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SPLC REPORT

VOL. 24
NO. 2



MARCH
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A PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
KLANWATCH • TEACHING TOLERANCE

Hateful Speech Underscores Need for Tolerance

"You say I'm anti-Semitic? If you are a Semite, I'm, goddammit, against whatever you are."

— Nation of Islam spokesman
Khalid Abdul Muhammad

■ Khalid Abdul Muhammad leaves no doubt that bigotry is an equal opportunity evil.

In his now-infamous speech at New Jersey's Kean College last November, the senior aide to Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan savaged Jews, whites, gays and lesbians, Catholics, Arabs and even other blacks.

This diatribe could have easily rolled off the tongue of a Klansman or neo-Nazi.

His anti-Semitic diatribe could have easily rolled off the tongue of a Klansman or a neo-Nazi with only a few minor changes.

Near the end of his speech, Muhammad, answering a question about South Africa, said, "We don't owe the white man nothing in South Africa. We give him 24 hours to get out of town. If he don't... we kill everything white. We kill the women. We kill the children. We kill the babies. We kill the blind. We kill the cripples. We kill the faggot. We kill the lesbian. We kill them all."

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Weapons Stockpiling, Bombing Plots Threaten U.S.

■ Law enforcement agencies thwarted a potential wave of terrorism in 1993 when 35 suspected white supremacists in 13 states were arrested on weapons and explosives charges, and several bombing plots were interrupted.

Although white supremacists have stockpiled weapons before, the recent arrests could indicate more intense preparations for the race war that some hate groups predict.

The arrests apparently interrupted a series of planned attacks that could have threatened minorities nationwide, said Klanwatch Director Danny Welch. "When hate groups start engaging in terrorism, racial turmoil is no longer a white supremacist fantasy but a real threat to the nation. The disorder created by these attacks shows what might have happened nationwide if other plots had been successful."



An FBI sting in Los Angeles uncovered a weapons arsenal.

Stockpiling Increases

In 1992, Klanwatch documented the arrests of only a handful of white supremacists for stockpiling explosives and weapons. The six weapons arsenals and 13

explosives stockpiles discovered by law enforcement agencies in 1993 included:

- Hundreds of pipe bombs manufactured by three white separatists in Pueblo, Colo. Agents with

the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms said the chemicals were so dangerous that merely mixing them threatened lives.

- About 5,000 rounds of

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Center Lawsuit Verdicts Cripple White Supremacist Movement

■ Since the SPLC's Klanwatch Project was founded in 1981, the Center, with the help of its supporters, has filed a series of path-breaking lawsuits that have had devastating effects on organized white supremacist groups throughout America. Some of these cases have led juries to award large money judgments against violent white supremacists. Although these judgments are impossible to collect in full because the groups and their followers have few assets, what the Center does collect for the victims of hate violence usually cripples the groups and their leaders.

"Money was never the object..."

Center clients have never expected to collect large damages. They suffered at the hands of violent racists and wanted the groups shut down. As explained in a letter signed by Mrs. Beulah Mae Donald, whose son was lynched by members of the United Klans of America, "Money was never the object of my lawsuit. I wanted the truth to come out, for all those involved in the conspiracy to lynch Michael to be publicly exposed." Whatever money is

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Donors Comment on Endowment

I understand and endorse the SPLC decision to prudently build an endowment. The SPLC mission is too important to be left to the vagaries of direct mail financial support, however effective that may have proven in the past. When I served in VISTA, volunteers were encouraged to work ourselves out of our jobs. I pray for the day when the SPLC will have worked its way out of its job but, unfortunately, despite the SPLC's successes, that day does not yet appear on the horizon.

—J. W. Paun
Willimantic, Conn.

Your letter sincerely moved me. At a time when I am reducing and eliminating my financial contributions — due to lack of funds, time, school, etc. — I'm changing my mind. This is because your

plea is different: honest, personal, if you will. I've never sent very much to SPLC, but your letter shows appreciation for what I did contribute.

—C. Atteniese
New York, N.Y.

I have passed my 70th birthday and, in semiretirement, have the luxury of maybe a few more years to view this changing world. The SPLC has had good leadership and has managed its funding well. Your continued presence and voice is assured by an endowment which, like my own pension, allows for a very modest living.

—E. S. Lee
Bethesda, Md.

As for your endowment, I have absolutely no objection, and I can't imagine why anyone would, unless they don't trust the Center to ethically manage it. In that case, why would they contribute at all? When we contribute, we don't tell you that you must use this dollar for pencils and that for paper clips. If you want to save some of the money to make more money, it seems prudent to me.

—J. R. Broido
Morristown, N.J.

I read with interest your letter about the need for endowments as opposed to living hand-to-mouth, and I wish to assure you that, to the best of my ability, I will continue to support the SPLC with an annual contribution. I am conscientious about distributing the *Teaching Tolerance* issues sent to me, each time to a new prospective source.

—A. Rosenfeld
Somers, N.Y.

Thank you for your letter. I commend you for your long-range planning and your endowment goal — a wise plan to ensure the means to continue your excellent work and impressive results.

—G. Mason
Norwalk, Conn.

We welcome letters from all Southern Poverty Law Center supporters. Send your comments and suggestions to:

SPLC Mailbox
400 Washington Ave.
Montgomery, AL 36104

Center Begins Recycling Program



Recycling committee members were (l to r): SPLC Report Editor Elsie Williams, Assistant Administrator Betty Powell, and Staff Attorney Abigail van Alstyne.

Elsie Williams, *SPLC Report* editor, the committee recommended a two-phase program: buying recycled paper for Center use and collecting waste paper and aluminum cans to be recycled.

Coordinating the effort is Betty Powell, SPLC Assistant Administrator. Betty purchases recycled products for as many uses as possible, including paper for the *SPLC Report* and the *Klanwatch Intelligence Report*. (Until color printing quality on recycled paper improves, *Teaching Tolerance* magazine will continue to be printed on regular stock.) In addition, recycled paper is used for copy machines, department letterhead, and fundraising mailings.

■ In the fall of 1993, the Center joined the campaign to save our environment by starting a company-wide recycling program. While some recycling was already being done, concerned employees felt a greater effort should be made. A committee was formed to research and implement the project. Headed by Abigail van Alstyne, staff attorney, and

Betty also coordinates the collection of waste paper and newspapers. Collection bins were placed in several locations, and once a week the accumulated paper is delivered to a local school, which benefits from its sale.

By helping the environment, the Center furthers its goal of making our world a better place for all.



SPLC REPORT

VOL. 24 No. 2 MARCH 1994

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A Special Letter

■ Each month when I receive my SPLC statement there is invariably a 'thank you' enclosed... So persistent are these 'thank you's' that I could never make the error of assuming that the SPLC takes my modest support for granted. In addition to the outstanding work that is your mission, you all do a fine job of expressing gratitude to your supporters, and I, for one, appreciate it.

Nonetheless, each month I feel a sense of irony, as though some mistake has been made, for it is not the SPLC which owes me thanks, but quite the reverse. What I have wanted to say for quite a while to all of you at the SPLC is THANK YOU! Each time I send my check, I get to be a part of your effort. It is a chance to stand up every month and say, "Count me in for justice, count me in for human rights, count me in for dignity and for fairness which is every person's birth right."

I am enclosing a gift in memory of my oldest brother, Jess Maverick McNeel Gordon. Jess' life was a difficult one, and in July of 1992, at the age of 39, he died of a



Jess Gordon, deceased brother of supporter Toby Gordon

drug overdose. I don't know if Jess ever supported your work or if he even knew of it, but I think that in his best moments he would have embraced your work enthusiastically. So here is my gift to you. I offer it in thanks for Jess' life and in thanks for your work.

Sincerely,
Toby Gordon
Pinnacle, N.C.

Scholarship Established in Memory of SPLC Legal Intern



Antonia D. J. Miller

■ In 1993, the University of Iowa College of Law established the Antonia D. J. Miller Scholarship Fund in memory of a 24-year-old law student who died while serving an internship at the SPLC in 1991.

D. J. (Djwane to his friends at the Center) was born in Winston-Salem, N.C., and received his bachelor's degree in political science from the University of North Carolina in 1988. During his undergraduate studies, Djwane won many honors for his academic work and emerged as a student leader as well, serving three years as class president.

Motivated by a commitment to help others, Djwane entered the University of Iowa College of Law in 1989, where he again excelled academically and in leadership roles. By the spring of 1991, he had completed his coursework and was working as an intern with the SPLC. Djwane and his new bride, Twanna McGavock Miller, were eagerly anticipating his May graduation and a move to Minneapolis, where he had accepted a position with a law firm. On March 7, while jogging near his home in Montgomery, Djwane suffered a massive heart attack from which he did not recover.

Center attorney Abigail van Alstyne, with whom Djwane worked closely on several cases including the lawsuit against Kilby Prison in Montgomery, remembers Djwane as "a truly wonderful person. He had so much faith in humankind and so much joy in living that being around him was uplifting."

After his death, Ms. van Alstyne encouraged the Iowa

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Oregon High Court Upholds Metzger Verdict

■ The Oregon Supreme Court upheld the \$12.5 million civil judgment against the White Aryan Resistance and its leaders, Tom and John Metzger, for the death of Mulugeta Seraw, an Ethiopian student who was murdered by three Portland skinheads associated with the Metzgers' hate group.

Prior to the ruling, an Oregon intermediate court of appeals had rejected a host of challenges to the multimillion-dollar verdict in an April 14, 1993, decision. Now that Oregon's highest court has refused to hear the case, the Metzgers have no appeals left within the state court system.

"About the only avenue left for WAR and the Metzgers is a petition for review in the United States Supreme Court," explained Center Chief Trial Counsel Morris Dees. "Because the

United States Supreme Court takes so few cases each year, the chances of its taking any particular case — much less an appeal like the Metzgers' that has no merit — are very slim."

Now that the Metzgers have exhausted their state court appeals, Center attorneys will step up their efforts to collect as much of the judgment as possible. So far, the Metzgers' house and a substantial part of the assets of their hate business have been seized.

"Although the collection process may be a long one, we are committed to collecting every dime possible for our clients," Dees stated. "We have already crippled the Metzgers' organization, but we hope our continuing collection efforts will put them permanently out of business and send a message to other hate groups as well."

Tom Metzger, left, is shown with a Canadian Immigration official shortly after his 1992 arrest for violating Canada's hate laws.



Boyd Sentenced to Prison for Death Threat to Morris Dees



Gregory Shaun Boyd (far right) at a Klan rally in Georgia.

■ Former Georgia Klansman Gregory Shaun Boyd received a nine-month prison sentence in January for sending a threatening letter to Southern Poverty Law Center co-founder Morris Dees in September 1992.

Boyd, formerly a member of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, pleaded guilty in October to mailing a death threat to Dees. The let-

ter included a drawing of a man with a bullet hole in his head and the caption "The Good Jew." The letter also said "Back off Dees, or else, Bang, you're _____!!!"

In addition to the prison sentence, Boyd also was placed on three years' supervised probation, fined \$2,000 and prohibited from any type of contact with Dees, his associates or any SPLC employees.

Center Investigates Unfair Tax Practices in Georgia

■ The Center legal staff has launched an investigation into unfair tax practices concerning the kaolin mining industry in Georgia.

Kaolin is a type of clay used in making paper, ceramics, paint, cosmetics and other products. Kaolin mining is a major business in Georgia, where 1991 sales exceeded \$1 billion. The industry is dominated by a small number of international companies based primarily in Europe and South Africa.

"The big mining companies have a stranglehold on their local communities," noted Center Legal Director Richard Cohen. "As a result, the owner of a modest home often pays more in property taxes than a company that controls a million dollars' worth of kaolin deposits."

Starting in the mid-1980s, Center attorneys filed a series of lawsuits attacking unfair tax practices relating to the coal industry in Kentucky. As a result of the cases, millions of dollars in additional revenue were generated for poor communities in Appalachia.

"We see the Georgia situation as analogous to the one we found in Kentucky," said Cohen. "Some of the poorest counties in the country sit on rich mineral land. We hope we can help these people."



TEN WAYS TO FIGHT HATE:

*A Community
Response to Hate Groups
and Hate Crime*

SPRING 1994 ■ PUBLISHED BY KLANWATCH ■ A PROJECT OF THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
400 WASHINGTON AVENUE ■ MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36104 ■ 205-254-0286

Klanwatch Offers Community Response Special Report

■ *How to Fight the Hate: A Community Response Guide*, released by Klanwatch in February, offers suggestions to citizens on how to effectively counter hate when it invades a town.

Former racists have said that white supremacists often begin recruiting efforts in a community simply as a way of gauging public response. When met with strong community resistance, they move on to another area where recruitment might be more successful.

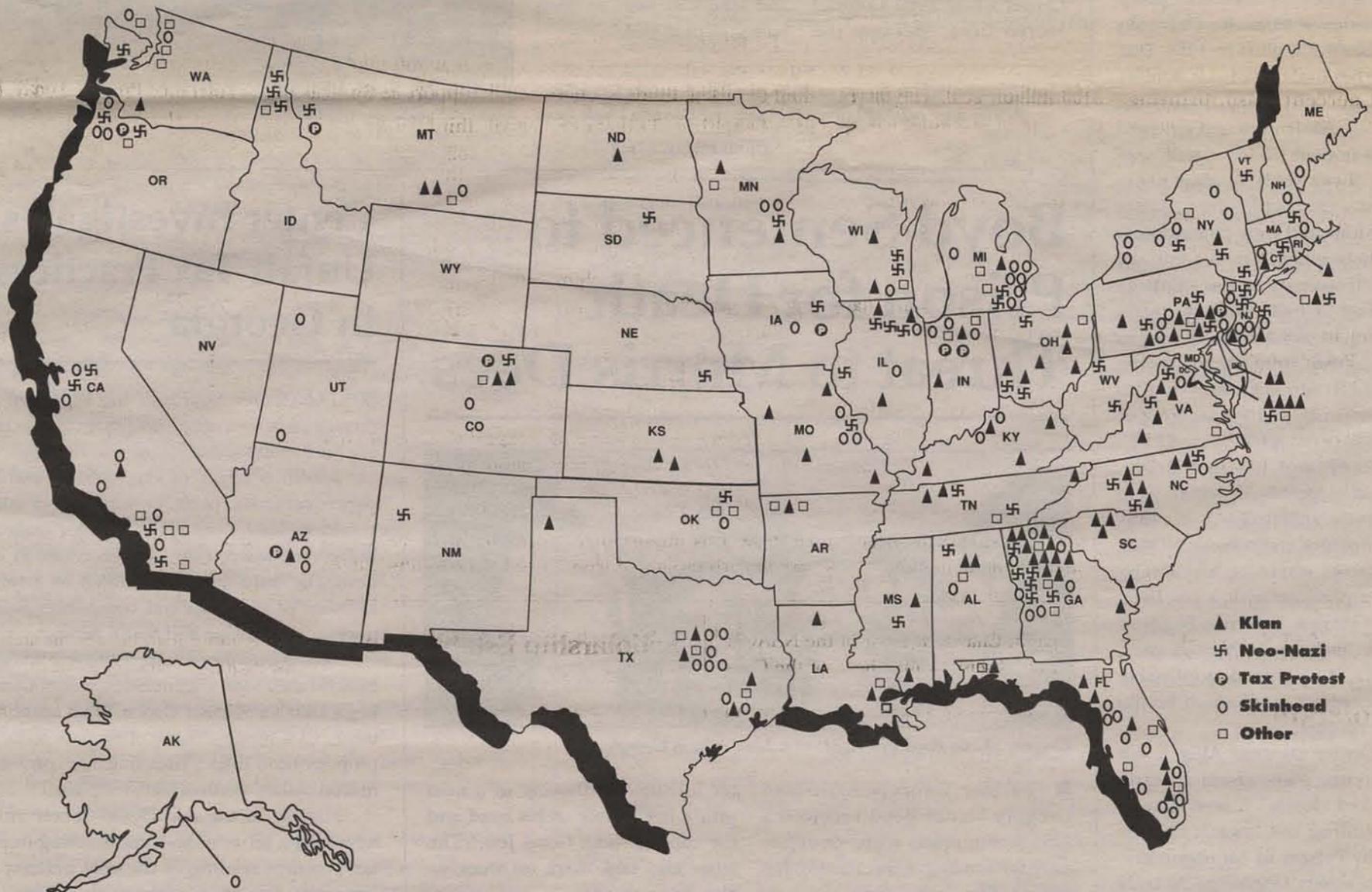
The report suggests several positive responses to situations in which white supremacists target communities for recruiting, marches or rallies. It also presents negative scenarios which are ineffective or counterproductive and should be avoided.

The report emphasizes the importance of citizens working together to form a strong, united opposition to white supremacists. For example, citizens can hold unity marches or rallies, form anti-racism groups and organize support systems for hate-crime victims.

Residents are warned against direct confrontations or counterdemonstrations at the site of the white supremacist event. Klanwatch has found that such actions are usually counterproductive and often end in violence.

The *Community Response Guide* will be sent free to any community group, human relations commission or individual who requests it. A second version of the report, the *Law Enforcement Response Guide*, is available only to law enforcement agencies.

WHITE SUPREMACIST GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1993



■ Although many of the organizations shown on the map have numerous chapters in various states, only one symbol is shown per state for each separate organization. A state may have more than one of the same symbol because more than one organization of a given type may be operating in the state. For

example, a state may have two Klan symbols to show that the Invisible Empire and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan operate within the state. As in the past, Christian Identity groups were not counted since they are numerous and frequently change.

Center Endowment Answer to Crunch in Fundraising

by Morris Dees
Co-founder and Chair,
Executive Committee

I am proud to announce that the SPLC is halfway to meeting its endowment goal of \$100 million by the year 2000. At the end of 1993, the Center's endowment stood at \$53 million.

When Joe Levin, Julian Bond and I founded the Center nearly 25 years ago, we chose to use the mail to seek support from many donors nationwide instead of grants from a few foundations. My friends Ralph Nader and John Gardner in building Public Citizen and Common Cause also chose this method to ensure independence.

When the Center was founded in 1971, a first-class stamp cost 6¢. Today it costs 29¢, nearly 400 percent more. Yet our average gift from a new donor during this same period has increased less than 40 percent. Also, printing costs have increased far faster than donations.

I can see a day very soon when groups like the Center, ACLU, NOW, Greenpeace, Common Cause and the Anti-Defamation League cannot afford to use direct mail to bring in new donors.

Public interest groups are caught in a dilemma. We know our donors don't want a substantial portion of their gifts spent on fundraising, but without new donors, our membership base would diminish. The work of the Center and similar public

interest groups is far too important to abandon.

We at the Center saw this crisis coming and took a bold step over 20 years ago to ensure our existence. We began building an endowment that, we hoped, would one day free us from our dependence on expensive fundraising. The Center's Board has restricted both the principal and income from the endowment to future programs.

Each year, we transferred what we could to our endowment. In the fiscal year 1993, our fundraising efforts netted \$8.6 million. We were able to transfer \$628,539 to the Center's endowment. Our goal is \$100 million by the year 2000. Through the support of thousands of caring people such as you and through wise investments, we are halfway there.

We are not alone in choosing to build an endowment. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) has also set a \$100 million goal. The Sierra Club Centennial Fund has set a goal of \$75 million.

Colleges have also seen the wisdom of endowments with some small schools having over \$300 million and large ones like Harvard having several billion.

A few people have criticized the Center and groups like ADL for accumulating endowments. While they view colleges as unique institutions whose perpetual existence is taken for granted, they view us as an organization that should live hand-to-mouth.



On a recent visit to the Center, Ms. Mary Clark, a Friend of the Center since 1973, donated \$1,000 to the Center's endowment.

Fortunately, most of our supporters have seen the wisdom of raising funds to operate Teaching Tolerance, Klanwatch and our legal programs and, at the same time, to build our endowment. They understand and support our continuing to raise funds to operate while allowing our endowment to grow untouched.

I know that you and many other supporters sacrifice to give to the Center. I also know from your letters and from meeting many of you that you feel our work, especially the new Teaching Tolerance Project, is important if we are to curb racial and hate

violence. But what concerns me is that you might reduce your support as we near our goal, thinking we no longer need your help.

In the past, many Center lawsuits have lasted for years. Many have also made legal history. For example, the verdict in the Michael Donald lynching case was the first time a Klan group had been held liable by a jury for the actions of its members.

In the years ahead, we expect to be involved in many more precedent-setting cases to put hate groups out of business and to help the victims of intolerance. We'll need you standing with us.

We also continue to need your help for our Teaching Tolerance Project. Today, less than three years after we launched the project, over 45,000 schools and 110,000 educators are using Teaching Tolerance materials. All these materials are sent free at a cost to us of over \$2 million a year. This expense will grow as the next five video-and-text tolerance education kits are produced and distributed.

I hope you will remain a strong supporter of our work as we face tough financial decisions. I also hope you will consider a planned gift from your estate to help insure the Center's future.

Hateful Speech Underscores Need for Tolerance

(continued from page 1)

For more than two months after the speech, Farrakhan did nothing to distance himself from his aide's remarks. Finally, in February, Farrakhan "rebuked" his spokesman while simultaneously praising him as a person and standing by the supposed "truths" contained in the speech.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson; Dr. Ben-

jamin Chavis, director of the NAACP; Rep. Kweisi Mfume, head of the Congressional Black Caucus; and other prominent black leaders condemned the remarks. To their voices, we add our own.

Our country is torn today with bigotry and racial strife. Hate crime is at an all-time high. We desperately need to find ways to get along with each other and heal the divisions that keep us from seeing each other as human beings.

If Muhammad's speech teaches us anything, it is that tolerance and understanding are needed now more urgently than ever.

Scholarship Established

(continued from page 3)

law school to award Djwane his Juris Doctor degree posthumously, which they did. He was also awarded the College of Law Award for the Advancement of Human Rights.

In the summer of 1993, Djwane's widow, Twanna, and friends at the university began a campaign to establish a scholarship in his memory. The Antonia D.J. Miller Scholarship will "provide tuition assistance for deserving students of color who demon-

strate high moral and academic standards, strong leadership qualities, an interest in public service, civic responsibility, and a vision for cultural diversity."

As Iowa College of Law professor William Buss recalls, "Miller was a strong, loving man with an incredible capacity to touch and be touched by other human beings. ... He had an amazing way of fighting for racial justice without generating racial stress."

For more information about the scholarship, please contact: Iowa Law School Foundation, P.O. Box 4550, Iowa City, IA 52244-4550; phone (319) 335-3305.

U.S. Flag Given to Mother of 1959 Lynching Victim



A story in *Free at Last* motivated a reader to send her U.S. flag to the mother of 1959 lynching victim Mack Charles Parker. The book and flag are shown here on the Civil Rights Memorial next to Parker's name.

■ In the fall of 1993, the SPLC aided an effort to reverse a long-standing injustice against the family of Mack Charles Parker, a young man who was killed by a lynch mob in Poplarville, Miss., in 1959.

In 1989 the Center published *Free at Last: A History of the Civil Rights Movement and Those Who Died in the Struggle*. Written by Sara Bullard, now director of the Teaching Tolerance project, the book told the stories of the 40 people whose names appear on the Civil Rights Memorial. One of the accounts was that of Parker, a 23-year-old black man accused of raping a white woman. Before he could be tried, Parker was abducted from jail and shot; his body was found in the Pearl River 10 days later.

Because of death threats against her, Mrs. Parker was fleeing to California when her son's body was discovered. Since Parker had served two years in the Army, his coffin was draped with an American flag. Whites reacted with such outrage that the Veteran's Administration ordered Parker's sister to return the flag. Although it was common knowledge who the lynchers were, none of the mob members were ever indicted.

A Step Toward Justice

Almost 35 years after Parker's death, the story in *Free at Last* prompted Mrs. Martha McLemore of Hanover, Pa., to do something about the wrong done to Parker's family. Mrs. McLemore had ordered the Teaching Tolerance video-and-text kit *America's Civil Rights Movement*. As she was reading *Free at Last*, the text component of the kit, she was so moved by the Parker story that she sent her own treasured U.S. flag to the Center requesting that it be forwarded to the Parker family.

In a letter accompanying the flag, she explained:

I grew up in the South and thought I knew all about racism and the civil rights struggles. I am beginning to see that I know very little, especially in terms of the lives given in trying to achieve for all the rights and liberty we white people took for granted.

*The year Mack Charles Parker was killed, I was 12 years old. I had never heard his name until I read it in *Free at Last*. I offer no opinion on his guilt or innocence of the charges filed against him. He deserved to have his trial and he deserved his funeral flag; he was robbed of both.*

I would like for Mr. Parker's family to have my flag. It cannot replace the one draped over his coffin, I know, nor can it apologize for the cowardice of Veterans Administration officials who took his flag back from his sister after the funeral.

This flag flew over the post office where I served as postmaster from 1977 until mid-1984. It was a little weather-beaten when it was given to me, and I have repaired it twice. It has been flown with pride at my house almost every national holiday.

While this flag isn't new, it is one of my few treasures. I offer it with my heartfelt condolences for the Parkers' loss. It also carries with it my promise to do whatever I can to spread the doctrine of tolerance, justice, equality and non-violence.

From information in its files, the Center was able to locate Mrs. Eliza Parker, the victim's mother, in California. The flag was forwarded to her along with a copy of the new hardcover edition of *Free at Last*. Mrs. Parker was very moved by Ms. McLemore's thoughtfulness.

"You don't know how much this means to me. I am so grateful for the flag and the book."

Because of one person's act of compassion, an injustice committed decades ago was amended. The Center was proud to be part of the exchange.

Weapons Stockpiling, Bombing Plots Threaten U.S.

(continued from page 1)

ammunition and three firearms stockpiled by a Newnan, Ga., couple who were linked to a militant fax network that unites tax protesters, white supremacists and radical right-wing revolutionaries.

- Thirteen rifles and handguns found in the home of a Ku Klux Klan member in Middle River, Md., who illegally sold rifles and machine guns to undercover federal firearms officers.

- About 100 guns found in the Boston apartment of a veteran constable who had a collection of Nazi memorabilia and a photograph of himself holding a Nazi flag.

A General Accounting Office (GAO) report released in November indicated that lax inventory controls are allowing military machine guns, grenades and other equipment to fall into the hands of white supremacists. Department of Defense per-

sonnel reportedly are stealing weapons and parts that can be used to upgrade semi-automatic weapons to fully-automatic ones.

Minorities Targeted in Plots

In addition to uncovering arsenals of weapons and explosives, officials disrupted bombing plots in several locations last year, including:

- A neo-Nazi's plan to bomb the National Afro-American Museum in Wilberforce, Ohio, on Martin Luther King Day.

- The manufacture of pipe bombs and stockpiling of weapons by a suspected white supremacist in Kenner, La.

- Two white residents' plan to plant bombs at the homes of black neighbors in a public housing project in Toledo, Ohio. The suspected white supremacists engaged in a shootout with police and federal authorities during a raid that uncovered handguns, knives and materials to make bombs.

- A plan to blow up The

First African Methodist Episcopal Church in Los Angeles and spray members of the 8,500-member congregation with machine-gun fire. The plot also called for attacks on Rodney King, black celebrities and Jewish targets. Eight white supremacists linked to the Church of the Creator and the White Aryan Resistance either pleaded guilty to or were convicted on federal charges after an FBI sting operation uncovered the conspiracy.

Some Plots Successful

White supremacists successfully carried out firebombings in California and Washington in a 12-week wave of terrorism.

- Richard Campos, a 17-year-old White Aryan Resistance follower, was charged in connection with a series of firebombings in Sacramento that took place from July through October. The targets included the NAACP

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Lawsuits Cripple White Supremacists

(continued from page 1)

collected goes directly to the victims in each case. The Center accepts no legal fees for its work in Klan cases.

In 1987, a Mobile jury found the United Klans liable in the murder of Michael Donald and rendered a \$7 million judgment against them. Because the United Klans and all its supporters were not worth a total of \$7 million, all Mrs. Donald was able to collect was a little more than \$50,000, most of which came from the sale of the deed to the Klan's headquarters in Tuscaloosa, Ala. Although only a tiny fraction of the total verdict, this was enough to put the United Klans out of business.

"Symbolic" Judgments Have Real Impact

A similar fate awaited the neo-Nazi White Aryan Resistance (WAR). Center attorneys won a \$12.5 million verdict for the family of a black student who was beaten to death by WAR Skinheads in Portland, Oregon. Neither WAR nor its leader, Tom Metzger, had \$12.5 million. But since the verdict, Metzger has lost his house, his tools and his money to the Seraw estate, and he will be under the judgment for 20 years, subjecting all money he earns to attachment. Once the appeals process has run its course (we're at the last stage now), the Center will intensify its collection efforts.

WAR, which used to have hundreds of supporters, has been reduced to little more than Metzger and his son.

Although only \$125,000 of the \$12.5 million verdict has been collected so far, it has clearly had very real consequences for Tom Metzger and WAR. The verdict has also served as a powerful deterrent to other white supremacist groups contemplating racial violence. These groups know that a Center lawsuit can strip them of everything they have.

Other white supremacist groups that ceased to exist because of Center legal action include North Carolina's White Patriot Party, the Texas Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and the Invisible Empire, which, until last year, was the largest Klan group in America.

The Center has evidence that the remaining white supremacist organizations are very much aware — and frightened — of Center legal action. Before he died last year, Ben Klaussen, founder of the white supremacist "Church" of the Creator, transferred property he owned in North Carolina to an associate in order to shield it from a possible Center lawsuit.

Without legal action by the Center, groups like the United Klans of America, the Invisible Empire, WAR and the Texas Knights would still be operating paramilitary units and encouraging their followers to commit hate crimes. Thanks to the Center's lawsuits, and the donors who helped make them possible, innocent lives have been saved.

Teaching Tolerance Magazine Inspires Global Project



Nancy DuBois, 5th-grade teacher at Roosevelt School in River Edge, N.J., holds cranes before Children of the A-Bomb statue in Hiroshima, Japan.

■ The staff of *Teaching Tolerance* receives numerous letters and phone calls from readers who want to share positive experiences inspired by the magazine.

Fifth-grade teacher Nancy DuBois of Roosevelt School in River Edge, N.J., was motivated by a story in the Spring '93 issue of *Teaching Tolerance* to begin a project that reached halfway

around the globe. "Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes" told the story of a 12-year-old Japanese girl, Sadako Sasaki, who died of leukemia 10 years after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Japanese legend has it that if a person will fold 1,000 origami paper cranes, his or her deepest wish will be granted. Before she died, Sadako and her classmates folded over 1,000 cranes in hopes of prolonging her life.

After her death, friends and classmates of Sadako raised money to erect a statue in her memory and to send a plea for world peace. Since its unveiling in 1958, thousands of school children have folded garlands of cranes and sent them to Hiroshima to be placed on the Children of the A-Bomb statue.

Nancy DuBois read the story and decided to use the printed activities with her class. Among her students were two Japanese boys who spoke no English. Wanting to involve them with the other students, she asked if they



Fifth-graders Jamie Marcella (l) and Maggie Reich fold paper cranes for class project.

were familiar with origami, the ancient Japanese art of paper-folding. As it turned out, the boys excelled at crane folding, and a project was born.

DuBois enlisted a parent helper to translate the boys' instructions to the class. The boys assisted in the intricacies of the actual folding. As the project evolved, the class decided to make 1,000 cranes just as Sadako had done many years before.

The group reached its goal and proudly displayed the colorful cranes along the school corridor. The following

summer, DuBois traveled to Hiroshima and placed the garlands of cranes on the Children of the A-Bomb statue.

"It was a moving moment and the highlight of my visit to Japan to see our cranes sitting among tens of thousands of others as a small step for lasting peace for the children of the world," recalls DuBois. "Thank you for sharing the Sadako story with us through your excellent magazine. We feel honored to have added our voice to Sadako's plea that is engraved on the statue: *This is our cry, this is our prayer: Peace in the world.*"

Weapons Stockpiling, Bombing Plots

(continued from previous page)

headquarters, the Japanese-American Citizens League, an Asian-American city councilman's home, the offices of the California Department of

Fair Employment and Housing, and a Jewish synagogue.

• Three white supremacists bombed the NAACP office in Tacoma, Wash., in

July as part of a plot to start a race war by targeting minority groups and black celebrities. Church of the Creator members Jeremiah Knesal and Wayne Wooten, both 19, and Mark Kowaalski, 24, pleaded guilty to the attack. The three COTC members had planned

a string of attacks on synagogues and rap stars.

Six other unsolved bombing incidents targeting Hispanics, Arabs, blacks, Jews, and gay men and lesbians in several other states may have been the work of white supremacists.

Klanwatch is concerned that extremists' activities are becoming more reckless and unpredictable. "Without the diligent monitoring of white supremacists and the interception of their plots, chaos could plague this country," Welch said.

DONORS VISIT SPLC



Longtime Center supporter Mrs. Mary Ellis Smith of Lakeland, Fl., visited last fall with her grandson Clark Freifeld of Brookline, Mass., pictured here with SPLC co-founder Morris Dees. Ms. Smith helped make the present Center headquarters possible with a contribution in memory of her husband, Raymond C. Smith, after Klan arsonists destroyed the former building in 1983.



Max Shlafrock of Franklin, N.C., a friend of the Center since 1984, stopped by last fall en route to Miami to visit his two sons. Mr. Shlafrock, pictured above with SPLC co-founder Morris Dees and Director of Mail Operations Mamie Jackson, will celebrate his 85th birthday on March 26, 1994. We wish Mr. Shlafrock a very Happy Birthday!

J. Russell Boyd (1918-1993)



On December 16, 1993, longtime Center supporter J. Russell Boyd of California died of cancer. A labor activist, Boyd belonged to the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers. While helping construct the San Onofre nuclear plant in California in the 1970s, Boyd risked his job when he took a stand against unsafe working conditions.

His daughter Pamela Boyd, a public defender currently assigned to the Santa Ana, Calif., felony panel, explains, "My father has always been outspoken about human rights and was especially concerned about the safety of that job. That's only one example of his heroism. He was a simple man with simple tastes, but he always supported human rights, no matter the cost. Even on the job, he educated others in anti-racism and peaceful co-existence."

Before his death, Boyd gave his daughter a copy of Morris Dees' book *A Season for Justice*, in which he had inscribed the following:

I have finished reading this book now with unashamed tears in my eyes! It has been my good fortune to follow Mr. Dees' career with great admiration for over a dozen years now, since I first became interested in his Southern Poverty Law Center. My small monthly contribution through the years to this cause has given me a great sense of pride in the feeling that I can be a contributor to a better world if only on a small scale.

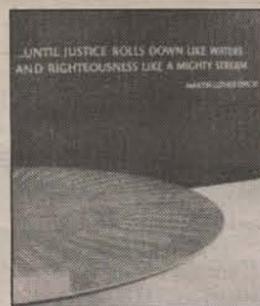
My first boyhood hero was Clarence Darrow, and my great dedication to labor came during the Roosevelt years when ... heads were broken and lynchings occurred in every state of the union.

I only regret that I couldn't leave you a legacy like these men left their children.

The Center pays tribute to the memory of J. Russell Boyd, human rights advocate.

PARTNERS FOR THE FUTURE

A Way To Help More Than You Thought You Could



The Southern Poverty Law Center has established a planned giving program called Partners for the Future. By participating in Partners for the Future through wills and other means of planned giving, Center donors can extend their support for equality and justice beyond their own lifetimes.

Through wills, trusts and other arrangements, Center supporters can help ensure that the Center is there to help the victims of injustice and racial violence well into the next century.

If you plan to or have already remembered the Center in your will or established a trust, please help the Center update its records by sending a letter to the address below.

With the goal of eventually freeing itself from the uncertainties of fundraising, the Center decided to establish a permanent endowment large enough to sustain the Center's operations for many years to come.

The Center's goal for the Endowment is \$100 million by the year 2000, half of which has been attained. This will establish a dependable financial base that will allow the Center to free itself from the uncertainties of direct-mail fundraising. The Endowment Fund is a "pact with future generations" that will help ensure resources for the Center's work well into the 21st century.

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