

Law Report

A publication of the Southern Poverty Law Center and its Klanwatch Project

October 1989

Civil Rights Memorial Nears Completion

All Center Supporters Invited to Attend Historic Dedication

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dedication ceremonies for the new Civil Rights Memorial will take place at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday, November 5. All Center supporters are invited to attend this historic event. The Memorial, located in front of the Southern Poverty Law Center at 400 Washington Avenue, honors forty men, women and children who were killed during the civil rights movement. It was designed by Maya Lin, who also designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, Dean of the Wiesenthal Center, will give the invocation at the dedication. Rosa Parks, regarded by many as the mother of the civil rights movement, will offer her obser-

vations about the movement, and civil rights leader Julian Bond will deliver the main address.

A Keystone of the Center's Educational Mission

Public education has always been one of the most important tools in the Center's efforts to fight racial violence. Thousands of school children tour Alabama's capital every year, and the Memorial will help introduce them to the story of the civil rights movement and the sacrifices that were made to win freedom.

For your invitation to the dedication and more stories about the Civil Rights Memorial, see pages 3 through 6.



By Mark Miller/The Montgomery Advertiser

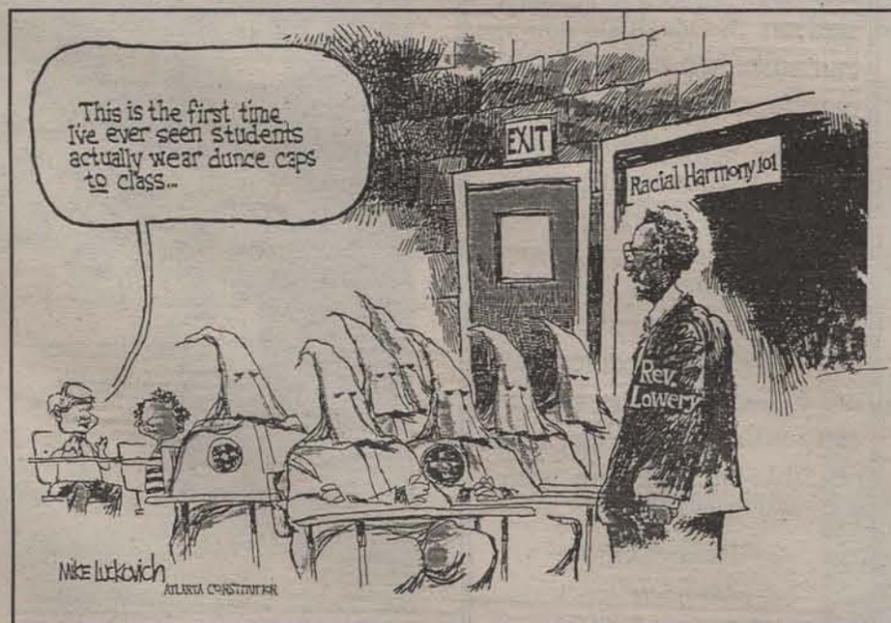
Justice Carved In Stone

World-famous stone cutter John Benson (see story on page 6) inscribes words from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I have a dream" speech on the black granite face of the new Civil Rights Memorial — ...until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

Settlement Reached in Decatur Case

*Klansmen Agree
to Take Course
in Race Relations*

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. — The first Klanwatch lawsuit ever filed was settled on July 25 after a 10-year legal effort. Klansmen who



Mike Luckovich/Atlanta Constitution

attacked black marchers in Decatur, Ala., agreed to take a course on race relations.

The course will be taught by the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership

Conference, and the man who led the Decatur march. It was the SCLC that sponsored the 1979 Decatur march that ended in violence. One of those required to take the race relations course is Roger Handley, former Invisible Empire Grand Wizard.

The legal settlement was developed by the Southern Poverty Law Center, which represented the black plaintiffs. It also requires the Klansmen to pay \$11,500 in damages, perform community service, and refrain from harassing blacks or joining any white supremacist group for up to ten years.

(continued on page 3)

SPLC
 **Mailbox**

I have been continually impressed with the work of the Southern Poverty Law Center, contributing whenever I could and as much as I could. Even in Mexico, I have kept correspondence from the Law Center to remind me to contribute again. Be assured that I will. Furthermore I shall provide a bequest for the organization in my will.

— *Louis F. Williams*
Mexico

Your organization's work keeps America strong. We cannot allow any further expansion of hatred and bigotry.

— *Kenneth Freed*
Massachusetts

As Executive Secretary of the National Lawyer's Guild, I helped recruit attorneys to travel South on behalf of SNCC, COFO, etc. It occurred to me that while many fine lawyers went South for a few weeks, virtually all returned home. I was heartened to realize that some few dedicated lawyers stayed — and, they have been joined by a new generation of lawyers and others who know the fight goes on and, who are prepared to see it through to the end. Your work makes us proud to be counted among your supporters.

— *James Lafferty*
New York

Law Report

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a publication of the Southern Poverty Law Center

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J. Richard Cohen
 Legal Director

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Educators Praise New Center Magazine
(see story on page 3)

I join...in applauding the publication of 'Free At Last'. What the profiles in 'Free At Last' tell us is that these people's struggle is also our struggle, that the quest for equality never ends.

— *Mary Hatwood Futrell,*
Former President,
National Education Association

'Free At Last' is a much needed integral piece in putting together for our young people, black and white, the real price of freedom. The magazine is exciting, informative, and challenging to our future generations. It should be, no, it must be utilized by every school system in the country. Freedom demands it.

— *Norman Wilson*
Principal, Salem High School
Salem, New Jersey

This exciting magazine ... will be, I deeply believe, one of the most essential teaching tools... available in the immediate years ahead in high schools throughout the entire country.

— *Arthur Kinoy*
Professor of Constitutional Law
Rutgers University School of Law

This concise, dramatic history captures for today's students the idealistic courage that sustained the civil rights movement a generation ago.

— *Taylor Branch*
Author of Parting the Waters

The magazine...will show young people the reality of the Civil Rights Movement, and the ordinary people who did extraordinary things to make possible the freedom which they now enjoy.

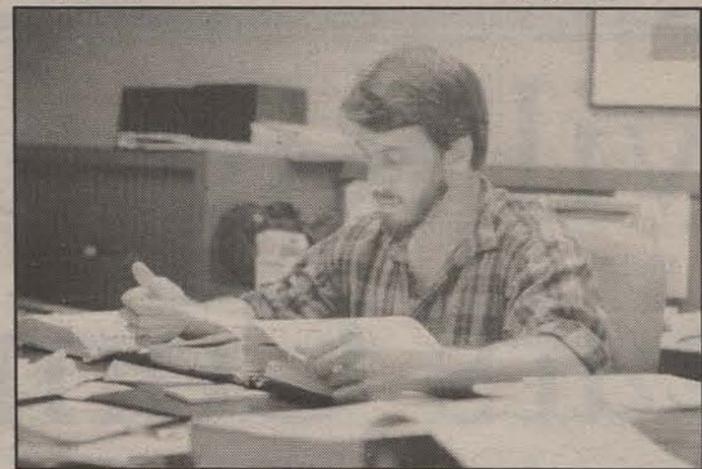
— *Rickey Hill,*
Associate Professor of Political Science and Chairperson
South Carolina State College

Dedicated Young Attorney Realizes Dream by Joining Center Staff

Since high school, Mark Englehart dreamed of becoming a lawyer. He knew he wanted to help people, and law seemed to

law degree in 1983.

For nearly two years afterwards, Englehart clerked with the highly-regarded U.S. Chief Judge



Mark Englehart

be the perfect way for the Pennsylvania native to do that.

"What sparked my interest first was seeing the effectiveness of law as a vehicle for social change," he said. "I was also inspired by the example set by people's lawyers, such as Clarence Darrow."

In September, the 31-year-old attorney became the newest staff member of the Southern Poverty Law Center. He is looking forward to pursuing a long-time interest in civil rights litigation.

"I was surprised and thrilled to get the opportunity to join the Center. Working for the Center is something I've wanted to do for a long time," he said.

Englehart earned his bachelor's degree in political science from George Washington University in 1979. He then went on to Harvard Law School, where he earned his

William Wayne Justice in Tyler, Texas. Judge Justice is responsible for many sweeping reforms in Texas, including major overhauls of the state's prison and mental health systems and

rulings ordering desegregation in housing and education.

"He's Texas' answer to Frank Johnson, and as influential in his own right," he said.

U.S. Circuit Court Judge Frank Johnson handed down numerous landmark decisions in Alabama in such areas as desegregation and prison reform.

Although fairness and equality were concepts Englehart's parents had instilled in him since an early age, he was inspired by the way the prominent judge treated every one he met.

"What struck me most was the chance to work for a federal judge, appointed for life, who somewhat reluctantly wielded great power and exerted vast influence over the Texas legal landscape, and yet who showed gen-

(continued on next page)



The Youngest Pledger

Eleven-year-old Jennifer Larson of Kansas (left) became the youngest member of the Friends of the Center when she wrote that she was pledging \$2.00 a month to help support the Center's work. Jennifer became interested in joining the Friends of the Center when her teacher, Ms. Brenda Dageford (right), showed her class a videotape about the Center.

New Center Staff Attorney

(continued from previous page)

uine compassion and respect for all, regardless of their position in life," he said. "He treated everyone, especially poor and disadvantaged people, with courtesy and decency. He was and is a genuinely nice man. It was real important to him to have a good relationship with the people he worked with, and his law clerks benefited from that tremendously."

In 1985, Englehart went to work for the well-respected law firm of Hill, Perry and Sloan in Longview, Texas, where he worked on a variety of personal injury, criminal, and civil rights cases.

In January of 1988, he was working on an appeal of a criminal conviction when the phone rang and on the other end was a man who identified himself as Morris Dees, Executive Director of the Southern Poverty Law Center.

"I thought somebody was playing a joke on me," he said.

Dees was interested in finding a local lawyer to assist on the case of Loyal Garner, who died Dec. 27, 1988 after being savagely beaten at the Sabine County

Jail. (See story on page 7.) Englehart was one of the attorneys who had been highly recommended to Dees.

"I was intrigued by the case and thrilled with the prospect of working with Morris Dees and the Law Center on this case," he said. "The severity of the incident, the brutality, the senselessness of it all, sickened me. The Garner case was only one small reflection of the magnitude of the problem of police using excessive force in a number of small towns in East Texas and elsewhere."

Englehart worked diligently with SPLC Legal Director Richard Cohen and Investigator Joe Roy, serving as the expert on Texas law. The working relationship gave him a positive impression of the Center.

"Everything I saw showed the Law Center was a first-class operation," Englehart said. "In particular, given the obvious high quality of the people who work here, it is clear why the Center has had such a profound impact over the years."

Decatur Settlement

(continued from page 1)

Commenting on the course, Morris Dees, Executive Director of the Southern Poverty Law Center,



Crawford/The Alabama Journal

said "Oftentimes, a criminal who must later face his victim realizes the inhumanity of his misdeeds."

The Center filed its lawsuit against the Klansmen the year after the Klansmen's attack on the marchers. The FBI had dropped the case when it could not find sufficient evidence to convict the

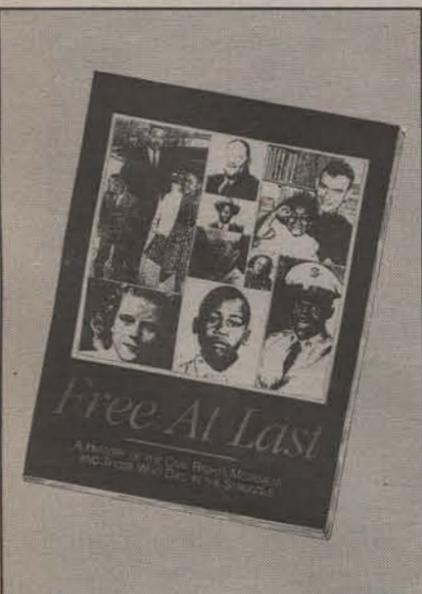
Klansmen of civil rights violations. The Law Center, however, continued to pursue the case. After engaging in painstaking photo reconstruction research, Law Center investigators were able to identify

nearly 100 of the attackers. The evidence gathered by the Center was handed over to the FBI and, in 1984, 10 top Klan leaders were indicted on civil rights violations.

Earlier this year, nine Klansmen were convicted or pleaded guilty to criminal charges stemming from the attack.

Center Sends Civil Rights Educational Magazine To Thousands of Schools Across U.S.A.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The stories of those whose names are engraved on the Civil Rights Memorial



The Center has sent copies of its new civil rights educational magazine to over 47,000 schools across the nation. are told in the magazine, *Free At Last: A History of the Civil Rights Movement and Those Who Died in the Struggle*, published in September by the Southern Poverty Law Center.

The volume profiles the lives of civil rights martyrs within the historical context of the movement. Over 47,000 copies of the magazine have been mailed to secondary schools throughout the country, and the Law Center is making bulk copies available for schools at cost.

The 104-page magazine is the product of a year-long team effort by many people at the Law Center. Editor Sara Bullard and a staff of researchers searched through newspaper microfilm, state archives, Library of Congress collections and the manuscripts of various civil rights organizations to find information on the forty people, many of whom were unknown.

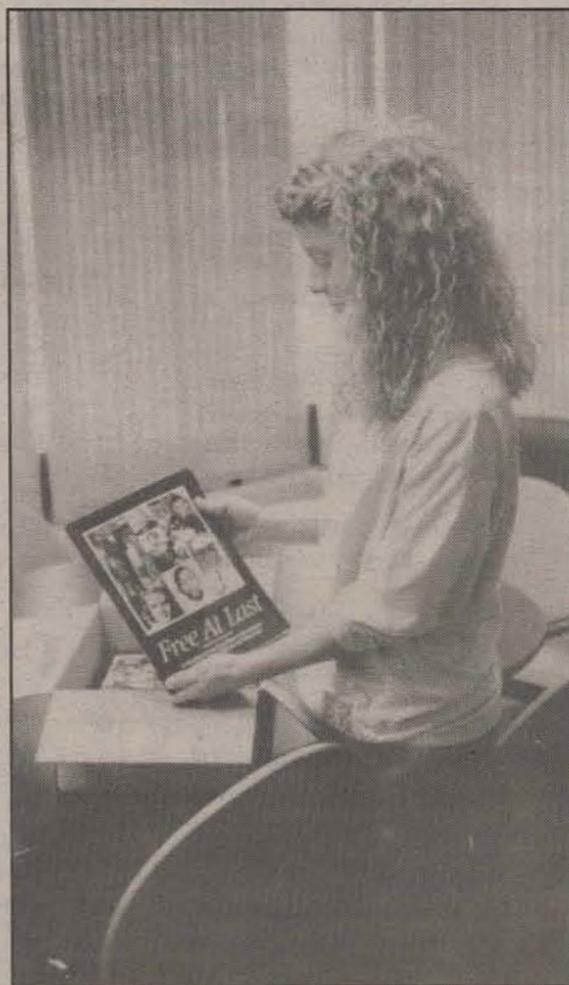
Investigator Joe Roy spent months tracking the hundreds of family members of those who died. He collected family photographs, letters and memo-

rabilia from many of them.

The Law Center's president emeritus, Julian Bond, drew from his own experience during the Civil Rights Movement to write a history of the era for the magazine.

Richard Cohen, the Center's legal director, provided continual direction and advice for the magazine, and spent many hours copy editing the manuscript.

"We hope the magazine, like the Memorial, will help bring the Civil Rights Movement and its message alive for young people today," said Executive Director Morris Dees.



Danny Welch

Sara Bullard, Executive Editor of *Free At Last*, examines the first printed copy of the educational magazine she played a key role in creating.

An Invitation to All Center Supporters

*You are cordially invited
to attend
the dedication of the
Civil Rights Memorial*

*Sunday, November 5, 1989
2:30 p.m.*

*at
400 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama*

In case of rain, the dedication will be held in the Montgomery Civic Center at the corner of Commerce and Bibb Streets.

DEDICATION CEREMONY

CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL
Sunday, November 5, 1989
2:30 p.m.

Music

Invocation Rabbi Marvin Hier
Dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center

Reflections on the Movement Rosa Parks

Family Members' Comments

Music

Dedication Address Julian Bond

Roll Call of
Civil Rights Martyrs Sen. Michael Figures
Vanzetta McPherson

Recitation Ayinde Jean Baptiste
First Grade Student

Music

“One day the South will recognize its real heroes.”

*Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
Letter from a Birmingham Jail*

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 • May • 1955 — Rev. George Lee • Killed for leading voter registration drive • Belzoni, MS | 23 • Apr • 1963 — William Lewis Moore • Slain during one-man march against segregation • Attalla, AL | 21 • June • 1964 — James Chaney • Andrew Goodman • Michael Schwerner • Civil rights workers abducted and slain by Klan • Philadelphia, MS | 3 • Jan • 1966 — Samuel Younge Jr • Student civil rights activist killed in dispute over ‘whites only’ restroom • Tuskegee, AL |
| 13 • Aug • 1955 — Lamar Smith • Murdered for organizing black voters • Brookhaven, MS | 12 • June • 1963 — Medgar Evers • Civil rights leader, assassinated • Jackson, MS | 11 • July • 1964 — Lt. Col. Lemuel Penn • Killed by Klan while driving North • Colbert, GA | 10 • Jan • 1966 — Vernon Dahmer • Black community leader killed in Klan bombing • Hattiesburg, MS |
| 28 • Aug • 1955 — Emmett Louis Till • Youth murdered for speaking to white woman • Money, MS | 15 • Sep • 1963 — Addie Mae Collins • Denise McNair • Carole Robertson • Cynthia Wesley • Schoolgirls killed in bombing of 16th St. Baptist Church • Birmingham, AL | 26 • Feb • 1965 — Jimmie Lee Jackson • Civil rights marcher killed by state trooper • Marion, AL | 10 • June • 1966 — Ben Chester White • Killed by Klan • Natchez, MS |
| 22 • Oct • 1955 — John Earl Reese • Slain by nightriders opposed to black school improvements • Mayflower, TX | 15 • Sep • 1963 — Virgil Lamar Ware • Youth killed during wave of racist violence • Birmingham, AL | 11 • Mar • 1965 — Rev. James Reeb • March volunteer beaten to death • Selma, AL | 30 • July • 1966 — Clarence Triggs • Slain by nightriders • Bogalusa, LA |
| 23 • Jan • 1957 — Willie Edwards Jr • Killed by Klan • Montgomery, AL | 31 • Jan • 1964 — Louis Allen • Witness to murder of civil rights worker, assassinated • Liberty, MS | 25 • Mar • 1965 — Viola Gregg Liuzzo • Killed by Klan while transporting marchers • Selma Highway, AL | 27 • Feb • 1967 — Wharlest Jackson • Civil rights leader killed after promotion to ‘white’ job • Natchez, MS |
| 25 • Apr • 1959 — Mack Charles Parker • Taken from jail and lynched • Poplarville, MS | 7 • Apr • 1964 — Rev. Bruce Klunder • Killed protesting construction of segregated school • Cleveland, OH | 2 • June • 1965 — Oneal Moore • Black deputy killed by nightriders • Varnado, LA | 12 • May • 1967 — Benjamin Brown • Civil Rights worker killed when police fired on protesters • Jackson, MS |
| 25 • Sep • 1961 — Herbert Lee • Voter registration worker killed by white legislator • Liberty, MS | 2 • May • 1964 — Henry Hezekiah Dee • Charles Eddie Moore • Killed by Klan • Meadville, MS | 18 • July • 1965 — Willie Wallace Brewster • Killed by nightriders • Anniston, AL | 8 • Feb • 1968 — Samuel Hammond Jr • Delano Middleton • Henry Smith • Students killed when highway patrolmen fired on protesters • Orangeburg, SC |
| 9 • Apr • 1962 — Cpl. Roman Duckworth Jr • Taken from bus and killed by police • Taylorsville, MS | | 20 • Aug • 1965 — Jonathan Daniels • Seminary student killed by deputy • Hayneville, AL | 4 • Apr • 1968 — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr • Assassinated • Memphis, TN |
| 30 • Sep • 1962 — Paul Guihard • European reporter killed during Ole Miss riot • Oxford, MS | | | |

To Attend the Memorial Dedication

CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL National Advisory Committee

Rev. Murray Branch
*Chairperson
Retired Minister,
Dexter Avenue
King Memorial
Baptist Church*

Mr. Harry Belafonte

Mr. Julian Bond

Mrs. Johnnie Carr
*President, Montgomery
Improvement Association*

Mrs. Sheyann Christburg
*Co-author of
Selma, Lord, Selma*

Rev. William Sloane Coffin

Mrs. Ellie J. Dahmer
Widow, Vernon Dahmer

Father Robert Drinan

Mrs. Virginia Durr
Montgomery, Alabama

Mrs. Myrlie Evers
Widow, Medgar Evers

Mr. James Farmer

Sen. Michael Figures
Mobile, Alabama

Dr. John Hope Franklin
*Professor Emeritus,
Duke University*

Dr. Carolyn Goodman
Mother, Andrew Goodman

Mrs. Rosebud Lee Henson
Widow, George Lee

Mrs. Robert Kennedy

Mrs. Coretta Scott King

Ms. Mary E. King
Author of Freedom Song

Mr. Joseph J. Levin Jr.
*President, Southern Poverty Law
Center*

Mr. Chris McNair
Father, Denise McNair

Mrs. Clarence Mitchell

Mrs. Mamie Till Mobley
Mother, Emmett Till

Rev. John Nettles
*President, Ala. Chapter,
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference*

Prof. Eleanor Holmes Norton
*Professor of Law
Georgetown University*

Mrs. Rosa Parks

Mrs. Marie Reeb Maher
Widow, Rev. James Reeb

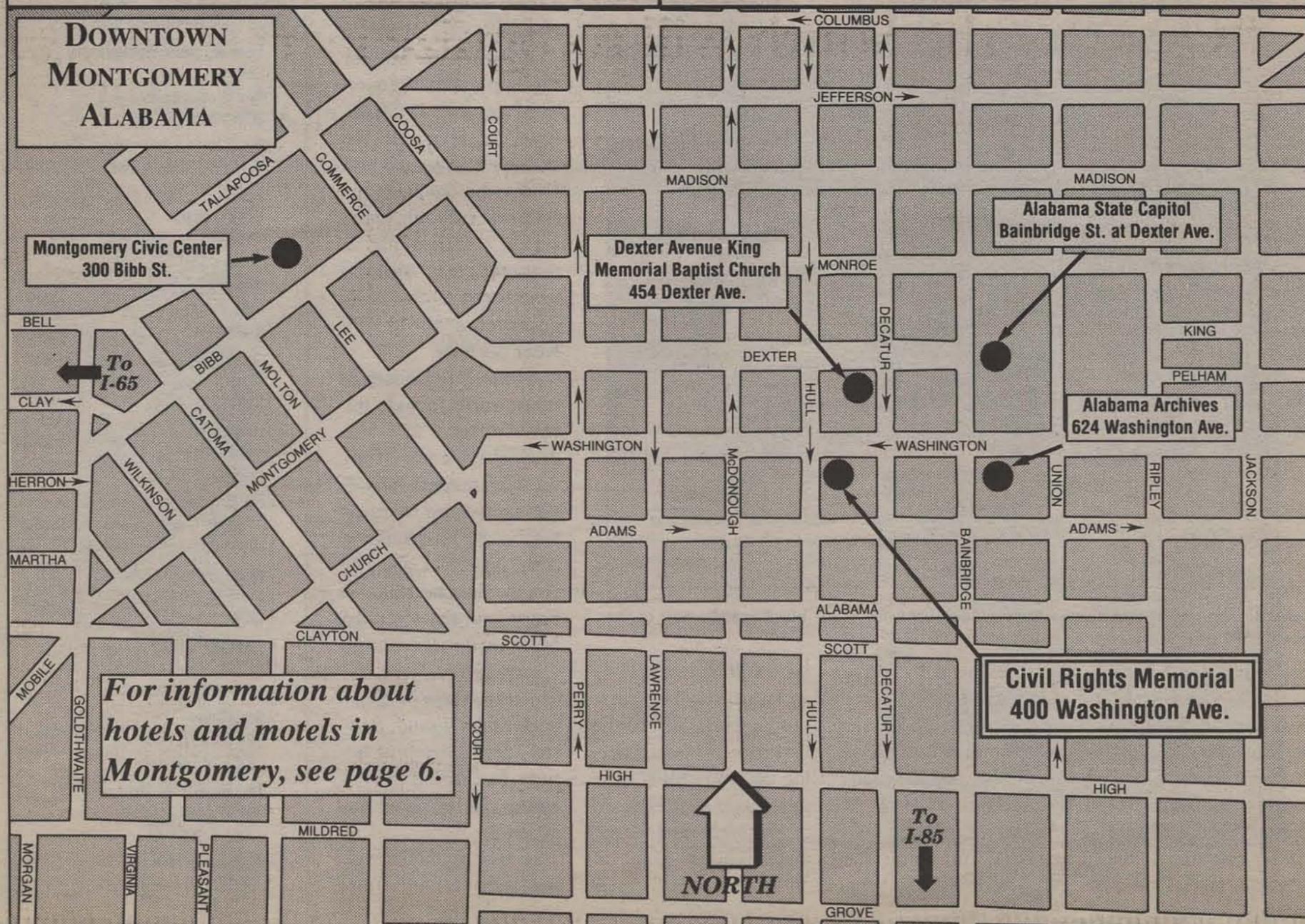
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Younge Sr.
Parents, Samuel Younge Jr.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL AND THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

Construction of the Civil Rights Memorial was funded by the Southern Poverty Law Center, a private, nonprofit organization established in 1971 to protect and advance the legal rights of poor people and minorities.

The Memorial is part of the Center's Civil Rights Education Project, an ongoing effort to educate young people about the civil rights movement. In conjunction with the Memorial Dedication, the Center has published *Free At Last: A History of the Civil Rights Movement and Those Who Died in the Struggle*. A copy has been distributed to every junior and senior high school in America.

The Civil Rights Education Project is currently working on a film about the civil rights movement for classroom use that also will be distributed across the nation. Planning is underway for a civil rights center that will allow the youth of today to understand and capture the spirit of the civil rights movement.



Creator of New Civil Rights Memorial Describes the Ideas Behind Her Design

A description by the designer, Maya Lin

Located in Montgomery — the birthplace of the civil rights movement — the Memorial honors those who died during the struggle for equality and highlights key events from the era.

A circular black granite table and a curved black granite wall are the focal points of the Memorial. Set in a plaza, the granite table records the names of the martyrs of the civil rights movement and chronicles the history of the times in lines that radiate like the hands of a clock. Water emerging from the table's center flows evenly across the table's top over the inscriptions.

The curved granite wall serves as the back edge of the memorial plaza. A thin sheet of water flows down its face. Inscribed on the stone beneath the water are the words from the Bible that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. chose for his first speech during the Montgomery Bus Boycott and his historic address at the March on Washington:

"We will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream."

Because the water flows gently over the smooth black granite, visitors will be able to touch the words and see themselves on the surfaces of the table and wall. The

water's coolness will be a respite from the southern heat; its sound will give the plaza a tranquil, soothing character.

The memorial plaza will be a contemplative area — a place to remember the civil rights movement, to honor those killed during the struggle, to appreciate how far this country has come in its quest for equality, and to consider how far it has to go.

Maya Lin graduated from Yale University with a masters degree in Architecture. She currently lives and works in New York City. In 1981, she designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.



K.S. Porter
In a photo taken earlier this year, Maya Lin studies a model of the Civil Rights Memorial.

World-famous Stone Cutter and His Son Inscribe Dr. King's Words on New Civil Rights Memorial

When John Benson and his son Nick arrived in Montgomery on Monday morning September 18, a 9-foot-high black granite wall was waiting for them. Mr. Benson scanned the

quoted by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., read:

"...until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream."

The wall, part of the Civil Rights Memorial,

its extensive use of language in stone. In addition to the wall, a water table will be inscribed with the names of those who died along with key events of the period.

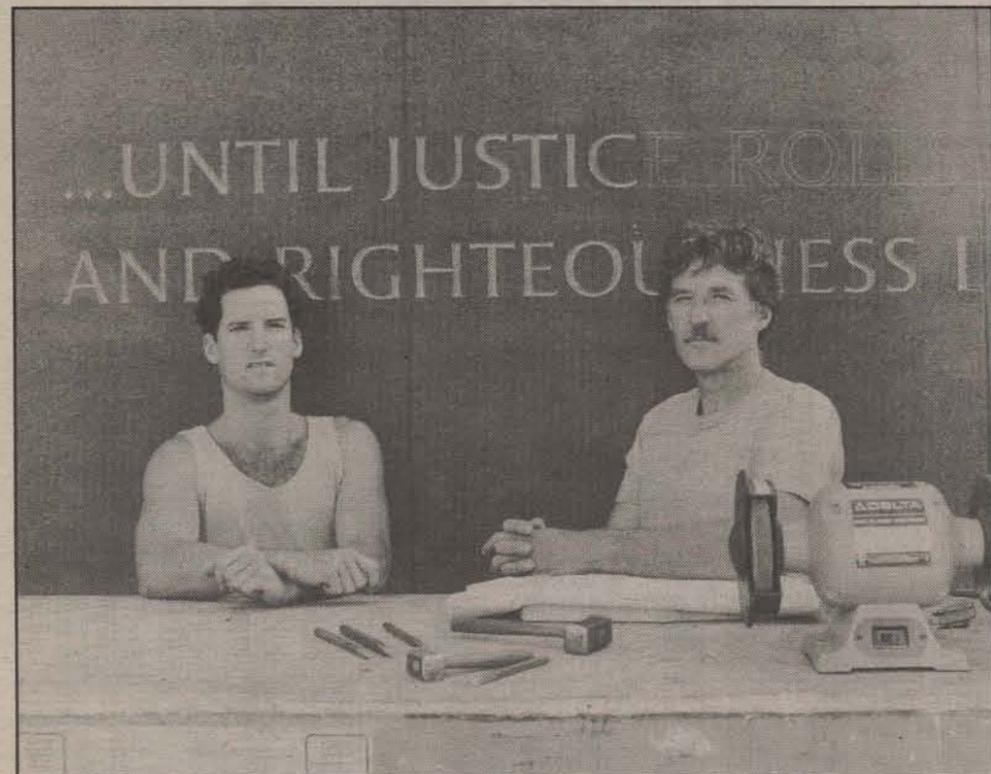
Although Benson has

liest inscriptions and also used by ordinary people of the time. Benson transformed the ancient lettering through a computer program into a design which he says conveys "pattern and texture."

In cutting the wall for the memorial, Benson used another lettering style he designed. He and his 25-year-old son Nick, who has been his co-worker for ten years, sat on a scaffolding as they chiseled. Working nine hours a day, they completed about one letter per hour.

Some of Benson's other works include the inscription at the gravesite memorial for the late president John F. Kennedy, and inscriptions on the East Building of the National Gallery of Art, the Boston Public Library, and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Center.

At his shop in Newport, Rhode Island, Benson spends much of his time inscribing gravestones. In recent years, he cut the stones for Lillian Hellman, George Ballanchine, and Tennessee Williams.



Mark Wright

John Benson (right) and his son Nick are seen in front of the black granite wall of the new Civil Rights Memorial.

perfectly smooth curved surface, declared it beautiful, then took his hammer and chisel to it.

By Friday afternoon, twelve words were carved in the wall, in elegantly angular letters. The text, taken from the Book of Amos and often

was designed by Maya Lin, and the lettering was designed by Benson, who is known as one of the world's leading stone cutters.

The memorial is an unusual and ambitious architectural project, Benson says, because of

been cutting inscriptions in stone for 34 years, this memorial will be the first time his own lettering design is being used in a monument. The alphabet he created for the water table is based on an ancient Roman letter that was used in the ear-

Places to Stay in Montgomery

Center supporters who wish to attend the dedication ceremonies of the new Civil Rights Memorial on November 5, may wish to call the following hotels and motels for information about room reservations and rates.

Best Western Montgomery Lodge

977 W. South Blvd.
(205) 288-5740

Days Inn

Off I-65 at South Blvd.
(205) 281-8000

Diplomat Inn

3951 Norman Bridge Rd.
(205) 288-1120

Econo Lodge

I-85 and Ann Street
1-(800)-446-6900

Governors House Hotel

2705 E. South Blvd.
(205) 288-2800

Hampton Inn

1401 East Blvd.
(205) 277-2400

Holiday Inn — Airport

1100 W. South Blvd.
(205) 281-1660

Holiday Inn — East

1185 Eastern Blvd.
(205) 272-0370

Ramada Inn East

I-65 & U.S. 31 North
(205) 277-2200

Statehouse Inn

924 Madison Avenue
(205) 265-0741

The Riverfront Inn

200 Coosa Street
(205) 834-4300

Whitley Hotel

231 Montgomery St.
(205) 262-6461

Center Wins Justice for Garner Family

TYLER, Texas — After a long and complex court battle that saw Center attorneys sued for seven million dollars, the Center finally secured a fair settlement for the family of Loyal Garner, Jr., on July 13, 1989.

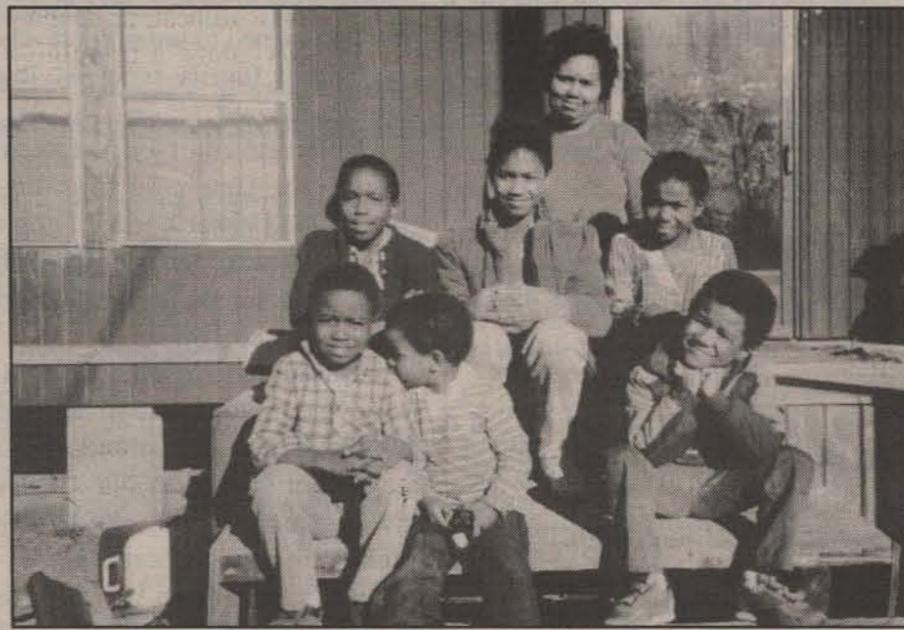
Garner, a black man from a small Louisiana town, was a model citizen. A devoted father and trusted government employee, he had never known a day of trouble in his life. On Christmas Day in 1987, however, he met a tragic end. After being thrown in jail on a traffic charge, he was fatally injured in an altercation with three white East Texas lawmen. Despite the fact that he was obviously bleeding from head wounds, no one took him to a doctor until the next morning. By that time, it was too late. Garner died the following day, never regaining consciousness. He left behind his wife of fourteen years, six young children, and his mother and father.

Center Files Suit

To Center attorneys, Garner's death was a grim reminder of the brand of justice black people all too often receive in small Southern towns. Determined to set an example for law enforcement officers in small towns throughout the South, the Center agreed to represent the Garner

family in a civil action. The case was filed in federal court on January 19, 1988.

While the Center's federal



Danny Welch

Corrine Garner and her six children are now insured a secure future, thanks to a Center negotiated settlement. From top to bottom and left to right: Corrine Garner, Kimberly, Carmica, Valerie, Loyal, Corey and Marlon.

lawsuit was pending, the three Texas lawmen were tried on criminal charges in a state court in their own backyard — Hemphill, Texas, a close-knit Southern town with a population of 1,353. From the start, the trial was stacked in the defendants' favor. The state judge, for example, refused to disqualify potential jurors who had contributed to a fund to cover the defendants' legal expenses. Not surprisingly,

the three officers were acquitted.

Defendants Retaliate

Following the verdict in the criminal case, two of the Texas

lawmen involved in the Garner incident filed a civil action against Center attorneys Morris Dees and Richard Cohen and the Center itself. The lawmen claimed that the Center attorneys had conspired with two persons in Texas to frame them. The suit asked for seven million dollars in damages. Recognizing the tremendous advantage they had in their hometown, the lawmen filed their case in Hemphill in

front of the same state court judge who had presided over their acquittal. Before the Center even received a copy of the complaint, the case had been placed on the trial calendar.

To Center attorneys, the suit by the Texas lawmen was a transparent effort to interfere with the Center's case on behalf of the Garner family that was pending in federal court. The conspiracy allegations at the heart of the state court action against the Center were clearly frivolous. The state court lawsuit claimed, for example, that Center attorneys had conspired with an inmate who had been at the jail the night Garner suffered his fatal injuries to lie against the lawmen at their criminal trial. Yet, the uncontested record demonstrated that the inmate's testimony at the criminal trial was identical to testimony he originally gave in a grand jury proceeding before the Center had ever heard of the Garner affair.

Center Prevails

To protect the Garner family lawsuit in federal court, Center attorneys asked the federal judge to block the state case against them. With the assistance of Texas counsel Glenn Perry, one of the finest and most courageous lawyers in East Texas, and the law firm of

(continued on page 8)

Annual Law Center Endowment Report

by Morris Dees,
Executive Director

The Center's Endowment Trust was started in 1971 to ensure that expensive and complicated cases could be funded to completion regardless of the ability to raise funds in any given year. History has proven this a wise decision. Many Center cases have cost more than \$500,000 and remained in the courts for periods up to seventeen years.

It has been the Board's policy to operate the Center on current fundraising and not use either principal or earnings from the Endowment Trust. Only with this policy can the Endowment Trust grow. Bequests left to the Center from estates of deceased Center supporters has enabled a major growth in the Endowment Trust. Bequests totaled \$580,000 in fiscal year 1988-89. The Board of Directors is proud to announce that the Center's Endowment Trust now stands at \$34 mil-

lion. It was built over the past nearly twenty years through wise investment management.

The Center's work has broadened to include major national education programs aimed at reducing racism and racial violence. This effort began with the documentary, *The Klan, A Legacy of Hate*. After being nominated for an Oscar in 1983, it was shown on PBS and then distributed to schools over the nation. This film and its distribution cost the Center over \$450,000. It has been viewed by over 20 million people. The Center is continuing its educational work by building the Civil Rights Memorial and publishing a book on the civil rights movement and the forty people killed in the struggle for freedom. The Memorial was designed by Maya Lin, the architect of the Vietnam Memorial. The book will be distributed free to every junior and

senior high school in America in September. We expect to distribute over 100,000 copies this school year and more in subsequent years. The book has been praised by educators as an excellent teaching tool.

Occasionally, we are asked why we continue to raise funds for current operations when we have an endowment. The reasons are many and compelling. We have seen too many organizations with excellent programs cease to exist because they lacked long-term reliable support. Colleges build sizable endowments as a cushion against inflation and to ensure high standards. Harvard and Yale have endowments in the billions, and smaller less well-known schools' endowments are in the hundreds of millions, yet all continue to raise funds for current operations.

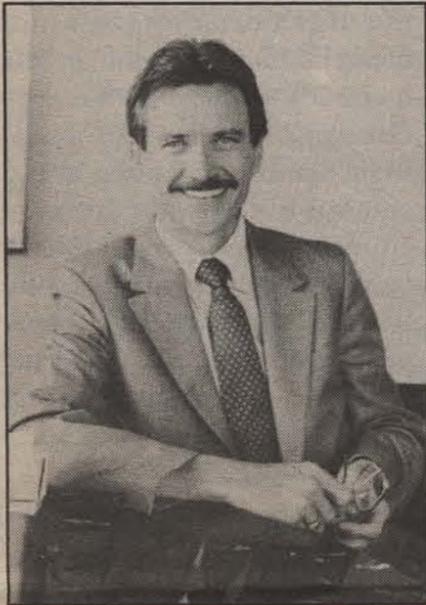
The Center has made a substantial contribution in gaining legal

rights for the poor and in curbing racial violence. But history has taught us that violence spawned by racial intolerance is a recurring and dangerous event against which eternal vigilance must be maintained. Our goal for the Endowment Trust is \$100 million by the year 2000. This will allow the Center to cease the costly and often unreliable task of fundraising and will ensure a dependable financial base well into the next century. It is our hope that our legacy will be a permanent organization poised to move quickly against racial violence and prejudice.

I urge Center supporters who are making estate plans to consider leaving a bequest to help ensure that our fight continues. And, I urge each supporter to maintain their current donations both to help meet daily operating costs and to allow us to build the Center's Endowment Trust.

Klanwatch Investigator Delivers Address to Conference Of Campus Security Administrators

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Ku Klux Klan, infamous for its history of racial violence from cross burnings to lynchings, is down to about 5,000 members nationwide. But the white supremacist movement in the United States is being fueled by other menacing groups, such as the Posse Comitatus, Skinheads and the White Aryan Resistance.



Joe Roy

That's the message Klanwatch Investigator Joseph T. Roy delivered July 22 to about 50 members of the 31st Annual International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators Conference in Atlanta, Ga.

Roy has been an investigator for the Southern Poverty Law Center since 1986. Before coming to the Law Center, he served seven years as a Montgomery city police officer and later as a private investigator.

During his discussion, Roy detailed the white supremacist movement in the United States since the Ku Klux Klan's founding as a secret club in Pulaski,

Tenn. in 1865. The Klan's membership peaked in 1925 with an estimated five million members. Today, thanks largely to internal squabbles, the Klan has about 5,000 members.

"But the white supremacist movement is not dead," Roy said. "It is being revived through other groups with racist and anti-Semitic beliefs."

For example, an estimated 2,000 to 5,000 people are followers of the Identity "religion" that teaches that all minorities will be destroyed in a worldwide race war. Identity followers believe only white Anglo-Saxons — the "true" descendants of the ten Lost Tribes of Israel — will survive, Mr. Roy said.

Posse Comitatus is an Identity organization that despises the federal government and refuses to pay taxes. It attracted national attention in 1983 when member Gordon Kahl murdered two federal marshals in North Dakota who tried to arrest him for a parole violation. Kahl died in a shootout with Arkansas law enforcement officers.

One of today's most volatile racists is undoubtedly White Aryan Resistance leader Tom Metzger, a former Klan leader, Mr. Roy said. Based in Fallbrook, Calif., Metzger has gained much notoriety because of his efforts to recruit Skinheads.

Skinheads, known for their violence against blacks, Jews and other minorities, are a loosely knit group. According to the Anti-Defamation League, about 3,000 Skinheads currently operate in 31 states.

Metzger's efforts to reach out

Garner Case Settlement

(continued from page 7)

Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, a New York firm with a strong commitment to public interest work, the Center argued that the state court lawsuit was a fraudulent device designed to unfairly prevent the Garner family from having their day in court.

The federal court judge agreed. To stop the state case from disrupting the Garner's federal court action, the judge took jurisdiction over the state case and refused to allow it to go forward.

With the case against them on hold, Center attorneys moved swiftly against the defendants in the Garner family lawsuit. Center investigators Joe Roy and Danny Welch uncovered crucial evidence that had been unavailable to the prosecutors in the criminal case. Finally, on the eve of trial, the defendants — the three Texas lawmen and the local county

government — settled. (The City has settled its portion of the case earlier.) Although the precise terms of the settlement were ordered to be kept confidential by the federal court, it is a fair and just one for the Garner family. All the settlement funds go to the Garners; the Law Center takes no part of them.

Her house paid for and her children's future secure, Loyal Garner's wife Corrine is now putting her life back in order.

After attending school, she plans to open a shop as a beautician. She knows that no amount of money can replace her lost husband. Yet, she is determined to do everything possible to make up for the fact that her children will grow up without their father. She sends a special word of thanks to all Law Center contributors who sent a gift on her behalf.

to these violent youths have alarmed veterans who monitor the white supremacist movement, Mr. Roy said.

"Racists are trying to get more organized through Metzger," he said.

Metzger has reached out to youth through his Aryan Youth Movement and the formation of the White Student Union in high schools and colleges. His son, John, acts as president of the White Student Union.

Mr. Roy advised the group to work closely with local law enforcement and state anti-terrorist organizations if problems arise at their campuses.

"Find out who's coming on campus, subscribe to their publications and dig up as much as possible about their leadership," Mr. Roy said.

Several persons who attended the workshop, one from Canada, wrote letters to Klanwatch, com-

mending Roy for his presentation. They also requested to be included on the mailing list for the Klanwatch *Intelligence Report*, designed to inform law enforcement officers about hate groups.

Mr. Roy said he believes it is important for Klanwatch to share its information with law enforcement officials.

"I was in law enforcement myself for seven years and it's difficult to work racial crimes on a local level unless you understand the national structure of these groups," he said, "If you treat racial crime like a local crime, you end up putting one person in jail. But it's the groups, like the Skinheads and the Klan that are the problem."

"We need to let law enforcement know who the players are so when Metzger shows up in their town, they know they've got a serious problem," Roy said.

Docket Update

McKinney v. Southern White Knights

ATLANTA, Ga. — Center attorneys submitted their response to an appeal filed by two Ku Klux Klan groups — the Southern White Knights and the Invisible Empire — in the Forsyth County racial violence case. In October 1988, a federal court jury returned a verdict of almost a million dollars against the two Klan groups and their followers for attacking

peaceful civil rights marchers in Forsyth County, Ga. The marchers were represented at trial by Morris Dees, the Center's Chief Trial Counsel. A decision on the appeal is expected this fall.

SCLC v. Siegelman

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Despite the rapid increase in the number of black elected officials in the South, many Southern states, including Alabama, have little black representation on state court benches. In a suit brought by

the Southern Poverty Law Center, U.S. District Judge Joel Dubina ruled that challenges to the State of Alabama's system of electing circuit and district court judges are covered by Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The case seeks to replace the current election system with one that will give blacks an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect their representatives of choice. If successfully, the suit will affect the system for electing more than half of Alabama's judges.

R.C. v. Hornsby

The Southern Poverty Law Center has joined two other legal groups in a suit concerning Alabama's foster care system. The case was originally brought on behalf of R.C., an 8-year-old boy who was taken from his home, placed in a psychiatric institution, and then inappropriately drugged. Investigations into R.C.'s difficulties with the foster care system made it clear that his was not an isolated incident. The suit is now a class action on behalf of all mentally ill children in the state's foster care system.

The Law Center Fund

Requests in wills help to assure the Center's long-term financial stability — a key to success in its legal efforts. Cases often last for years and can cost thousands of dollars to conduct.

If you would like to know more about helping the Center in your will, please write:

The Law Center Fund
Attn: JoAnn Chancellor
Southern Poverty Law Center
400 Washington Avenue
Montgomery, AL 36195