The National States Rights Party appears to have grown directly out of the United White Party, a group organized around 1957 by Dr. Edward R. Fields, then a practicing chiropractor. In the spring of 1958 at a small meeting in Knoxville, the United White Party became the NSRP (James Graham Cook, The Segregationists, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1962, New York, p. 183). Fields became Information Director of the new party and editor of its publication, The Thunderbolt, but he was and remains chief spokesman for the party. His long time associate, Jesse B. Stoner, an Atlanta attorney, was appointed and still serves as NSRP General Counsel.

Edward R. Fields was already an experienced racist and anti-Semite when he organized the NSRP. In 1946, at the age of 14, as a student at Marist College, a Catholic prep school in Atlanta, Georgia, and leader in a student movement for Eugene Talmadge, he joined the Colombians, a fascist storm-trooper group led by anti-Semitic Emory Burke. The Colombians engaged in acts of violence and terrorism in Atlanta until they were dissolved and Burke was sentenced to 3 years in prison in 1946. (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/58; Cleveland Press series, Nov. 12ff, 1946) Fields maintained his contacts, worked on a “Free Emory Burke Committee,” and was associated closely with his fellow committee man, Gen. George Van Horn Moseley. In 1949 and 1950, Fields wrote several letters to The Broom, anti-semitic West Coast weekly, defending super nationalists and soliciting members for a “Defense Committee” to “protect Americans from the terror of the Kike.” (Cook, p. 182 supra) In 1952, while Fields and J. B. Stoner were both attending law school in Atlanta, they founded a paper organization called the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. (Cook, p. 182 supra) Fields picketed the White House under its banner in 1954. (Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, Facts, Sept. 1956) Stoner was ultimately admitted to the Georgia Bar, but Fields went on in 1956 he was Acting Chairman of the Iowa America Constitutional Party which supported T. Coleman Andrews for President. He took part in the Chicago Conference of the Northern Friends of the South, which assembled in Chicago under the leadership of Joe McWilliams in August, and in a National States Rights Conference in Memphis in Sept., 1956. (Facts, Sept. 1956) The Iowa America Constitutional Party polled 3,200 of the 1,234,564 votes cast in Iowa. (Cook, p. 182 supra) Subsequently, Fields married and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he practiced chiropractics, worked with Millard Grubbs in the White Citizens’ Council of Louisville, and founded his own United White Party, out of which NSRP developed.

Jesse B. Stoner, in 1941, at the age of 17, was an organizer for the America First Committee (Scripps-Harding column, Birmingham newspaper, 9/18/63), and the following year was a “Kleagle” (organizer) of a Ku Klux Klan group in Chattanooga. Later he claimed he was no longer a Klan organizer, but instead was “engaged in distributing anti-Jewish literature.” (John Roy Carlson, The Plotters, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1946, New York, p. 54). He worked with the Columbian while they were organizing armed patrols to keep Negroes out of white neighborhoods (Pittsburgh Courier, 10/5/63). In an interview in 1946 he announced that he was planning to form a new party which would oppose Hitler Hitler, whom he termed a moderate. The Stoner Anti-Jewish Party, which proposed to make Judaism a crime punishable by death, received 541 out of 30,000 votes cast in 1948 when Stoner ran for Congress. (Cook, supra, p. 136-139). In 1952, as law students, Fields and Stoner changed the name of the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party to the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Later, Stoner became General Counsel of the New NSRP when it was founded in 1958. By 1959 he was also involved again in Klan activities. He was Imperial Wizard of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which opened its official four-state headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky, during the summer of 1959.

The Christian Knights differed from earlier Klans in accepting Catholics and the foreign-born as members (FYI, July 1959). Stoner continues to publish a small Klan bulletin in Atlanta (Cook, supra, p. 136-139) as well as serving actively in NSRP. He is author of Christianity’s Attitude Toward the Jews As Exemplified from The Holy Bible (FYI, Sept., 1960) and numerous articles in The Thunderbolt. NSRP’s other early leaders also came from the United White Party:

Arthur Cole of LaFollette, Tennessee, was the first National Chairman.(Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/50)

Matt Koehl, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, former leader of the young “elite guard” of the Hitler-enthusiastic National Renaissance Party described in HUAC’s 1953 report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups, was National Organizer (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/58), then Security Officer (FYI Dec., 1960) of NSRP until his resignation in March, 1962. (The Thunderbolt, April, 1962)

Ned Dupes, retired automobile salesman of Knoxville, Tennessee, was Secretary-Treasurer (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/58 and Memphis Commercial Appeal, 9/25/63), and later Chairman. (Letterhead, April 1962)

Other former officers have included Rev. Gordon Winrod, Rev. Oren Potito, Emory Burke, Roy Frankhouser and James R. Warner. Currently (1964) the National Officers are:

- **Chairman:** Ned Dupes
- **Vice Chairman:** Mrs. E. L. Bishop
- **Secretary:** Bernice Settle
- **Co-ordinator:** Robert A. Bowling
- **Youth Leader:** Jerry Dutton
- **Associate Editor:** Jim Thornton
- **Information Director:** Edward R. Fields

(See Appendix A for brief biographical notes)

Originally NSRP headquarters was Jeffersonville, Ind., presumably in the home of Mrs. Peter Cowan. (FYI, July, 1958) In 1960, headquarters were moved to Birmingham, Alabama. The party encountered some difficulty in obtaining office space (FYI Sept., 1960), but eventually rented a stone building at 1865 Bessemer Road which was outfitted to resemble military headquarters, decorated with a large Confederate flag and plaques pic-
In Montgomery, where NSRP has a flourishing unit a small building houses the "Patriotic National Center and School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training." The school, which opened in September, 1962, was to be headquarters for the youth sections of each unit and the building included a dormitory for the students as well as class rooms. (The Thunderbolt, August, 1962) In 1962 Robert Bowling's National White Americans Party merged with NSRP and as part of the merger, NSRP acquired a ten-room house in Atlanta. (FYI, October, 1962)

NSRP adopted from the old Columbians the streak of lightning symbol and the masthead of The Thunderbolt, their monthly propaganda newspaper. Since the first issue, in July of 1958 (Chicago Sun-Times 9/9/63), The Thunderbolt has appeared regularly except for a few issues at the end of 1963, when Fields was under indictment. It has increased from 4 to 12 pages and costs $3.00 annually. During 1962 it received the subscription lists of "Parson Jack" Johnson's weekly Georgia Tribune (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1962), William Stephenson's defunct Virginian (FYI April 1962), and James K. Warner's "Action" (The Thunderbolt, April, 1962); and in 1963 H. C. Jones's The Rebel (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963). By the end of 1963, The Thunderbolt had a circulation of 30,000. (FYI, Dec., 1963)

NSRP holds a National Convention annually. Aside from their own officers, speakers have included: John Kasper, former head of the Seaboard White Citizens Council; Joseph Beauchernaix, Chicago, former head of the White Circle League (Facts, Oct-Nov., 1958); Peter Xavier, Dayton, Ohio, former publisher of the anti-semitic Dayton Independent; Daniel Kurz, Queens, New York, who introduced himself as "the real head of the Christian Front"; Rev. William M. Nevins, Lexington, author of Segregation Vs. Integration; George Michael Bright, Atlanta, indicted in connection with the bombing of the Atlanta Temple (FYI Dec, 1961); Adm. John Crommelin, Minutemen leader Robert DePugh, Norbourne, Mo.; Wally Butterworth, Atlanta, (Sept. 1962 announcement) and Attorney Matt H. Murphy, Jr., Birmingham. (The Thunderbolt, March 1964)

NSRP joined the "Northern European Ring," an international fascist group of associations in early 1961 and was welcomed by the British National Party into its "circle of friendship and co-operation." (FYI Feb, 1961) Generally, however, NSRP's stated policy is "peace and friendship with all other right-wing organizations but entangling alliances with none." (The Thunderbolt, March 1964).

At least two organizations, The National White American Party and The Conservative Party of America, have merged with NSRP (Memphis Commercial Appeal, 9/24/61; The Thunderbolt, Feb., 1961). Small extremist groups, like John Patler's American National Party have won NSRP's lavish praise. (The Thunderbolt, March 1962)
Party Objectives

"We of the National States Rights party believe in the Christian heritage of our people, the White Race and the Nation which the Whiteman created out of the wildness of this continent . . . We believe in the principles laid down by our forefathers in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights contained therein . . . We will not allow the blood of our people to be polluted with that of black, yellow, or mongrel peoples . . . All that is patriotic, good, clean, and decent springs from the foundations of our White folk . . . We dedicate ourselves to the task of saving America and the White Race and the preservation of the pure blood of our forefathers, so that all future generations which come after us will be born as White children with a creative intelligence that will strengthen our civilized influence over the world for the good of all mankind." (From the preamble to the party's constitution and bylaws.)

". . . racial integration of we White people is a Jewish directed scheme to mongrelize the White Race, so that the almighty Jew can sit upon a throne to rule a world populated by a mass of mulatto like zombies." (The Thunderbolt, April 1962)

"When we take power, we will remove all Negroes, Jews, and Orientals from the United States. Then we will open the doors to real immigration from northern Europe to improve our racial stock.

"We are going to follow Abraham Lincoln's plan and repatriate the Negro to Africa. We would subsidize those of our Negroes who would voluntarily go back to Africa. Those who didn't go voluntarily wouldn't be rewarded.

"A Good plan for our Orientals would be to set up a separate state for them in, say, Hawaii.

"Anti-Jewish groups for many, many years have stated that Palestine should belong to the Christians and Arabs. A good place to settle the Jews might be Madagascar." (Dr. Edward R. Fields in an interview with James Graham Cook, quoted in The Segregationists, pp. 178-9.)

"And we've been preaching a 'Fire Your Nigger' campaign at our meetings to force more of them to leave the South." (Fields; Kansas City Star 7/21/63)

Philosophy and Action Program

NSRP is both anti-negro and anti-semitic, but it has always considered Jews the principal enemy and the Negro civil rights movement merely an instrument of a Jewish conspiracy.

"The Jew again has us fighting the ignorant Negro, when it is the Jew who has all along been masterminding this crime against all of our White womanhood. The Jew despises our race and seeks to force us into submission by mongrelizing our people with the black race . . .

"WHEREAS, The satanic plot to mix the blood of the Whiteman with the negro is financed and directed by the 'communist-jewish conspiracy' . . . 

NSRP's perennial candidate Crommelin expressed the same theory:

"We of the National States Rights party believe in the Christian heritage of our people, the White Race and the Nation which the Whiteman created out of the wildness of this continent. . . . We believe in the principles laid down by our forefathers in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights contained therein. . . . We will not allow the blood of our people to be polluted with that of black, yellow, or mongrel peoples. . . . All that is patriotic, good, clean, and decent springs from the foundations of our White folk. . . . We dedicate ourselves to the task of saving America and the White Race and the preservation of the pure blood of our forefathers, so that all future generations which come after us will be born as White children with a creative intelligence that will strengthen our civilized influence over the world for the good of all mankind." (From the preamble to the party's constitution and bylaws.)

". . . racial integration of we White people is a Jewish directed scheme to mongrelize the White Race, so that the almighty Jew can sit upon a throne to rule a world populated by a mass of mulatto like zombies." (The Thunderbolt, April 1962)

"When we take power, we will remove all Negroes, Jews, and Orientals from the United States. Then we will open the doors to real immigration from northern Europe to improve our racial stock.

"We are going to follow Abraham Lincoln's plan and repatriate the Negro to Africa. We would subsidize those of our Negroes who would voluntarily go back to Africa. Those who didn't go voluntarily wouldn't be rewarded.

"A Good plan for our Orientals would be to set up a separate state for them in, say, Hawaii.

"Anti-Jewish groups for many, many years have stated that Palestine should belong to the Christians and Arabs. A good place to settle the Jews might be Madagascar." (Dr. Edward R. Fields in an interview with James Graham Cook, quoted in The Segregationists, pp. 178-9.)

"And we've been preaching a 'Fire Your Nigger' campaign at our meetings to force more of them to leave the South." (Fields; Kansas City Star 7/21/63)
TIMES NO! We are going to fight those greedy, scheming Jews, who seek to destroy our Race, Nation, and Faith and everything we hold dear. Whatever the final solution to the Jewish problem turns out to be, it will be the Jew who will bring it upon himself. The wrath of all the peoples of the world is upon his head..." (Cook, supra, p. 171-172)

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who had been NSRP's unwilling presidential nominee in 1960 denounced as "ridiculous" the Thunderbolt's charge that Jews faked atrocity stories about Nazi death camps and that Jews provoked World War II. (Washington Star, 4/13/61)

In June, Matt Koehl was arrested in Chicago after his pro-Eichmann demonstration turned into a brawl. (FYI, June 1961)

In March, 1962, The Thunderbolt called for impeachment of President Kennedy and listed fifteen examples of treason. The front page picture is captioned "actual picture of Zionist Jew Pierre Salinger sitting behind Kennedy's desk while the 'President' vacations in West Palm Beach, Florida." Further along the article explains:

"Since he has packed the government with left wingers who are friendly toward communism and deliberately surrounded himself with Jewish advisors, and Jewish speech writers, it is easy to understand why Kennedy hates those people who are patriotic enough to join patriotic right-wing organizations which are dedicated to defeating communism. He is not only against super-patriots, Kennedy is against all patriots and the same is true of Eisenhower, Truman and Nixon."

The Thunderbolt issues a steady stream of anti-Semitic propaganda. The July, 1961, issue devotes the entire center spread to proof that "Communism is Jewish," and that the Russian leaders either are Jewish or have Jewish wives. The front page story of the same issue attacks the Birmingham News and its owner, Samuel I. Newhouse. The story ends: "With Associated Press and United Press International...and NBC-TV, CBS-TV & ABC-TV all owned by Jews, Americans need more FREE PRESS newspapers like 'The Thunderbolt!'...READ THE TRUTH - SUBSCRIBE TO 'THE THUNDERBOLT'"

Throughout 1962 and 1963 The Thunderbolt ran in serial form Henry Ford's "The International Jew," Other major anti-Semitic articles include "The Talmud" (April and May, 1962) "Kosher Slaughter" (January 1963) and another "Communism is Jewish" article (February, 1963).


While propaganda has been their main weapon against Jews, the Negro civil rights movement has given NSRP opportunity for violent physical opposition to Negroes.

Their reputation as an extremist segregationist group led Mayor Claude Smithson of Fairfield, Ala., to obtain a court injunction cancelling an NSRP public rally scheduled for Oct. 11, 1961. Fields and member Robert Lyons were arrested when they tried to announce that the meeting would be held in Lipscomb, Ala., instead. (Washington Post, 10/21/61). The Alabama Court's contempt convictions were set aside December 16, 1963, by the U. S. Supreme Court on the grounds that there was no evidence that Fields and Lyons had violated the injunction. The American Civil Liberties Union, backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had defended them and were reportedly hopeful of obtaining a more far-reaching decision on the question of Constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly. (N. Y. Times 12/17/63)

In contrast to the Fairfield situation, NSRP obtained the City Municipal Auditorium in Montgomery for a rally of 300 people on Nov. 16, 1961. (FYI, Dec., 1961)

In the fall of 1962, seven NSRP members traveled to Oxford, Mississippi, to join the protest against James Meredith's enrollment in the University. They included Rev. Oren Potito, Robert O. Perrow and former Lt. Col. Ervin Robert Whitman of St. Petersburg and Jerry Dutton, the Bowlings and Crommelin. (Chicago Sun Times, 9/9/63) Potito was detained and some firearms were confiscated from his car. (N. Y. Post, 9/10/63)

NSRP members Rev. R. E. Brown and Jerry Dutton picketed Dr. Martin Luther King in Montgomery in Nov., 1962. (Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963) On March 26, 1963, four NSRP members, Dutton, James K. Warner, a Mr. Webb of Birmingham and an unidentified man, picketed the University of Alabama to protest a speech by Arthur Dean. (Crimson and White, University of Alabama, 3/28/63) Warner was convicted of trespassing on University of Alabama property and sentenced to 6 months in jail and a $100 fine.

Integration of Birmingham schools and lunch counters in 1963 stimulated the party's racist activities.

NSRP leaflets blaming Jews for instigating Negro demonstrations were distributed in Birmingham. (FYI, May 1963) On April 25, in Montgomery, Attorney General Robert Kennedy's conference with Governor George Wallace was picketed. Seventeen pickets were arrested despite the protests of Admiral Crommelin, who is pictured in The Thunderbolt (undated issue, probably July, 1963) as leading the demonstrators, but at the time of the arrests was on the sidelines. (FYI, May, 1963) Arrested and fined $50 were: Jerry Dutton, J. K. Warner and James O. Murray of Birmingham. Crommelin posted appeal bonds of $100 for the three who were represented by Stoner. He also posted bond for seven others who had been fined $25 each. The remaining six paid their $25 fines.

NSRP's next demonstration was a motorcade through Birmingham. Scuffles with Negro civil rights demonstrators resulted in a broken hand for James Warner. (The Thunderbolt, undated issue, probably July, 1963) On May 5, a huge figure of Martin Luther King hung in effigy was erected outside NSRP headquarters. (Denver Post, 5/6/63)

NSRP organized a rally attended by 75 people to urge...
support of Governor Wallace's plan to block desegregation of the University of Alabama.

The handbills read "White Men, Unite. Back Governor Wallace, Help us stop negro mixing at the University of Alabama. Now is the time for action." (N. Y. Times 6/5/63)

Fields addressed the rally outside Montgomery and announced plans for another meeting at which he and Stoner would both speak. (Birmingham News, 6/6/63)

On July 22, NSRP distributed the first of the "Birmingham Daily Bulletins" -- mimeographed sheets covering the integrating of Birmingham stores and urging "selective buying." 5,000 Bulletins a day were distributed free on the streets by NSRP members. On August 2, Fields, Warner, Dutton and Albert deShazo were arrested for parading without a license outside the integrated stores. They carried placards reading "This store serves Negroes" and waved Confederate flags.

On August 9 it was announced that the Daily Bulletin would become weekly Bulletins and would be mailed to Thunderbolt subscribers as well as distributed on the streets. By that time integration of rest rooms and lunch counters in most of the stores was an accomplished fact. Although still attempting a boycott of the stores, Fields was turning his attention to the coming school fight. A rally was called for August 9 at which Fields and Rev. Conrad Lynch were to discuss these issues. (Birmingham Weekly Bulletin, Aug. 9, 1963)

NSRP planned a counter demonstration in Washington, D. C. on August 28, the day of the big March for Jobs and Freedom. William Hoff, New York State Director, said that he would lead the New York delegation, which would be one of forty. (Washington Evening Star, 8/25/63) However, the plans apparently were abandoned.

On September 4, Alabama schools opened. Before the day of the opening NSRP had circulated petitions demanding that integrated Birmingham schools be closed. These were delivered to the Governor's executive secretary by a 100-car caravan led by uniformed party members. (The Thunderbolt, Nov., 1963) On September 5, NSRP had staged two open-air rallies, drawing crowds of 600 and 2,000 (FYI, Sept., '63) to lay plans for protesting the opening of the integrated schools. The next morning 150 organized segregationists, mostly members of NSRP, picketed West End High School in Birmingham, then left in a motorcade for Graymont Elementary where two Negro children had already registered and left. It was reported that a large group of demonstrators, urged on by Fields, suddenly charged police lines. They were driven back and two were arrested, one of them Warner. The segregationists then marched to Ramsay High School where fighting broke out when Fields and others refused to obey police orders. Four persons were arrested. (Washington Post and New York Times, 9/5/63) The next day, September 5, about 25 NSRP members rallied in preparation for further demonstrating, but the three integrated schools had been closed. (N. Y. Times, 9/6/63)

On September 15, the 16th Street Baptist Church of Birmingham was dynamited and four children were killed. Shortly afterward further clashes left two Negro boys dead and one white boy wounded. Denying any connection with the bombing, Fields complained that "This has disrupted everything for us." Fear of retaliation led NSRP to call off demonstrations and motorcades, and Fields even moved his family out of their home.

Two teenagers apprehended for the street murder of a young Negro boy had participated in NSRP demonstrations and rode a motor scooter decorated with Confederate flags supplied by NSRP. (Scripps Howard Column, 9/18/63, a Birmingham, Ala., paper)

Among the suspects arrested in connection with the bombing were NSRP member Charles Eagle, Klansman Robert E. Chambliss and John W. Hall. All were charged with illegal possession of dynamite, fined, sentenced to six months prison terms, and released on bond. (N. Y. Times, Oct. 1, 2, 9, & 10, 1963)

Members of NSRP were indicted by a special Federal grand jury investigating interference with the school desegregation court order. They were Fields, Dutton, Stoner, Warner, Ralph W. Lewandowski of Chicago, David Stanley of Toronto, Barnie Carmack of Birmingham and Jack Cash of Birmingham. Cash, an associate but not a member of NSRP, was charged with violating the National Firearms Act. The others, all members of NSRP, were charged with conspiring to interfere with the Federal Court's desegregation order. (Washington Post, 9/24/63)

Fields charged that they were victims of "a frame up by the Kennedys." (Washington Daily News, 9/18/63) A six-page "Personal Newsletter" sent out probably in October, explained that the Kennedys had their "local stooges . . . conspire with local FBI agents and city detectives . . . to dream up the most unbelievable and false charges we have ever heard of." It went on to accuse the Kennedys, the Communists and the Negroes of dynamiting the 16th Street Church to revitalize the civil rights movement and to paralize the white people with fear and thus stop their resistance.

"The Kennedys also want to frame us into prison as a warning to you, and others including other right wing organizations, as to just what will happen to them, if they dare oppose the tyrannical dictates of the Kennedy Gangsters. We are actually under Red rule at this very moment."

The newsletter then asked voluntary contributions for a defense fund. In charge of the fund were Carl Ridout, Hugh Delene and Fields.

Since Stoner, the NSRP attorney, was himself under indictment, the Party engaged Matt H. Murphy, Jr. as their lawyer. (Thunderbolt, 2/1/64) In February of 1964 the cases were dismissed. (Personal Newsletter, Feb., 1964) Attorney Murphy was announced as the main speaker at the Party's March 1 convention in Louisville, Ky. (ibid)

Political Action

Fields refuses to give membership figures but claims that NSRP is the third largest political party in the
United States, however, the New York Post, (9/10/63) estimates the membership at only 150, probably a low figure.

The party has consistently supported Admiral John G. Crommelin in his many tries for political office. The Admiral runs as a Democrat, although he accepts NSRP support and in turn publicly supports the party. (See Crommelin, Sec 2 - IND.)

On August 30 and 31, 1958, NSRP held a closed convention in Liberty Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, and organized a political offensive. They "drafted" Crommelin as their candidate for president in 1960 and Millard Grubbs head of the Kentucky White Citizens Council, as candidate for Governor of Kentucky. The meeting was attended by 100 delegates from 18 states, chiefly representatives of other conservative third party groups. (Facts, Oct-Nov., 1958) The party held its next national meeting, April 11-12, 1959, in Knoxville. (FYI, May 1959)

On May 3, 1960, the Alabama branch held a state convention at Opelika, Crommelin's home, and entered a slate of presidential electors on the Alabama ballot, NSRP state secretary Lee J. Crowder and state chairman Douglas Knowles, both of Opelika, filled the document. Despite a previously announced decision to "draft" Crommelin for President, the party named Gov. Orville Faubus of Arkansas as their candidate and ran Crommelin for Vice President. (FYI, Sept. 1960) Faubus specifically denied his candidacy and was removed from the ballot in Florida (FYI Oct. 1960), but NSRP was represented on the ballots of Arkansas, Tennessee, Delaware and Alabama. It polled 7% of the vote in Faubus' home state, Arkansas, just over 1% in Tennessee and much less in Delaware and Alabama. (FYI, Jan. 1961) In August, 1962, The Thunderbolt announced that the party was permanently on the ballot in Arkansas.

On Nov. 26-27, 1960, NSRP held a post election convention in Chattanooga, attended by fifty delegates from ten states, (FYI, Dec. 1960) The 1961 Annual Convention was announced for Labor Day in New Orleans (The Thunderbolt, July, 1961), and the 1962 convention was held in Montgomery on September 2. (The Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962)

Racism and anti-Semitism so dominate NSRP political philosophy that other issues are seldom discussed. Fields, however, has said that NSRP stood for outlawing the Communist Party in the United States and arresting its members; segregation through abolition of public schools and establishment of private schools; election rather than appointment of the Supreme Court; U. S. withdrawal from the United Nations and the establishment instead of a U. N. of White people. On the other hand, Fields said at the same time that the party was not opposed to slum clearance, unemployment assistance, old age pensions, and similar welfare measures, Opposition to Barry Goldwater was based chiefly on anti-Semitism, but Fields also suggested that Goldwater was too conservative for the party. (Cook, supra, p. 183-184)

Later, the March 1962 issue of the Arkansas NSRP Newsletter suggests a more typically right wing program: opposition to the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing, to fluoridation and to the Federal income tax. By mid-1963 NSRP had decided that Goldwater was too liberal and seemed to be considering Strom Thurmond as their nominee for president. (N. Y. Times 9/6/63) The party launched a campaign to impeach Kennedy in February of 1962 (The Thunderbolt, Feb., March, April, etc. 1962) which centered less on political issues than on accusations of immorality in the President's personal life. The May 1962 Thunderbolt circulated the previously discredited rumor that Kennedy had suppressed knowledge of an early marriage and divorce. (See Washington Post, 9/17/62; Newsweek, 9/24/62 for story and refutation) The July 1963 issue accused the President of adultery.

NSRP joined the Rev. Potito in his "Petition for Prayer" campaign in August of 1962, after the Supreme Court's school prayer decision. The drive was launched at an NSRP meeting. (The Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962) Later, members J. K. Warner, William Hoff, Jim Murray, and Robert Warner, Jr. delivered the petition to Congress. (The Thunderbolt, Jan. 1963)

A special issue of The Thunderbolt (#52, July or August 1963) was devoted to an attack on Goldwater, chiefly because of Jewish ancestry, but in August The Thunderbolt pointed out that Goldwater had supported the Civil Rights March on Washington.

The 1964 convention was held Marsi 1 in Louisville, Kentucky, the home of Millard D. Grubbs serving as Convention headquarters. Attended by 200 people, it named John Kasper presidential candidate and J. B. Stonor his running mate. Kasper did not attend the convention, but Stonor was one of the speakers. (Louisville Courier-Journal, 3/2/64)

Kasper, now an automobile dealer in Nashville, Tennessee (Louisville Courier-Journal, 3/2/64) was the founder and "Director" of the Seaboard White Citizens Councils. (Facts, Sept. 1956) This group, which was not affiliated with the federation, Citizens Councils of America, was described as a Hitler-inspired movement to deport Negroes and de-citizenize Jews. (Denver Post, 12/1/58)

Kasper lived at Crommelin's house and worked on the campaign when Crommelin ran against Lister Hill in 1956. Crommelin regarded him highly and accompanied him on his trips to Clinton, Tennessee, where he led anti-integration riots. Later Crommelin testified in his defense as a character witness. (See Crommelin, Sec 2 - IND) Kasper served three prison terms for leading rioting against school integration in Clinton and Nashville. The newly formed NSRP was among those who welcomed him back upon his release from Federal Correctional Institute in August, 1958. (FYI Aug. 1958) He was the main speaker at their closed convention later that month, where he was reported to have explained his former cordial associations with Negroes in Greenwich Village, New York: "I used to think all our problems would be solved if every nigger would kill a kike... But I find I overestimated the nigger mind." (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/4/58) Although never a member of NSRP, Kasper has maintained close contact with Fields. The Thunderbolt, Feb. 1962 announced his marriage in an article which praised him as being the first to carry the school fight in the South.
Appendix A

Biographical Notes on Some NSRP Leaders


National Vice Chairman, 1960-

Mrs. Bishop, former store clerk who had suddenly grown wealthy in oil speculation, was rewarded with the vice-chairmanship in 1960 for her political work on the party's behalf during the election campaign. She had obtained 29,552 signatures on a petition to place NSRP on the Arkansas ballot (Cook, supra, p. 173), where it polled 7% of the vote, by far the largest percentage in the four states where it was represented. (FYI, Jan. 1961) Her enthusiasm was rebuffed on the floor of both the Arkansas House and Senate in January 1961 after she placed copies of the January Thunderbolt on the desks of all the legislators without authorization. (FYI, Feb. 1961)

Robert A. Bowling, Atlanta, Georgia

National Coordinator, 1962-

Bowling, long-time NSRP member and head of the National White Americans Party, became National Coordinator of all NSRP units in 1962 when National White Americans merged with NSRP. (Memphis, Commercial Appeal, 9/24/63) Bowling had belonged to Fields and Stoner's Christian Anti-Jewish Party in 1954 (Facts, Oct-Nov. 1958), and was one of the five men arrested in the Atlanta Temple bombing case, 1958. He headed the Remember Mary Phagan Committee, a group formed to keep alive the memory of a factory child allegedly murdered by a Jewish factory owner in 1911. The story of the murder and the forming of the Committee had been highly publicized by The Thunderbolt. (Feb., 1961) He was arrested April 1, 1963 in Atlanta for stealing from parking meters. (FYI, May 1963)

Emory Burke, Montgomery, Alabama

President, School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training, Sept.-Dec. 1962. Burke, the old leader of the Columbians, was welcome into NSRP with considerable excitement in August, 1962, and was immediately appointed President of the "Patriotic National Center and School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training" and director of a speakers’ bureau. In addition he was issued membership card #1 (in recognition of his importance), and The Thunderbolt carried a full page of quotations from him. (The Thunderbolt, Aug., 1962) Following his release in 1949 after three years in a Georgia prison, he had worked for Crommelin in the gubernatorial campaign of 1958 (Facts, Oct-Nov. 1958) and for Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade. From 1958 on he had been advisor of NSRP. (The Thunderbolt, Aug., 1962) Despite his warm reception, Burke's association with NSRP ended rather abruptly by January, 1963. After a fight with Winrod he resigned to establish a one-man group of his own. (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963)

Jerald Quillian Dutton, Atlanta and Birmingham

Youth Leader, 1962-

Dutton was Information Director of the National White Americans Party before its merger with NSRP. (Norfolk Journal and Guide, 10/5/63) One of his early projects as NSRP Youth Leader was to start a dog corps in the Atlanta area. (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1962)

Roy Frankhouser, Reading, Penn.

National Organizer, 1960-?

Frankhouser is also a member of the American Nazi Party and leader of his local unit of Fighting American Nationalists, a Rockwell affiliate. (FYI, Nov., 1962) He was active in the fight to prevent integration of restaurants along Route 40 in the Baltimore area. (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1962) Arrested in Baltimore for making a pro-segregationist speech on the sidewalk, his case was handled by the American Civil Liberties Union. (ACLU 43ra Report, July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963) Later he was arrested and fined by a Pittsburgh court, August 19, 1963, for distributing Nazi hate literature. (FYI, Sept. 1963)

Rev. Oren F. Pottito, St. Petersburg, Florida

National Organizer, 1962-

Appointed National Organizer in May 1962, Pottito, South Eastern Director of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was active in the fight to prevent integration of restaurants along Route 40 in the Baltimore area. (The Thunderbolt, Aug., 1963) He was active in the fight to prevent integration of restaurants along Route 40 in the Baltimore area. (The Thunderbolt, Aug., 1963) Arrested in Baltimore for making a pro-segregationist speech on the sidewalk, his case was handled by the American Civil Liberties Union. (ACLU 43ra Report, July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963) Later he was arrested and fined by a Pittsburgh court, August 19, 1963, for distributing Nazi hate literature. (FYI, Sept. 1963)

James P. Thornton, California

Associate Editor, The Thunderbolt, 1964-

Thornton was California State Organizer for NSRP (The Thunderbolt, Feb., 1963). He replaced Warner as Associate Editor of the paper in March of 1964. (masthead)

James K. Warner, Birmingham, Alabama

Associate Editor, The Thunderbolt, 1962-1964

Warner, originally of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., presumably entered the segregationist field as a subscription agent for the Citizens Councils of Florida. In 1959 he opened a right wing bookstore in Wilkes-Barre and began publication of "American National Book News" which was to "keep patriots informed of right wing activities." The publication was later enlarged and its name changed to "Action." He ran unsuccessfully for city council of Wilkes-Barre as an Independent States' Rights Republican in 1960 and served in 1960-61 as Pennsylvania organizer for NSRP. (The Thunderbolt, April 1962) At some time before 1961 he was also a ranking member in Rockwell's American Nazi Party, but by March 1961 he had left the Party and was writing exposes of Rockwell, including "Swastika Smearbund." (FYI, March and Oct. 1961) His educational background includes courses in journalism and law at Florida State, the U. S. Air Force Institute, and LaSalle Extension, University of Chicago; and a Doctor of Divinity Degree, 1961 from the Church of God. The July 1961 issue of The Thunderbolt contains a cryptic notice disassociating Warner, his
bookstore, and the newspaper from NSRP, but the rift was evidently closed less than a year later, in April, 1962 when Warner became Associate Editor of The Thunderbolt, moved to Birmingham and has become one of the most active party leaders. His latest writing, The Real Hate Mongers, an "expose" of the Anti-Defamation League, is currently being offered by NSRP at $.50.

Rev. Gordon Winrod, Little Rock, Arkansas

Winrod, son of the late well known anti-Semite, Gerald Winrod, graduated from Concordia Theological Seminary (Missouri Synod) in 1955 and was pastor of Lutheran churches in San Antonio and Houston, Texas, and Little Rock, Arkansas. After being forced out of the First Lutheran Church in Little Rock for openly anti-Jewish sermons, he founded an independent St. Paul’s Lutheran Church, P.O. Box, 1322, Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1961 he launched a nationwide anti-Semitic campaign, addressing meetings in Michigan, Alabama, Missouri, and Texas, including NSRP rallies in Montgomery and Detroit. He publishes a monthly newspaper, The Winrod Letter. Appointed National Chaplain at NSRP in Feb., 1962 (The Thunderbolt, Feb., 1962), he resigned the following September to start "The Winrod Hour," a weekly radio broadcast from Station XEG, Monterrey, Mexico. (FYI, Nov., 1962)
Appendix B

NSRP units and individual members, supporters, and sympathizers by state

ALABAMA

Birmingham

National Headquarters since 1960
1865 Bessemer Road P. O. Box 733

Montgomery

Vick Ashurst, Chairman (Thunderbolt, July 1961)
James Chester Robinson, Chairman (Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963; Chicago Sun-Times 9/7/63)
Unit meetings held every Monday night at Chester’s Restaurant, 3500 Mobile Highway (Thunderbolt, April 1962)
Meetings entertained by Harmony Boys Quartet: G. E. (Red) Cannon, James Craft, Lee McIree and Dennis Poncey (Thunderbolt, April 1962)
Site of School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training (Thunderbolt, Aug., 1962)
Site of 1962 Convention (FYI, Oct., 1962)

Central Alabama Headquarters, Highway 231 between Montgomery and Tetumpka (Birmingham News, 6/6/63)

Adams, Kenneth L. (Thunderbolt 11/61)
Allen, George E. (FYI 9/60)
Allen, Wallace H. (Facts, 10-11/58; FYI 11/58)
Bailey, H. N. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Bartee, Annette M. (FYI 9/60)
Bartee, Lodwick H. (FYI, 9/60)
Bazzell, Oscar W. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Blanton, T. E., Sr. (Birmingham News, 6/29/63)
Blasingame, William (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Brown, Rev. R. E. (Thunderbolt 1/63)
Cagle, Charles (FYI 10/63)
Carmack, Barney (Washington Evening Star, 9/24/63)
Carver, Dols (sic) D. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Cash, Jack (Washington Post 9/24/63)
Chappell, William (Thunderbolt, 11/61)
Crommelin, Adm. John G. (throughout)
Crowder, Lee J. (FYI Sept., 1960)
Culpepper, Curtis R. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Culpepper, Floyd (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
DeLee, Therian (FYI 9/60)
Delmon, Hugh (Personal Newsletter 10/63)
DeShazo, Albert (Birmingham Daily Bull. 8/2/63)
Dutton, Jerry (throughout)
Eason, Jerry (Thunderbolt 11/61)
England, B. C. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Evans, Mrs. Leila (FYI 9/60)
Garrett, Willie Bazzell (FYI 9/60)
Howard, H. L. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Hudgins, Paul M. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Hudson, Howard (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Johnson, Frank (Thunderbolt, 11/61)
Knowles, John Douglas (FYI 9/60)
Lawson, Mrs. Gussie H., contributor 63
Lewandowski, Ralph (Washington Evening Star 9/24/63)
Lyons, Robert (throughout)

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

E. L. Bishop, State Chairman
Emmett Miller, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Barden, Secretary (Thunderbolt, May 1962)

Former Officers: Theodore C. Baldwin, Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. Pat R. Crawford, Chairman (Arkansas Gazette, 4/15/62)

Arkansas NSRP Newsletter, Mrs. Ann Bishop, Editor

West Memphis, Arkansas (and Memphis, Tenn.)

Officers: Frank Whisman
Emmett Miller (Thunderbolt, May 1962)

NSRP permanently represented on the Ark, ballot since 1960.

Grable, Jack (Arkansas Gazette, 4/15/62)
Wlrod, Rev. Gordon (throughout)

CALIFORNIA

Santa Ana

Box 641 (Supplement to 4th Edition, First National Directory)

James P. Thornton, Director
Rev. Conrad (Charles Conley?) Lynch, State Organizer (Thunderbolt, Feb. 1963)
James Breiner, State Chaplain
Neuman R. Britten, Head of Security Division (12th Report, Senate Factfinding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities, June 12, 1963)
"Captain" Robert Lawton, Security Division Officer (Thunderbolt, Feb. 1963)

Said to be the fastest growing unit (Thunderbolt, Feb, 1963)

Investigated by the California Factfinding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities, (12th Report, June 12, 1963)

Mims, Paul, E. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Moncrief, H. N. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Koncrief, R. L. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Murray, James G. (Throughout)
Ridout, Carl (Personal Newsletter 10/63)
Rudd, Sanford D. (FYI 9/60)
Stanley, David (FYI 9/60)
Thompson, Geneva, contributor, 1963
Tolbert, Frank (Thunderbolt 11/61)
Walmon, Jack Andrew (FYI 9/60)
Wager, C. B. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Webb, Mr. (Crimson and White, 3/28/63)
Willingham, Jerry (Thunderbolt, 11/61)
Wilson, Ernest (FYI 9/60)
Newspaper: "The Attack" *(Thunderbolt, Feb., 1963)*

- Britton, James (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
- Britton, Rufus (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
- Campbell, Bryan, contributor, 1963
- Delano, Donald B. (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
- Eddy, T. Ronald, contributor 1963
- Hitchins, Michael (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
- King, George L., Jr. *(FYI 9/63)*
- Swift, Dr. Wesley J. (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)

**COLORADO**

- James, Hon. Jesse L., III *(Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962)*

**CONNECTICUT**

- Farrel, Franklin, Jr. contributor, 1963
- Farrel, Miss Jean, contributor, 1963
- Farrel, John, contributor, 1963
- Wilder, Miss C. M., contributor, 1961

**DELAWARE**

- John Warren Marshall, State Chairman
- Middletown, Delaware
- Mrs. Helen Gibason, Secretary-Treasurer
- Collins Park, Delaware *(Thunderbolt, 1/62)*

- NSRP represented on ballot in 1960 *(FYI 10/60)*

**FLORIDA**

- St. Petersburg
  - Rev. Oren Fenton Potito, National Organizer (throughout)
  - Dewey M. Taft, State Chairman
  - "The Florida Patriot," Dewey Taft, Editor *(Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)*

- NSRP represented on the ballot in 1960 until Faubus withdrew his name *(FYI 10/60)*

- Black, R. R., contributor, 1963
- Johnson, Daniel C., contributor, 1963
- Perrow, Robert O. (Chicago Sun-Times, 9/9/63)
- Steelberg, Mrs. H. E., contributor, 1963
- Sullinger, F. W., contributor, 1963
- Tompkins, Claude, contributor, 1963
- Zirnstein, O. R., contributor, 1963

**GEORGIA**

- Atlanta
  - Kenneth Cheeter Griffin, Chairman *(Thunderbolt 10/58)*

**ILLINOIS**

- Chicago
  - Box 1785
  - Mike Landis, State Chairman *(Thunderbolt, 3/64)*
  - Walter Denman, Chairman
  - Charles Layman, Secretary-Treasurer
  - Robert L. Taylor, Youth Leader
  - Mr. Murray, Sergeant-at-Arms *(Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)*
  - Maynard O. (Max) Nelson, Chairman *(Thunderbolt 4/62)*
  - Don Hensley, Chairman
  - F. Allen Mann, Chairman *(Thunderbolt 10/55)*

- Hinsdale *(FYI 11/58)*
  - Beauharnais, Joe *(FYI 12/58)*
  - Lloyd, Mrs. Violet *(Thunderbolt 3/64)*

**INDIANA**

- Jeffersonville
  - First NSRP headquarters
  - P. O. Box 261 *(Facts 10-11/58)*
  - Edna (Mrs. Peter) Cowan, Chairman and Organizer *(Facts 10-11/58)*

- Louisville *(FYI II/58)*
  - Site of first "closed convention" *(Denver Post 12/4/58)*
  - Mrs. Delores Fields, State Chairman *(Thunderbolt 10/58)*

- Feltman, Mrs. V. J., contributor, 1961
- Grubbs, Millard D. (throughout)
- Morris, Miss Bessie T. *(FYI 8/58)*
- Perry, Mrs. Noll, contributor, 1963
LOUISIANA

New Orleans
P. O. Box 4342 (The Thunderbolt, 7/61)

Mr. Henessey, State Chairman
Randy Trudeau, Secretary
Leonard Butler, leader of the Blue Shirts of Louisiana (Militant Honor Guard)

"NSRP of Louisiana Bulletin"
5926 Paillon St.
(Supplement to the 4th Edition, First National Directory)

Site of 1961 Convention (The Thunderbolt, 7/61)

Hill, Mrs. E. A. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)
Liddell, V. W., contributor, 1963

MARYLAND

Damascus
P. O. Box 27 (The Thunderbolt, 1/62)

MASSACHUSETTS

Guardabossis, "Countess" P., contributor, 1963

MICHIGAN

Westgate, Mrs. Bertha, contributor, 1963

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis (FYI 11/58)

MISSOURI

St. Louis
Box 9, Normandy P. O. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)
4475 Olive St. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 10/22/63)

Allen (Alan?) O. Kern, State Chrm. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)
Publish state newsletter (The Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)

Schwinke, Arthur C. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

MONTANA

Polson
P. O. Box 1370, District Office
P. O. Box 1447
Michael W. Cameron, State Organizer (letter, 8/21/63)

"The Montana Conservative"

NEW MEXICO

Farmington
Rev. David K. Stacey, Organizer
608 W. Animus St. (The Thunderbolt, 5/62)

NEW YORK

New York City
William H. Hoff, Jr., Area Director

Sec 1 - ORG

P. O. Box 1243, GPO, Brooklyn, N.Y. (FYI, 11/58)

"The Storm", Dominic Russo, Editor (The Thunderbolt, 8/62)

Kurts (Kurt), J. Dan (FYI, 11/58)
Quinn, Miss A. A., contributor, 1963

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte (FYI, 11/58)

Joe C. Bryant, Chairman (The Thunderbolt, 10/58)

OHIO

Dayton
P. O. Box 42, Walnut St. Sta. (The Thunderbolt, 5/62)
R. D. Elridge, State Chrm. (The Thunderbolt, 8/63)
Irving Thacker, St. Chrmn. (The Thunderbolt, 5/62)

"Ohio Newsletter", Irving Thacker, Editor (The Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)

Cincinnati
P. O. Box 20062 (Throwaway distributed at Birch Society-sponsored Wallace program, 2/11/64)

Xavier, Peter (throughout)

OKLAHOMA

Unit working successfully in Kennedy Impeachment campaign (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

JONES, Mrs. Lela M., contributor, 1963

OREGON

Portland (FYI, 11/58)
Rev. Dale J. Benjamin, Chairman (The Thunderbolt, 11/58)

PENNSYLVANIA

James K. Warner, State Organizer, (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

Frankhouser, Roy (throughout)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville (FYI, 11/58)
Bagwell, James (Facts 10-11/58)

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Site of 1960 Convention (FYI 12/60)

Knoxville (FYI, 11/58)

Site of meeting, April 11-12, 1958 (FYI, 5/59)
Ned Dupes, National Chairman
Bernice Settle, National Secretary (letterhead, 4/5/62; N.Y. Times, 9/6/63)
LaFollette

Arthur Cole, First National Chairman (Cook, supra, p. 168-9)

Memphis (and West Memphis, Ark.)

Frank Wisman, unit leader
Emmett Miller, unit leader
(The Thunderbolt, 5/62)

Foster, Lee (FYI, 11/59)

TEXAS

Garland

Jimmy Robinson (Dallas Times-Herald 1/4/63, and throughout)

Waco

E. E. Williams
1207 Clay Ave.
(letter 5/9/62 from Williams)

Darby, R. T., contributor, 1963
Sutherland, W. D., contributor, 1963
Thomas, Mrs. Louise, contributor, 1963

VERMONT

Bates, Mrs. D. B., contributor, 1963

VIRGINIA

Front Royal

NSRP of Virginia
426 Virginia Ave.

Briley Morrison (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

Stephenson, William (throughout)

WASHINGTON

C. M. Baxter, State Chairman (The Thunderbolt, 10/63)

Seattle (FYI, 11/58)

Reinsch, Henry, contributor, 1963

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

P. O. Box 2493 (The Thunderbolt, 7/61 and 5/62)

H. E. Koehl, First National Organizer, then Security Officer (throughout)