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

Part 1 of 2

NOTICE

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/14/63

Transmit the following in _____ (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 [illegible]

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

b7c
b7D [redacted]

3-Bureau (Encls 8) (RM)
2-New Orleans
[redacted]
b7c (5)

ENCLOSURE

Agency [illegible]
Date NOV 1 8 63
REC 50 105-71801.220
[redacted]
1cc Org Unit
2cc Destroyed

17 NOV 16 1963 [redacted]

[redacted]

NOV 14 [illegible]

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

60 NOV 26 1963

282

516

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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XXXXXX

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 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)
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_____	☐ (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: 220

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

FBI/DOJ

CODE

11/18/63

If next scheduled contact missed, send by deferred teletype, plain text.

RADTOGRAM 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.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mac/88

b7c [redacted]

(3)

NOTE: The above information obtained from Page 2 of "The Washington Daily News" issued 11/18/63. X-103

COPIES DESTROYED

REC 3 [redacted] 105-71801-221

4 5 JAN 4 1973

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

NOV 18 1963

19 NOV 19 1963

TELETY[redacted]

5 8 NOV 27 1963

407 PM

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

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

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 16, 1963, START, LOUISIANA, RM

b7C [redacted]

b7C [redacted]

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. 11-21-63

How Forw. R-S

By [redacted]

REC-21

105-71801-222

1 cc b Dry Emit
2 cc b Destroyed

ENCLOSURE

6 NOV 21 1963

b7C

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc-8)
3 - New Orleans (1 - 157-new
1 - 105-1057, Louisiana Klan file
1 - 157-855, KKK Activities, Richland, La.)

[redacted]
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mec/DB

F-229

Approved: [signature] NOV 29 1963 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UN ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JSTICE

FEDERAL BUF AU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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 5-2-99 BY SP-7 mac/DB

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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☐ (b)(3)	☒ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☒ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
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☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
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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: 222

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

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.

[redacted]

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 mac/BK

PEC- 52

MAILED 10
DEC 3 1963
COMM-FBI

105-71801-223

19 DEC 3 1963

EX-108

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

58 DEC 6

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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105-71801 Serial: NQ

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FBI/DOJ

D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

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. Dalbeach
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: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN [redacted] 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 mac/DB

REC-53 105-71801-224

25 DEC 12 1963

3 - Bureau
2 - San Antonio
[redacted]

EX-116

[redacted]

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

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

ALL b7C

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] 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
[redacted]
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-89 BY [illegible]

REC-56 105-71801-225

EX-105

4 DEC 12 1963

57 DEC 18 1963

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

(Rev. 12-13-56)

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. Mo
Mr. Casp
Mr. Callah
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dolbeach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b7c

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR, FBI (105-71801)

[redacted] SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-233)(C)

RE: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLA[redacted] RACIAL MATTERS

Re San Antonio airtel 225 dated 10/22/63 per 219 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.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] 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.

b7c

[redacted] 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 [redacted] 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

[redacted]URE ATTACHED

(6)

REC- 39 105-71801-226

10 JAN 6 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 Mac/DB

Approved: 337 Sent _____ M Per _____

[redacted]ial Agent in Charge

66 JAN 10 1964

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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105-71801 Serial: 226

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FBI/DOJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 [illegible]

105-71801-227

CHANGED TO

157-5-12-8

FEB 17 1964

[redacted] b1c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY [illegible]

105-71801-228
CHANGED TO
157-5-12-9X

JUN 11 1974

[redacted] b1c

C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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 (~~157~~ 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

[redacted] b7D

3 - BUREAU (ENCS-8) (AM-REGISTERED)
1 - NEW ORLEANS
[redacted]
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 [illegible]

EX-115

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 11 1964

How F[redacted] R-REC 55 105-71801-229

By [redacted] 6 FEB 10 1964

Icc Org. Unit

destroyed

66 FEB 17 1964

[redacted]

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL 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:

105-71801 Serial: 229

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FBI/DOJ

FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-108-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/11/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (157-new)(C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 [illegible]

SUBJECT: [redacted]
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.

b7D

Subject's telephonic interview [redacted] was by S[redacted] His interview at [redacted] was by SAS [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)

[redacted]
(11)

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

Agency G-2, ONI, CSI, CPD, OSC

105-71801-230

FEB 19 1964

Date Forw.

How Forw.

By [redacted]

REC-3 [redacted] FEB 12 1964

EX-1

ENCLOSURE

58 FEB 26 1964

Sec Org. Unit

INCOMS LEB 20 1964

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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

105-71801 Serial: 230

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

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 ~~(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
[redacted] (4)

ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, IS
Date Forw. FEB 12 1964
How Forw. R-C
By [redacted]
Icc Org. Unit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-89 BY SP-7 [illegible]

105-71801-231

REC-43

10 FEB 10 1964

EX-108

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

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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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)
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☐ (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: 231

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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 [illegible]

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]

b7C

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8) RM
1 - New Orleans

[redacted]

(4)

ENCLOSURE

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 20 1964

How Forw. R.S.

By [redacted]

2cc Org Unit

REC-107

105-71801-232

12 FEB 19 1964

[redacted]

Approved: 61 FEB 27 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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)
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☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
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105-71801 Serial: 232

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FBI/DOJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-87 BY SP-7 [illegible]

105-71801-233
-234
-235

CHANGED TO

157-5-12-10X
-11X
-11X1

JUN 11 1974

[redacted] b7c

C

0-1 (Rev. 1-2-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (Your file 105-1657) DATE: 2/18/64

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 105-71801)

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 [illegible]

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
FEB 20 1964
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

Bureau

GPO 942019

b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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)

ALL
bk

[redacted]

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU
KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
[redacted] ET AL - VICTIM
[redacted]
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.

REC-110

MCT-30

173-2015-1

3 - Bureau
7 - New Orleans SD
[redacted]
(10)

U.O.
9-9
10 AUG 19 196[redacted]

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

(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 possibles, 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 admissable 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

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: [redacted] ALL b7C

[redacted] ~~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:

[redacted] Please conduct a full investigation of the [redacted] 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
[redacted]
(5)

REC-110 173-2015-2

U.O. 9-6

18 AUG 23 1965

[redacted]

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____

53 SEP 14 1965

Special Agent in Charge

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.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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;
[redacted] ET AL - VICTIM
RACIAL 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
[redacted]
(5)

ENCLOSURE

AUG 23 1965

[redacted] 8/31/65

[redacted]

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

51 SEP 10 1965

-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/23/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR (~~157-6-33~~)

ALL
b7c

FR[redacted]AC, 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

[redacted]

Referred

REC-110 173-2015-4

(3) Bureau
[redacted] New Orleans
(5)

Airtel [redacted] 8/31/65

U.O. 9-B

1 ~~AUG 26~~ 1965

[redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO 173-201

Letter #2

[redacted]

Referred

[redacted]

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]

ALL
b7C

To: SAC, Jackson

From: Director, FBI REC-110 173-2015-4

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.

[redacted]

MAILED 6
AUG 31 1965
COMM-FBI

[redacted]

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

SEP 10 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/26/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM [redacted] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) P

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

ALL
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

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans (173-201)
(1 - 66-8404)
[redacted]
(5)

6-[redacted]173-2015-5

EX-113

10 AUG 30 1965

1-CRD
9-7-65

[redacted]

[redacted]

Approved: 50 SEP 16 1965 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
August 26, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
b7c [redacted] ET AL -
VICTIMS

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.

173-2 5

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
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☐ For your information: _____

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

173-2015-5

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/1/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

[redacted] b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

U.S. Ve...

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
b7C [redacted] 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.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

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

REC-60 173-2015-6

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

2 SEP [redacted]65

[redacted] CC 817 RD
(7)

b7C [redacted]

6 [redacted]

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

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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 THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL
[redacted] 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.

[redacted]

[redacted] is in a position to testify as to the interstate character of [redacted] since he has direct 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.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (183-201) (RM)
2 - Atlanta

AUG 26 1965

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

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority) Urgent

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

U.S. vs. SWS

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

b7C

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

There is transmitted herewith to New Orleans [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[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.

b7C

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

[redacted]
(7)

EX-103 REC-41 173-2015-8

25 SEP 6 1965

b7C

[redacted]

5 [redacted] 14 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
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☐ For your information: _____

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

173-2015-9

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/5/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL b7C [redacted]

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (173-73)

U.S. VERSUS

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 which [redacted] obtained from [redacted] NYC, were transmitted 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 UAL 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 ~~EAL~~ UAL)
1 - New York

[redacted]

REC- 13 173-2015-10

EX-113

25 SEP 6 1965

[redacted]

App[redacted] Sent _____ M P[redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

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

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

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

FRO[redacted] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) (P)

[redacted]

ALL b7C

SUBJ[redacted]T: 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

6-[redacted]

157-6-33

ENCLOSURE
1 cc detached by Klan Group Unit

25 SEP 9 1965

CRD 6-94F

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans
[redacted]
(5)

920-65
1 cc PA Unit

SUBV. CONTRO[redacted] INFO [redacted]

173-2015-1

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 13 1965

Approve[redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____

51[redacted] 14 1965 Special 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]

b1c

[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 disbributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

173-201

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

10 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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☐ 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:

173-2015-1

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 9 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
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 WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

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

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

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 APPROXIMATLEY EIGHTY PERCENT 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.

b7c

~~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-112

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] et al., - Victim, Racial Matters - Klan, [redacted] your airtel captioned "Racial Situation, Bogalusa, Louisiana, RM." New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 8/18/65 captioned [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.

MAILED 25
SEP 1 1965
COMM-FBI

[redacted] (4)

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

FD-98 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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.

EX-117

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans
(5)

8 ENCLOSURE

REC-6 173-2615-13

25 SEP 6 1965

CRD
6-94F

SEP 14 1965

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 24 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST GATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 1, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
b7c [redacted] 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.

b7c 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

1-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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)	☐ (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.

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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 NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

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."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 5, 1965

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Griffith (Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

FROM : [redacted]

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

ALL b7C

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.

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.

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

[redacted]

(7)

MAY 5 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

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 Agen[redacted] of the Laboratory Division who was handling the examination.

FD-36 (Rev. [illegible]-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/27/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~173-987~~)

FROM [redacted] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM
U.S. Census Original Knights of the Ku Klux Kl[redacted]
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.

ALL
bK

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.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

REC- 68 [redacted]

EX-113 173-2015-14

25 AUG 30 1965

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans
[redacted]

1. Copy to C.R.D
1. Copy to ESD
1. Copy Klan unit

CRD
6-94 3
9/2/65
[redacted]
ICEPA unit

SUB[redacted]TROL

SEP 14 1965

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP [redacted] 65

C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 27, 1965

b1c

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

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (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:

173-2015-14

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/30/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

ALL bK

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

FRO[redacted]SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJEC[redacted] RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM
U.S. Versus Original Knights [illegible]
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 bei[redacted] conducted at the specific request of JOHN DOAR, Assista[redacted] Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Departmen[redacted] 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.

[redacted]

8 ENCLOSURE

REC-22
EX-113 [redacted] 173-2015-15

SIX

25 SEP 3 1965

3-Bureau (Enc. 8)
2-New Orleans
[redacted]
(5)

CRD
6-94F
[redacted]
ICC Pa unit

SUBV. CONTROL (INFO)

[redacted]

SEP 14 1965 XEROX

Approve[redacted] 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 70113
August 30, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;

b7c [redacted] ET AL, - VICTIMS

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.

b7c

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ENCLOSURE

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (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)
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☐ For your information: _____

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173-2015-15

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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] IS NECESSARY WITNESS. [redacted] HAVE BOTH FORMERLY GIVEN THE ADDRESS [redacted] BUT TELEPHONE CALLS BY THE DEPARTMENT TO THIS ADDRESS HAVE DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted]

173-2015-12X

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

[redacted]

REC-22

(See note page 2)

EX-101

19 AUG 31 1965

SEP 8 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE

MAY 5 1966

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. Tr[illegible]
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.

ALL b7C

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

~~100-11801-411~~

14 SEP 1 1965

[redacted]

MAY 5 1966

126

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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)

b7C [redacted]

SUBJECT: ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
b7C [redacted] ET AL - VICTIMS
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

During the week of 8/23/65, HERBERT GOLDSMITH, Departmental Attorney, contacted the NYO concerning [redacted] b7D [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

[redacted] 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]

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

b1C [redacted]

12 SEP 1 1965

Approved: [redacted] Spec[redacted] Agent in Charge [redacted] M Per [redacted]

57 SEP 20 1965

[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 File. [redacted] made by Mr. GOLDSMITH.

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: September 8, 1965

ALL b7C

FROM : [redacted]

U.S. vs

SUBJECT: [redacted] et al., Original Knights of
[redacted] et al., The Ku Klux Klan
Victims
Bogalusa, Louisiana
Public Accommodations (Interference)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

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.

MCT-173-2015-17

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
[redacted] (6)

REC-11

16 SEP 10 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

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

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] made from it.

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] available at [redacted] 2/65.

There will be additional [redacted] received by the NYO fro[redacted] on 9/3/65, and trasmitted to New Orleans.

REC. 44 173-2015-18

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

[redacted]

18 SEP 3 1965

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

70 SEP 13

ALL b7C

b7D

NY 173-73 b7D

[redacted]s being trasmitted 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.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/2/65

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

Via AIRTEL _____ [redacted]
(Priority)

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

FROM [redacted] 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
[redacted]
(5)

157-6-33

SEP 6 1965

ENCLOSURE

CRD
6-94F
9-10-65

[redacted]

RCPA unit

DOW DRIEFF D.A.
MSC.F

SUB [redacted] TROL

Approv[redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____

66 SEP 2[redacted]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
b7C [redacted] 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.

b7C
b7D

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.

173-2010

ENCLOSURE

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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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:

173-2015-18

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: September 4, 1965

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

ALL
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(157-3-66)~~

FR[redacted]SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

SUBJE[redacted] RACIAL SITUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

8 encl page 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.

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - New Orleans
(1-105-2057) (OKKKK)
[redacted]
(5)

4 ENCLOSURE

cc PA Unit 9/13/65

REC- 67 173-2015-19

EX 105 25 SEP 9 1965

~~SUBV. CONTROL~~ PC

[redacted]

Approved [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SE[redacted]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 - 14

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL [redacted] (Priority)

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-33)

FRO[redacted]SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

[redacted] ALL b7C

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~~

6- [redacted]

157-6-33

SEP 6 1965

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - New Orleans

[redacted]

(5)

CRD
6-94F
9-10

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 13 1965

SU[redacted]NTROL

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U. .TED STATES DEPARTMENT O. JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 4, 1965

ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN, ET AL;
b7c [redacted] ET AL -
VIOLENCE

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

1-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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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)

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☐ 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-NR

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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/4/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority) [redacted]

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

FROM [redacted] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201)

RACIAL [redacted]TUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

ALL
b7C [redacted]

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)
[redacted]
(6)

[redacted]

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

25 SEP 6 1965

157-6-33

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 8-31 - F [redacted] 9/10/65
PA unit
1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT [redacted]

SUBCONTROL 173-2015

NOT RECORDED
SEP 13 1965

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

[redacted]

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;~~
b7c **[redacted] ET AL -**
VICTIMS

The following investigation was conducted as a result of a request from Departmental Attorney Kenneth G. Mc Intyre, 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.

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

12 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)
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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-NR

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

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 9/24/65 [redacted]

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1057) (P)

ALL b7C [redacted]

SUBJECT: U.S. VERSUS ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN CR-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.

Let Tu NO 9/25/65

3-Bureau
2-New Orleans
[redacted]

[redacted] X-102 REC-76

173-20 [redacted] 5-20

9 SEP ~~20~~ 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

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-76 173-2015-20

Director, FBI ~~(105-71801)~~

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

CY 103

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

ALL
b7C

Reairtel 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.

[redacted]

(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 ☐

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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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)
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☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
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_____	☐ (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:

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/6/65

FROM : [redacted]

ALL 6K

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 Justowriter 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 t 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
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

EX-101

23

17 SEP 1965

[redacted]

(6)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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, etal, defendants in instant suit. These answers filed 9/8/65.

Bureau (Enc. 4)
New Orleans

ENCLOSURE

SEP 22 1965

Approved: Sent M Per

50 OCT 4 1965

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
FILED
Sept 8, 1965
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, E. J. (Jack) Dixon, Delos Williams, James M. Ellis, Hardie [illegible] 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, [illegible]rles McClendon, Delton Graves, Milton [illegible] Parker, Mervin Taylor, Van [illegible], Ray Risner, James D. Terrell, J. D. Jones, Michael R. Holden, James [illegible], Albert Simmons, Jr., Noel Ball, Jr., and the [illegible] 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.

Xerox

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 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 applies 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.

cms

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, 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(l) are admitted except as to the allegation that defendant James Burke attacked newsman 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) inc far 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, McKERNAN & INGRAM
216-220 St. Louis Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

By: _____

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.

(5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/8/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

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

FR[redacted] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

ALL bK

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.

ENCL BEHIND FILE

173-2015-24

REC 53 ~~157-6-33~~

ENCLOSURE

EX 106 SEP 16 1965

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New Orleans
[redacted]
(5)

[redacted]

ved: _____ 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

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

~~157-633-3~~
173-2015-24

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State of Louisiana

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 Jr

Secretary of State

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF

ANTI-COMMUNIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF LOUISIANA

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 names and post office addresses of the corporation's registered agents are:

Robert T. Hester
311 First Avenue
P. O. Box 1160
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Saxon 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 habits; there shall be no different classes of membership.

ARTICLE VII. DIRECTORS

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

W. J. Williams
Varnado, Louisiana

Saxon Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Lloyd Joiner
Route 1, Box 375
Ponchatoula, 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 the 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
Varnado, Louisiana

Saxon Farmer
315 East Fifth Street
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Lloyd Joiner
Route 2, Box 270
Ponchatoula, Louisiana

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

WITNESSES:

Sydney H. Wheat

Jessie Merle Boone

INCORPORATORS:

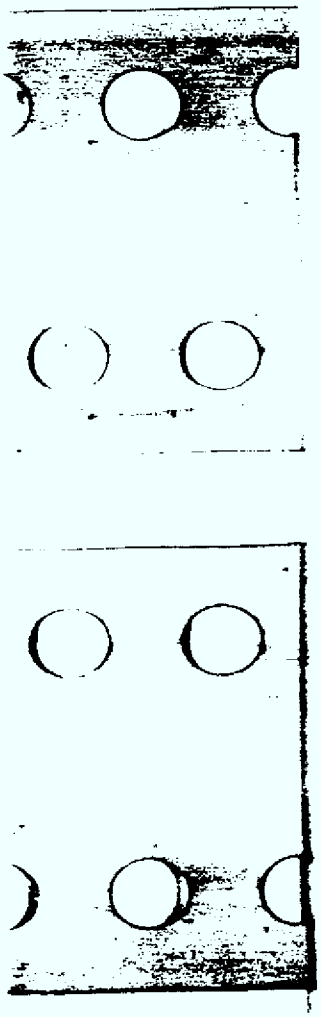
Saxon Farmer

W. J. Williams

Lloyd Joiner

NOTARY PUBLIC

C O



Inst. [illegible] 40
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Billy [illegible] miller

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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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.

☑ 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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173-2015

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

[redacted]

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
[redacted]
(8)

REC-78

173-2015-25

[redacted]

OCT 5 1965

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

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 busin 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 categor 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 Purjury 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 desireable 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

ALL
b7C

9/22/6[illegible]

Director, FBI

1 - Domestic Intelligence Division
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

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

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 [redacted] investigation of interference with persons seeking to exercise their civil rights and in view of the fact that the Department

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

1 - Birmingham (Info)
[redacted] Jackson (Info)
[redacted] 1965
(8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONTINUED PAGE TWO . . . .

ALL
b7C

To: Inspector [redacted]

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

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

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

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.

173-2015-2

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

1 - Birmingham
1 - Jackson

MAILED 2
OCT 1 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-76

OCT 7 1965

[redacted] NOTE PAGE TWO

66 OCT 15 1965

[redacted] 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.

7-1 (Rev. 9-7-60)

1 - Mr. [redacted]

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

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

[redacted]

4-1
5-1

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 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)

MAILED 6
SEP 9 - 1965
COMM-FBI

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

REC-58

173-2015-28

OCT 8 1965

2 - New Orlea[redacted]73-201[redacted]57-1489)

Page 9 [redacted] (6) (continued on next page)

51 OCT 13 [redacted]

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 o[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 Justowriter 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.

(continued on next page)

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.

7-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL b7C

Laboratory Work Sheet

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

File # 173-[illegible]
Lab. # D-487554 JE

(home phone 544-0055)
(personally delivered by Mr. ~~Robert~~ Richard 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: Check Executive Model Friden heavy duty writing machine

Examination by: [redacted] 9/6/65

1) Q1 → Q6 IBM or Justowriter prop. spacing.
Q2 Tw no ident c Tw Q1 & Q3 → Q6
No concl Q1 & Q3 → Q6 on one tw lack of suff claim in copies may have been prep. by one tw
No ident Q1 → Q6 c K1 → K3
2) No ident. Q7 tw c Tw Q1 → Q6 or with K2 Tw. No concl. Q7 tw c K1 & K3, carbon copy of [illegible] insuff
9-6-65 [redacted]

Over

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

page 1 [redacted]

(continued on next page)

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 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)

b1c

K2 Typewritten letter dated July 8, 1965, signe[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. Hoover 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.
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS (INTERFERENCE)
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

File # 173-2015 2
Lab. # D-487554 JE

187

(personally delivered by Mr. ~~Robert~~ Richard 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]

Q7 returned personally to Mr Parsons on 9-6-65- [redacted]
Q1→Q6, K1→K3 returned personally to Mr Parsons on 9-8-65-

PHOTOGRAPHED
SEP 6 1965

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)

(continued on next page)

page 1

ENCLOSURE

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 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)

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)

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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 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:

173-2015-28

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

FBI/DOJ

7-1 (Rev. 9-7-60)

REPORT
of the
FBI LABORATORY

1 - Mr. [redacted]

ALL
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

September 10, 1965

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: United States versus
Original Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan;
Civil Rights Act of 1964

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 origi[redacted]

MAILED 8
SEP 10 1965
COMM-FBI

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. [redacted] EC-32 173-2015-129

25 OCT 11 1965

2 - FBI, New Orleans - Enclosure (173-201) (157-1489)

(See Note Page 2)

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

50 OCT 1 1965

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."

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."

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

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

File # [illegible]
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]

No ident. Q1 → Q7 Two with K4.
prev recd and described in Lab. rpt to your office dated 9-9-65

Note: 1) Confirms teletype to NO dated 9-7-65
2) K4 submitted NO capt. "Racial Situation Bogalusa, Louisiana, Racial Matters."

ALL b7C

See memo [redacted] to Mr. Conrad 9-8-65

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 Doar
Assistant Attorney General

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

PHOTOGRAPHED
SEP 8 1965

Lab report 9-[illegible]

Page 1

(Continued on next page)

Q_1 Sunday will better community T (15 to the inch

Q_2 Aft end a W (12 to the inch

Q_3 this adm T ? (15 to the inch

Q_5

Q_6 will that T

K1 A 10 to inch will a t
12 to inch tha k

K2 B 12 to inch A a tt

K3 C 10 to inch A a tt

Page 2
D-487679 JB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL
b7C

Laboratory Work Sheet

173-201529

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

File # 173-201529
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 Doar
Assistant Attorney General

Attention: Mr. Richard K. Parsons

ENCLOSURE

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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.

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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☐ 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:

173-2015-29X

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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 KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN
OO: NEW ORLEANS

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

b7c
b7D

POLICE CHECKS

[redacted] advised no incidents of a racial nature were reported to their Departments during the night and early morning of 10/6-7/65.

b7 [redacted]

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]

OCT 11 1965

b7c

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Pe[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/6/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FRO[redacted]SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RAC[redacted]ITUATION
BOGALU[redacted], LOUISIANA
RM

@ ORIGINAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

OO: NEW ORLEANS

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.

b7C
b7D

b7C

[redacted]

REC-73 173-2015-31

EX-112

6 OCT 9 1965

SUB[redacted]NTROL

3 - Bureau
2- New Orleans
[redacted]
(5)

140

Approved 50 OCT 15 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/13/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FR[redacted] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

b7C

RACI[redacted]TUATION, BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

b7C

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.

b7C

PICKETING

No picketing activity in Bogalusa this date.

MISCELLANEOUS

b7C b7D

[redacted]

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
[redacted]

b7C (5)

REC-47 173-2015-32

17 OCT 16 1965

EX-117

b7C [redacted]

SE[redacted]NTROL

b7C

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

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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)

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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:

173-2015-32

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

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 [redacted]

TO DIRECTOR (173-2015) [redacted]

FROM NEW ORLEANS 157-3350

Advised for 10/20/65

ALL 67C

WASHINGTON PARISH BOGALUSA, LA PUBLIC EDUCATION. CRA [redacted]

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.

[redacted]

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

REC. 68 173-2015-33

[redacted]

ALL OF THESE INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN SERVED EXCEPT [redacted]

16 OCT 21 1965

[redacted]

OCT 50

RECD 6

RM 828

57 OCT 27 1965

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 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

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 TWENTY FIVE FEFUSED 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 ACCOMOMMODATED BY BEING PUT UNDER ARREST UNLESS THEY WERE IN VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

ICG AND SECRET SERVICE BEING ADVISE. END

END

WA...JXM

FBI WASH DC

cc: Mr. [redacted]

b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/18/65

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

T[redacted] DIRECTOR, FBI (173-2015)

FR[redacted] SAC, NEW ORLEANS (173-201) -P-

RACI[redacted]TUATION
BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA
RM

b7C

[redacted]

OO: New Orleans

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

POLICE CHECKS

b7C

b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised no incidents of a racial nature reported to their departments during the night and early morning of 10/15 - 18/65.

6-[redacted]

PICKETING

There was no picketing in the 400 block of Columbia Road or the Pine Tree Shopping Plaza 10/16 and 18/65.

[redacted]

REC-98 173-2015-34

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
[redacted]

Richard Parsons
C.R.O. advised 10-21-65

14 OCT 20 1965

b7C

[redacted]ed: OCT 23 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]

S[redacted]ONTROL

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

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.

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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:

173-2015-34

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

10/25/65

Airtel

1 - [redacted]

ALL
b7c

(1)

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.

[redacted]
(4)

[redacted] 173-2015-35

REC-59

19 OCT 26 1965

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

[redacted]

5 OCT 28 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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. ORIGINAL 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

[redacted]

(5)

REC-61 173-2015-35X

~~173-71201-421~~

8 OCT 29 1965

EX-103

~~Rec 217~~

[redacted]

Approved [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____

MAY 5 1966 Special Agent In[redacted]e

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

11-9

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

ALL
bK

173-2015-35

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.

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

CRD
6-94F

ICC Bomb-CRA unit
5 CCGS destroyed
11-10-65

173-2015-35X1

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

REC 14

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

~~105-11211-424~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/9/65

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

ALL
b7C

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)

173-2015-

NOT RECORDED
14 NOV 16 1965
17

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 30 1965

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

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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

ALL b7C

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 Bureau.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX

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

Bufile 173-2015

REC-19 173-2015-36

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

[redacted]

15 DEC 3 1965

EX 103

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (ENC. 2)
2-New Orleans
[redacted]
(5)

ENCL BEHIND FILE

Approved: [redacted] JTS Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 DEC 8 1965

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; SAXON 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. BOUNDS; 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

113-2015-36

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.[1]

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 as 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 [their] power for evil".[2]

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 to disband and directed klansmen to burn their robes and hoods.[3] 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 ~~fittingly~~ 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.[6]

II.

We turn now to ~~a~~ detailed findings of fact.

A. Background. The invisible realm of the Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan coincides with ~~includes the eight parishes in~~ the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana. ~~These are~~ This district is composed of the "Florida" parishes, the area east of the Mississippi River and north of Lake Pontchartrain claimed by Spain until 1810.[7] 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.[8] 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, Nov. 15, 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 Klokan'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 Klokan 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 however that the wrecking crew performed disciplinary functions and that the discipline could be severe.

(3) The Oath of Allegience 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 klansman 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 had difficulty extracting from klansmen answers to questions.[9]

(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 <u>this is the religious foundation of the Invisible Empire</u>". (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."[10] 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~~ of 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 newsman

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 Civ.Ac. No.15,727 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." Mobile 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 to conclude, as a matter of statutory construction, that Congress did not purport to enforce civil rights against private persons. Moreover, so they argue, the 1957 Act applies to "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 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.

Congress considered the pros and cons of these and many other issues when the Administration submitted an omnibus civil rights bill in 1956.[15] 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 Section 1971,[17] 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 an integral, indispensable part of the voting process.[18] 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 in the war over Negro suffrage would be the registration office.[19] 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 or interfere with the Negro's access to registration.[20]

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.[21] 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.[22]

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.D.La. 1961, 6 Race Rel. L. Rep. 474.

The parallel between the defendants' intimidation by economic coercion in Beatty and 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.

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, 28 L.Ed. 274. We turn now to the defendants' constitutional arguments.

B.

The defendants' constitutional arguments rest on a misunderstanding of the constitutional sources for the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1964.[24]

(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.[25] 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.[26] 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 did 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. on other grounds, 1963, 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 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 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 governments is. It certainly is not bound to stand by as a passive spectator, when duties are violated and corrupt and fraudulent frauds 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 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 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 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.[28]

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 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 organizer 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 right to 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 Minor Wisdom
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Herbert W. Christenberry
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Frank A. Rivet
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. 524 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 reasonable 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 "wilfully") 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, 543(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 R. Rel. L. Rep. 200(1962). See Mendelson, Discrimination (Prent. [illegible] 1962) 21. And see United States v. Ellis, W.D.S.C. 1942, 43 F. Supp. [illegible], 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**, 7 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 encouraging 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 plaintiffs' 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.

[redacted]

(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.

REC-16 173-2015-37

(Note continued page two...)

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
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BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA ET AL; PINE TREE PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER, JULY SIXTEEN DASH SEVENTEEN NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE; [redacted] ET AL DASH VICTIMS CIVIL RIGHTS, OBSTRUCTION COURT ORDER. US versus Original Knights of the K.K.K.

OPINION 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

DEC 3 9 ... VH ...

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SECURED DIRECTOR

173-2015-

NOT RECORDED
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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

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

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 PARISH 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 SEEK TO ACCORD NEGROES THEIR RIGHTS WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE OR COLOR.

END OF PAGE FOUR

IN ITS RULEING 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 VIOLANCE 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 OPINION 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

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 UNISTED 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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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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

b7c

Enclosed herewith are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth a letter received by [redacted]

b7c
b7D

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-52 173-2015-38

15 1965

CRD
6-94B
12-16-65
cc Bomb CRA unit
LHC's destroyed

EX-107

[redacted]

Bufile 173-2015

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 DEC 5

4-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☒ 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)
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☐ (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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173-2015-38

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FBI/DOJ

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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
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"ENCLOSUR[redacted]TTACHED"

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)(
2 - New Orleans

REC- 88

173-2015-39

16 DEC 29 1965

[redacted]

CRD
6-94B
12-29-65
[redacted] CRA unit

[redacted]

1CC of preliminary Injunction Decree issued 12/22/65 sent to CRD on 6-94B.

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M Per _____
[redacted] Agent in Charge

79 JAN [redacted] 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
December 27, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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.

-750 (Rev. 12-14-88)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ (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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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

APPENDIX

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

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b7D

[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

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

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 Turner, Russell Magee, Dewey Smith, Virgil Corkern, Albert Applewhite, E. J. (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, Lattimore 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 intented 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 Cou[illegible]etains jurisdiction of this c[illegible] 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 W. Christenberry
DISTRICT JUDGE

Robert A. Ainsworth Jr.
DISTRICT JUDGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 22 1965

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

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

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.

ALL b7C

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.

173-2015-40

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ENJOINED DEFENDANTS FROM PHYSICALLY ASSAULTING OR BEATING ANY CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS OR INFLICTING 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 RPORT 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.

~~CORR 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