

HUNT OIL COMPANY  
DALLAS, TEXAS

PAUL M. ROTHERMEL, JR.  
SECURITY OFFICER

April 16, 1969

Mr. Harold Weisberg  
Coq d'Or Press  
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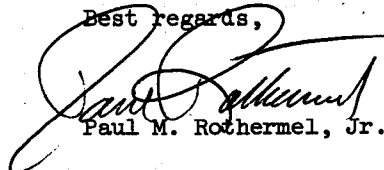
Dear Harold:

Thank you for your letter of the 10th. I did not mean to imply that I believed any part of the material about you when I sent it. I have now gone into my Nazi Party and NSRP files and am enclosing some material I hope will be of interest to you.

I think there is a connection between these groups and the Minutemen in that they have overlapping membership and what one is doing the other is fully aware of.

I may leave my present employment, and would like for you to call me collect in regard to an important matter.

Best regards,



Paul M. Rothermel, Jr.

PMRjr:ej  
Enclosures

*Please treat last 3 pages Confidential*

NSR Report

THE NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY  
 P. O. BOX 184, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA  
 206 MARION BLDG. - 739 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

The National States' Rights Party came into being in August, 1958 at a meeting in Knoxville, Tenn. The NSRP was an outgrowth of the United White Party which was formed in November, 1957, also at Knoxville. For practical purposes, the NSRP is the UWP with a new name. Members sport arm bands, tie clasps and pins bearing the Thunderbolt emblem once used by the Hitler "Jugend".

Headquarters of the NSRP during 1958-59 and the early part of 1960 was listed officially in party publications and mailings as Jeffersonville, Indiana. Another mailing address of the NSRP was P. O. Box 2151, Knoxville, Tenn. Ned Dupes, NSRP Chairman, resides in Knoxville, and receives mail addressed to the Knoxville address. (Jeffersonville is just across the river from Louisville, Kentucky, and much of the party's actual work and activities were centered in Louisville itself during the 1958-60 period.)

In June of 1960, the NSRP announced removal of its headquarters to Birmingham, Ala. (P. O. Box 783), described by party leader Edward R. Fields as the "most race-conscious city in America" and, therefore, the "perfect location for permanent National States' Right Party headquarters". The announcement was published in "The Thunderbolt", the official organ of the NSRP. Its editor had, for some time, been listed as Lloyd Martin, but currently the publication has been under the editorial supervision of Edward Fields, a prime mover in the NSRP since its inception, and listed as Party Information Director. James K. Warner, an ex-officer in George Lincoln Rockwell's American Nazi

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Party, was, until August, 1965, listed as Associate Editor.

The masthead of "The Thunderbolt" is identical in every respect with the masthead of the periodical by the same name published in 1946 by "The Columbians". "The Columbians", listed by the U. S. Attorney General as subversive, was a short-lived, storm-troop type of organization, headed by Emory Burke and Homer Loomis, Jr., which gains considerable notoriety in Atlanta during 1946-47 and then went out of existence. Burke served time in prison in Reidsville, Ga. after being convicted of usurping police authority in connection with the beating of a Negro in Atlanta. Fields has had a long association with Burke, dating back to "The Columbians" era.

The main moving spirit and organizational mainspring of the NSRP has been Dr. Edward R. Fields, formerly of Atlanta, Louisville and Birmingham, Alabama, and since March of 1966, he has been residing at 160 St. Andrews Blvd., Charleston, South Carolina, where he has recommenced his chiropractic practice. Although headquarters of the NSRP remains in Augusta, Fields has been travelling back and forth between Augusta and Charleston. Fields has a long record of extremist anti-Jewish activity and has had numerous and widespread contacts with anti-Semitic extremist organizations and publications.

Because of these contacts between Fields and other anti-Jewish agitators in the South and elsewhere, the NSRP has been a focal point for considerable racist and anti-Semitic activity in the South. In addition, NSRP membership, although not believed to be very large, has been growing slowly but steadily.

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Among the extremist contacts of Fields have been such notorious racist and anti-Jewish agitators as John Kasper and George Lincoln Rockwell. Kasper, who has served time in Federal prison for contempt of court, and in a Tennessee jail for inciting to riot, had previously been "nominated" for President of the United States by the NSRP. Rockwell is the self-styled "Fuehrer" of the so-called American Nazi Party, who has attracted considerable newspaper notoriety because of his hate-peddling and rabble-rousing activities. Both Rockwell and Kasper have attended meetings and conventions of the NSRP, as have well-known anti-Jewish extremists, both from the North and the South.

On October 12, 1958, The Temple in Atlanta, Ga. was bombed and five men were subsequently indicted by a Fulton County Grand Jury. One of them, George Michael Bright, was tried and acquitted at a second trial, the first having ended in a hung jury. Among the defense witnesses for Bright at his second trial were NSRP officers Edward Fields, Matt Koehl and Arthur Cole, former chairman of the NSRP. Koehl has since joined Rockwell's American Nazi Party.

Newspaper reports at the time of the Atlanta bombing and the subsequent arrests quoted police as saying that those arrested included adherents or followers of the NSRP. Newspaper reports also quoted Bright's brother as identifying him with the NSRP. In addition, a prosecution witness testified that Bright was involved in NSRP activities in Atlanta. Bright addressed an NSRP conference in Chattanooga in November, 1960, and was introduced as the "martyr" of the Atlanta Temple bombing.

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Of the others indicted, Kenneth Griffin had been listed by the NSRP publication, "The Thunderbolt", as its chairman in Georgia. Richard Bowling had previously been associated with Fields and J. B. Stoner in activities of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, led by Stoner, which was active in Atlanta in the early 1950's. Stoner is now serving as the NSRP legal advisor. Wallace Allen had been associated in business with George Lincoln Rockwell.

Also arrested and indicted in connection with the Temple bombing was Robert Bowling, brother of Richard Bowling, and a long-time associate of Fields in anti-Jewish and racist causes. The indictment against Robert Bowling was subsequently dropped.

Griffin, Allen and Richard Bowling were never tried.

Following the second Bright trial in January, 1959, "The Thunderbolt" devoted considerable space in a number of its issues to extreme attacks on J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

One such attack appeared in the February, 1960 issue, and was headlined, "J. Edgar Hoover's Red Background". The article stated that the "phony fight between the F.B.I. and the Communists is a fraud and a deception designed to conceal the fact that the F.B.I. is a part of the Communist-Jewish Conspiracy". The article also stated: "Hoover talks against Communism while he works for Communism, and against the patriotic enemies of Communism. J. Edgar Hoover is the Judas goat who is leading us to slaughter".

In March, 1960, the NSRP held a "convention" at Miamisburg, Ohio, near Dayton, and "nominated" Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas for

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President of the United States and Retired Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin of Alabama for Vice President. Newspaper reports quoted Faubus as stating that he had been nominated without authorization.

John Crommelin, however, has been a frequent candidate for public office in Alabama, and has used blatant anti-Semitism in several of his campaigns. He most recently ran during the election of May, 1966, as a candidate for the United States Senate. He was defeated. He is also closely associated with "Common Sense", a notorious anti-Jewish hate sheet published in Union, New Jersey by the Christian Educational Association. ("Common Sense" has in recent years been widely distributed in the South.) Crommelin has, since 1957, been listed as a stockholder of the Christian Educational Association.

The NSRP support of a Faubus-Crommelin ticket in the Presidential election of 1960 was, in some respects, its most ambitious undertaking. By election day, the NSRP appeared on the ballot in Alabama, Delaware, Tennessee and Arkansas. In Tennessee and Delaware, Faubus and Crommelin were listed on the ballot. In Alabama and Arkansas, the candidates were not listed, but NSRP electors were on the ballot.

Although the NSRP had initially succeeded in placing Faubus on the Florida ballot, the Arkansas governor requested that the Florida Secretary of State remove his name. The request was granted, and the NSRP ticket did not appear on the ballot in Florida.

The NSRP polled 30,000 votes in Arkansas -- 0.8% of total vote -- but its vote in the three other states was insignificant. It received about 4,500 votes in Alabama, 11,000 in Tennessee and 252 in Delaware.

After the Presidential election of 1960, the NSRP waged a constant and vitriolic attack upon President John F. Kennedy. In addition to calling for his impeachment, "The Thunderbolt" accused the late President of having previously been married and divorced. They also reproduced material accusing the late President of "adultery".

The Kennedy Administration was also accused of "loading down the government with Jews". The February, 1961 issue of "The Thunderbolt" asked: "What Secret Jewish Hand is Guiding This Conspiracy?"

The same February, 1961 issue also resurrected the 1913 Leo Frank case, in which a young Jew was lynched for the alleged murder of a young white Christian girl named Mary Phagen. "The Thunderbolt" compared the case with today's "Jewish rape of the South". The NSRP publication announced formation of the "Remember Mary Phagen Committee", under the chairmanship of Robert Bowling, to conduct a program for beautification of her grave site, to which, it was announced, regular pilgrimages would be made.

The February, 1961 issue, entitled, "Special Georgia Edition", was distributed in considerable numbers by NSRP supporters at an Atlanta meeting of Georgians Unwilling To Surrender (G.U.T.S.), a militant segregationist group. Main speaker at the G.U.T.S. meeting was La. political leader Leander Perez, whose stringing together of obviously Jewish names drew wild cheers from the audience.

When Atlanta underwent school desegregation in the fall of 1961, the NSRP was particularly active, especially in the distribution of "The Thunderbolt". Copies were mailed to students of the four high schools scheduled for desegregation, and four Atlanta youths, arrested on the

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first day of desegregation, had a bundle of "Thunderbolts" in their car.

The same day, NSRP members picketed Atlanta's City Hall. One picket's sign read: "Stop Jewish Communism and Race Mixing". NSRP members also distributed "The Thunderbolt" and copies of "The White American", the organ of the White American Party, led by the Bowling brothers, which has since been merged with the NSRP.

On September 5, 1961, at Anniston, Alabama, NSRP legal advisor J. B. Stoner addressed a party rally at which Attorney General Robert Kennedy and F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover were burned in effigy.

In November, 1961, the Bowling brothers and other NSRP adherents picketed a dinner at an Atlanta hotel honoring Defense Secretary Robert McNamara. Two of the picket signs read as follows: "Outlaw Jew-Controlled NAACP" and "Impeach the Kennedy Tyrants". "The Thunderbolt" has, on several occasions, called for the impeachment of President Kennedy.

In April, 1961, the NSRP devoted a whole issue of "The Thunderbolt" to the scheduled trial of the late Nazi fugitive Adolf Eichmann by the State of Israel. Using the most blatant anti-Jewish material obtainable, the NSRP characterized the trial as a "giant propaganda hoax". In addition, the NSRP established an Adolf Eichmann Trial Facts Committee in order to condemn the trial.

Early in 1962, the NSRP began making moves toward increased activity and growth. First came the acquisition of the mailing lists of two

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defunct anti-Semitic publications - one, "The Virginian", and the other, the late "Parson Jack", Johnston's "Georgia Tribune". In September, 1962, "The Thunderbolt" announced the merger of Robert Bowling's National White American Party into the NSRP. In February, 1963, "American Digest", published by long-time anti-Semite Dewey Taft, also merged with the NSRP.

Toward the end of the summer in 1963, the NSRP stepped up its activity in Birmingham, in preparation for the scheduled desegregation of some public schools in that city on September 4th. The party held a number of open meetings, and handed out literature urging parents to keep their children out of the schools. On September 4th, uniformed members of the NSRP appeared at several of the schools and taunted police, while shouting anti-Negro and anti-Jewish slogans. Police arrested four of the NSRP pickets and charged them with interfering with an officer and resisting. On September 12th, the four received fines and prison sentences.

On September 23rd, a Federal Grand Jury in Birmingham indicted Edward R. Fields and six other NSRP members, on charges of interfering with school integration in that city. However, the indictments were dismissed some five months later by the United States District Court.

On March 1, 1964, the NSRP held a convention in Louisville, Kentucky, and nominated John Kasper for President and J. B. Stoner for Vice President. Kasper, operator of an automobile service center in Nashville, Tennessee, won national notoriety in 1956 when he attempted

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to prevent the desegregation of public schools in Clinton, Tennessee. He subsequently formed a segregationist organization, the Seaboard White Citizens Council, and was sentenced to three different jail terms on charges of interfering with court-ordered desegregation in Tennessee. Stoner, a Georgia attorney, has been engaged in anti-Jewish agitation for more than fifteen years. During 1964 and the beginning of 1965, Edward Fields and the National States' Rights Party published "The Thunderbolt" out of their headquarters at 1865 Bessemer Road, Birmingham, Alabama. There was considerable internal friction within the group as the younger members of the NSRP felt that they were not getting a fair share of the money which was being taken in by Dr. Fields.

After considerable dissension, Jerry Dutton, James Warner, James McDaniel, and others, left the NSRP, accusing Dr. Fields of improperly handling the finances of the organization. Dutton, Warner and McDaniel recreated another organization called the American States' Rights Party and proceeded to publish a "Thunderbolt"-type of paper called "The White American". The headquarters of the American States' Rights has remained in Birmingham. This split and subsequent loss of operating personnel was listed as one of the reasons why the NSRP moved its operation to Augusta, Georgia.

Since the move to Augusta, Georgia, "The Thunderbolt" has been printed regularly at the NSRP headquarters, and Augusta has been a haven for

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many of the well-known hate-mongers throughout the South.

NSRP continues to operate from its Augusta headquarters even though Dr. Fields has now moved to Charleston in an attempt to recommence his chiropractic practice.

GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF INDIVIDUALS  
IN CONTACT WITH AMERICAN NAZI PARTY  
HEADQUARTERS - DALLAS, TEXAS.  
DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1966

<u>STATE</u>	<u>REQUESTS AND/OR ORDERS FOR MATERIALS</u>	<u>SIMPLE INQUIRIES</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTIONS- GENERAL</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTIONS- SPECIAL APPEAL</u>
1. Alabama	2	1	1	3
2. Alaska	-	-	-	-
3. Arizona	1	1		
4. Arkansas			1	
5. California	41	5	14	33
6. Colorado	1		1	4
7. Conn.	1	1		
8. Delaware	5		2	1
9. Florida	9		5	6
10. Georgia				1
11. Hawaii		1		1
12. Idaho	-	-	-	-
13. Illinois	26	4	6	5
14. Indiana	6	1		1
15. Iowa	4	1	6	2
16. Kansas	1	3		
17. Kentucky	2		1	
18. Louisiana	6			1
19. Maine	1		2	
20. Maryland	1		1	4
21. Mass.	11	3	6	2
22. Michigan	4	9	6	2
23. Minnesota	5		1	

<u>STATE</u>	<u>REQUESTS AND/OR ORDERS FOR MATERIALS</u>	<u>SIMPLE INQUIRIES</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTIONS- GENERAL</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTIONS- SPECIAL APPEAL</u>
24. Mississippi	4		1	1
25. Missouri	9	2	2	2
26. Montana	-	-	-	-
27. Nebraska	1			
28. Nevada	-	-	-	-
29. N.H.			1	1
30. N.J.	6	1	2	3
31. N.M.	1			1
32. N.Y.	20	5	11	4
33. N.C.	5	2	3	2
34. N.D.	-	-	-	-
35. Ohio	11	3	4	3
36. Oklahoma	3		2	1
37. Oregon	1			1
38. Pennsylvania	13	2	7	5
39. R.I.	1	1	1	1
40. S.C.	4		1	1
41. S.D.	1			
42. Tennessee	1		1	1
43. Texas	26	2	12	8
44. Utah	-	-	-	-
45. Vermont	1			
46. Virginia	5	1	4	5
47. Washington	6	1		5
48. W. Va.	1			1
49. Wisconsin	15	2	2	7
50. Wyoming		1		
District of Columbia	1			1

Following is a breakdown of the monies contributed to the American Nazi Party during Nov. and Dec., 1966:

\$ 841.40

Regular contributions  
(including dues)

\$1,369.56

Special appeal for Chicago  
activities - summer, 1966

\$ 68.00

Special appeal for food for  
the "men in the barracks in  
Arlington."

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\$2,278.96

Grand total of monies,  
excluding materials

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE  
INDIVIDUALS MAKING CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF \$25.00 OR MORE TO THE AMERICAN  
NAZI PARTY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1966

<u>NAME</u>	<u>HOME STATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. Emmett J. White	California	\$50.00
2. A. L. Adams	Maine	25.00
3. William C. Bostwick	Florida	50.00
4. William Cranshaw	California	25.00

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS CONTRIBUTED  
\$25.00 OR MORE TO ANP SPECIAL APPEALS  
DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1966

1. Les Crowder	Tennessee	\$30.00
2. Herman Forbes	Florida	75.00
3. Stephen Cunningham	California	100.00
4. Lt. Gen. P. A. Del Valle	Maryland	40.00
5. Wilhelm Gollin	Ohio	40.00
6. Marion Ryoly	Mass.	130.00
7. R. Rolston	California	25.00
8. Terrel R. Eddy	California	45.00
9. Bob Joiner	Texas	50.00
10. Adm. John Crommelin	Alabama	25.00
11. A. Elston	Washington	200.00
12. Preston McCrossen	New Mexico	25.00

INDIVIDUALS FROM SEVERAL FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES EXCHANGED CORRESPONDENCE  
WITH ROCKWELL'S AND DALLAS HEADQUARTERS  
DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1966  
SOME INDICATED THAT THEY WERE MEMBERS OF  
LOCAL NAZI MOVEMENTS; OTHERS WROTE TO  
OFFER ENCOURAGEMENT AND MAKE PURCHASES:

Australia	2 Requests
Belgium	1 Request
Canada	1 ANP Contribution 1 Contribution to Special Appeal
England	1 Request
Germany	1 Request
New Zealand	1 Request