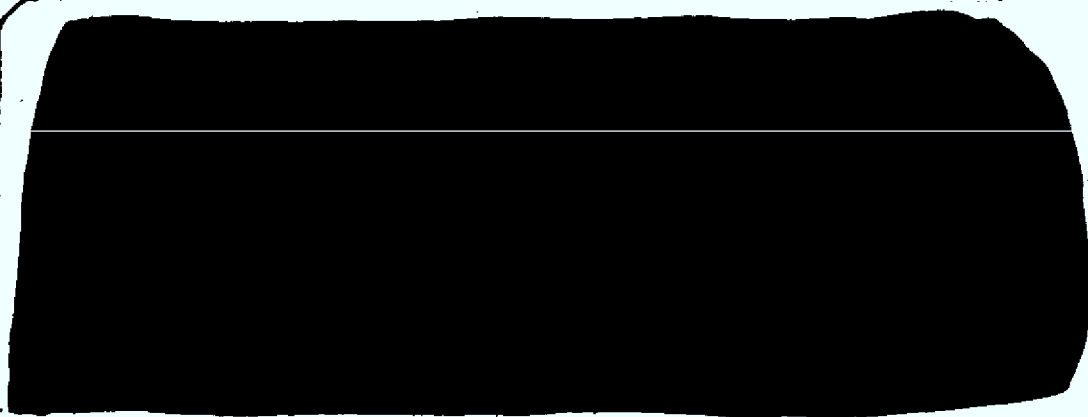
b7D

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NO 105-1057

b7c
b7D



ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report does not contain investigative results concerning the OKKKK in Bogalusa and the Washington Parish area of Louisiana, inasmuch as referenced report of SA [REDACTED] dated 11/8/65, furnishes information concerning those areas. Copies of this report are being furnished to the indicated offices for information purposes inasmuch as there is Klan activity in regions covered by those offices. Copies are being furnished to ONI, OSI, ICG, ATTU, and Secret Service in view of their interest in Klan activity.

b7c

It is noted the investigative period of this report predates that of last referenced report inasmuch as information contained herein which was obtained prior to 7/20/65 was not presented in sufficient time to incorporate in referenced report.

(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, New Orleans
1 - ICG, New Orleans
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base
1 - Secret Service, New Orleans
1 - ATTU, New Orleans

Report of: SA [REDACTED] b7C
Date: 11/30/65

Office: NEW ORLEANS

Field Office File No.: 105-1057

Bureau File No.: 105-71801

Title: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, (LOUISIANA)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mab/b

Character: RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)

Synopsis: [REDACTED] b7C b7D

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801

Serial:

435

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FBI/DOJ

b7C

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the OKKKK; The United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, hereinafter referred to as the UKA; and the Original Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the OKA, mentioned in the details of this report, are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET65

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 435

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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/3/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4899) -C-

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RM (KLAN)

OO: NO

Investigation of captioned individual, reportedly a member of Pine Unit of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), was instituted and investigated in connection with case captioned [REDACTED]

ALL

b7C

[REDACTED] - VICTIMS, CR, " NO 44-2594, Bufile 44-29287.

In view of the fact that there is no indication that [REDACTED] is presently active in the Klan, engaged in any violent activities, or a leader of the Klan, this case is being closed.

The New Orleans Office will re-open this case if information is developed that [REDACTED] falls within the criteria set forth in the Manual of Instructions for active investigation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 MMR/ST

REC-75

105-71801-436

16 DEC 6 1965

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

(3)

180-111-111

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/4/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-5030) -C-

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
RM (KLAN)

OO: NO

Investigation of captioned individual, reportedly a member of the Varnado Unit of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), was instituted and investigated in connection with case captioned

[REDACTED] VICTIMS, CR, NO 44-2594, Bufile 44-29287.

In view of the fact that there is no indication that [REDACTED] is presently active in the Klan, engaged in any violent activities, or a leader of the Klan, this case is being closed.

The New Orleans Office will re-open this case if information is developed that [REDACTED] falls within the criteria set forth in the Manual of Instructions for active investigation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7mce/pb

REC-25

105-71801-437

15 DEC 6 1965

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

(3)

FQ41

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/3/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4905) -C-

SUBJECT:

ALL
b7c

RM (KLAN)

OO: New Orleans

Investigation of captioned individual, reportedly a member of the Pine Unit of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), was instituted and investigated in connection with case captioned

[REDACTED] VICTIMS, CR," NO 44-2594, Bufile 44-29287.

In view of the fact that there is no indication that [REDACTED] is presently active in the Klan, engaged in any violent activities, or a leader of the Klan, this case is being closed.

The New Orleans Office will re-open this case if information is developed that [REDACTED] falls within the criteria set forth in the Manual of Instructions for active investigation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 MAC/RS

REC- 24

105-71801-438

DEC 6 1965

② - Bureau
① - New Orleans

(3)

SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/3/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-4846) -C-

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
RM (KLAN)

OO: NO

ALL
b7C

Investigation of captioned individual, reportedly a member of Pine Unit of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), was instituted and investigated in connection with case captioned

[REDACTED] VICTIMS, CR," NO 44-2594, Bufile 44-29287.

In view of the fact that there is no indication that [REDACTED] is presently active in the Klan, engaged in any violent activities, or a leader of the Klan, this case is being closed.

The New Orleans Office will re-open this case if information is developed that [REDACTED] falls within the criteria set forth in the Manual of Instructions for active investigation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7MAC/BA-*N*

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans
[REDACTED]
(3)

REC-24

105-71801-471

16 DEC 6 1965

81 DEC

F B I

Date: 12/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P)ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN (OKKKK),
REALM OF LOUISIANA
RMEnclosed are eight copies of a LHM re captioned
matter.b7D
L
Copies of LHM furnished locally to ONI, ICG,
and Secret Service and OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7MAC/ptb1cc detached by
Klan UnitAGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD
DATE FORW: 12-7-65
HOW FORW: L.S.
BY: [REDACTED]③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
2 - New Orleans
[REDACTED]
(5)

REC-24 105-71801-441

DEC 6 1965

Approved: [Signature]
53 Special Agent in Charge
229

Sent _____ M Per _____

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/3/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-106) -C-

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RM (KLAN)

OO: NO

Investigation of captioned individual, reportedly a member of the Pine Unit of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (OKKKK), was instituted and investigated in connection with captioned case -

[REDACTED] VICTIMS, CR," NO 44-2594, Bufile 44-29287.

In view of the fact that there is no indication that [REDACTED] is presently active in the Klan, engaged in any violence or a leader of the Klan, this case is being closed.

The New Orleans Office will re-open this case if information is developed that [REDACTED] falls within the criteria set forth in the Manual of Instructions for active investigation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 WHE/BJD

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

(3)

REC- 69/05-71901-1420

EX-112

DEC 6 1965

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-71801 Serial: 44/

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FBI/DOJ

105-71801-443
CHANGED TO
157-32472-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mac/ps

JUN 12 1974

[REDACTED]

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FBI

Date: December 9, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015) **b7C**

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P)

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
REALM OF LOUISIANA
RM (KLAN)
(OO: New Orleans)

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a
letterhead memorandum regarding above captioned
matter.

b7C
b7D

L

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Copies of letterhead memorandum have
been disseminated locally to ONI, ICG, Secret
Service and OSI.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-84 BY SP-7 MUC/106

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (173-2015)
3-New Orleans (2: 105-1057) (1: 66-2404)

(6)

1cc detached by
Klan Unit

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER
DEPT ISD: CRD

DATE FORW: 12-15-65

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

REC 1

105-71801-444

DEC 13 1965

EX-117

REC 1

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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105-71801 Serial: 444

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FBI/DOJ

105-71801-445
CHANGED TO
157-32472-13

JUN 12 1974

[REDACTED]

b7c

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F B I

Date: 12/30/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-7)

ALL

b7c FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-14570)

CHARACTERIZATIONS OF KLAN-TYPE
AND HATE-TYPE ORGANIZATIONS
RM

Re Bureau letter 11/4/65.

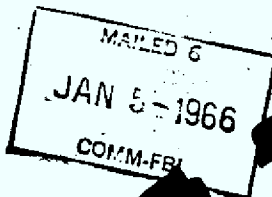
Enclosed for the Bureau for approval is original
and one copy of a revised characterization captioned "ORIGINAL
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (LOUISIANA) (OKKKK)".

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-89 BY SP-7 mwp/ps

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - New Orleans (2: 100-14570) (1: 105-1057)

(6)



REC 30

105-71801-449

EX-105

JAN - 4 - 1966

APPROVED

Date

MAIL ROOM ☒

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-7-

Vol. 14

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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105-71801 Serial: 448

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FBI/DOJ