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Law Center

SPLC REPORT

VOL. 25
NO. 4



DECEMBER
1995

A PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
MILITIA TASK FORCE • KLANWATCH • TEACHING TOLERANCE

Simpson Verdict Reveals a Divided America

by Morris Dees
Chairman,
Executive Committee

As noon approached on Tuesday, October 3, small crowds of people gathered at TV screens along the concourse in Atlanta's airport. Consciously or unconsciously, they grouped themselves by race. The moment O.J. Simpson was declared not guilty of murder, the African Americans erupted in a brief cheer while the whites next to them dropped their mouths in stunned silence. A black woman shed tears of gratitude; a white man near her muttered curses.



"Our differences need not destroy us."

These strikingly different responses did not surprise me. For the long months preceding the verdict, I had watched the perspectives of black and white Americans diverge. The jury's pronouncement illuminated, like a lightning flash, the gut-level differences between blacks and whites.

Our responses to life, our understandings of the world, are based on what our own lives have been like. And our lives have, in deep and intractable ways, been different
(continued on page 5)

Militia Leader Plots to Bomb Center Offices



Cecilia Lampley (front); her husband, Ray Lampley (center); and John Dare Baird (right) leave the Muscogee, Okla., federal courthouse on Nov. 13 after hearing the charges against them. They are accused of plotting to build a fertilizer bomb to destroy the offices of the SPLC.

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — Four extremists, including Ray Lampley, the leader of the Oklahoma Constitutional Militia, have been indicted by an Oklahoma grand jury for plotting to bomb the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Lampley, 65; his wife, Cecilia; and John Dare Baird were arrested on November 11 at the Lampleys' home in Vernon, Okla. Larry Wayne Crow was taken into custody by authorities in New Mexico a short time later.

According to the FBI complaint, Lampley bought six bags of ammonium nitrate fertilizer on November 4. At the time of their arrest, the Lampleys were cooking the ammonium nitrate to remove moisture.

Lampley and Crow are accused of conspiring to bomb the SPLC and offices of the Anti-Defamation League. The two allegedly met with members of the Tri-State Militia in Gregory County, S.D., in

August and suggested blowing up five buildings "to create problems for government."

"One is not enough. ... God won't be mad at us if we drop five buildings," Crow allegedly said. "He will probably reward us."

Center Offices Burned

Center co-founder Morris Dees stated, "This is not the first time the Center has been targeted by extremists. In 1983, the Klan burned our building, and in 1986, a neo-Nazi group in North Carolina plotted to blow us up. Luckily, no one here has gotten hurt so far.

"We had already stepped up our security after the Oklahoma City bombing; now we will have to take extra steps to protect our staff and offices."

In October 1994, six months prior to the Oklahoma City bombing, Dees
(continued on page 3)

Militias Launch Counter-Intelligence Campaign

Research by Klanwatch's Militia Task Force has revealed that three national militia networks — Aryan Nations, the Militia of Montana and the Tri-State Militia — have launched counter-intelligence campaigns calling for surveillance of government buildings, the media and offices of civil rights organizations such as the Law Center.

"These operations are an ominous threat to police, public officials and civil rights groups," said Klanwatch Director Joe Roy. "Coordinated counter-intelligence operations represent a serious escalation of domestic

extremist activity."

Because of this increased activity, Klanwatch's Militia Task Force has stepped up its monitoring of these militia groups. In addition, the Center has enhanced the security of its offices and employees.

"We will not be intimidated into inaction by these violent white supremacists," said Center co-founder Morris Dees.

Militias Begin Surveillance

Last July, the three militia organizations distributed surveillance report forms to members and directed them to start covert reconnaissance operations.



John Trochmann, co-founder of the Militia of Montana

All three groups use a counter-intelligence report called a SALUTE form. SALUTE is an acronym for the type of information that the report seeks to gather on

the targeted "opponent" or "enemy" group: Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, and Equipment. "The basic format of these SALUTE reports has been used by the military to conduct counter-intelligence operations," said Roy.

At the annual Aryan World Congress held in July near Hayden Lake, Idaho, SALUTE forms were secretly distributed to selected state Aryan Nations officers. Recipients were instructed to gather intelligence on the locations and employees of the "enemy": government agencies, civil rights groups and the media. Aryan Nations is
(continued on page 5)

We are recent contributors to the SPLC, largely because of the Klanwatch project and investigations into armed militias. The apparent increase in these groups alarms us greatly. When we became aware of the work the Center was doing, we were happy to respond in a small way.

We, too, are correctional workers employed by the federal prison system. The vicious attack on the federal building in Oklahoma City shook us to the core. To be targeted for one's employment is as senseless as being targeted for one's color, religion or gender. We will do what we can to speak out against all forms of prejudice.

*B. and E. R.
Buffalo, Mo.*

I love your magazine [Teaching Tolerance]. I tell people about it all the time. I cry my way through the whole thing, one beautiful,

hopeful story after another.

When people have said that it is impossible to change racial and group tensions, I have answered, "Look at this magazine. It is full of everyday people doing profound, powerful things in the name of tolerance."

*D.P.
Chicago, Ill.*

Thanks for doing a great job! The SPLC carries the torch of civil rights. As we move closer to a free and just society, the extremists try to stop history's progress with terror. We must resist their hatred and work instead for love for our fellow men and women. Please use my check as you see fit for economic, social and human justice.

*F.W.P.
Seattle, Wash.*

The work of Teaching Tolerance is magnificent. The Uruguyan teachers express their congratulations to the members of the Southern Poverty Law Center. Keep battling for the truth!

*Teacher
Montevideo, Uruguay*

I do truly appreciate the good work you are doing for us and for our country, particularly in the field of education. Our children need the kind of information which you are supplying to schools.

It would be wonderful, if possible, to do away with the incredible violence which seems to be a way of life.

*N.G.K.
Seattle, Wash.*

I am a 78-year-old woman who has been one of your supporters for many years. On a very low income, I count you one of the very important papers I receive.

I am grateful for your continuing dedication to the concept that we are all born children of a loving God — that we are a nation dedicated to "freedom and justice" for all. I am grateful that you are growing in age and grace and growing in size and stature.

*R.M.L.
Oakland, Calif.*

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

SPLC Mailbox
400 Washington Ave.
Montgomery, AL 36104

Valentine Conducts Teaching Tolerance Workshops

■ On October 3, 1995, the day the verdict was read in the O. J. Simpson trial, Glenda Valentine, Teaching Tolerance Training Coordinator, was conducting a workshop in Waco, Texas. By the time the verdict was read, the 20 teachers in the workshop had watched the *Shadow of Hate* video and discussed how racism and intolerance in America were nothing new and how the Simpson trial had only illuminated — not caused — the "racial divide."



Glenda Valentine, Teaching Tolerance Training Coordinator

"After lunch, I asked the group if they wanted to talk about the verdict before going on with the session," Valentine explains. "No one did. That may have been because we were already dealing with the same types of issues that had caused so much discomfort and division during the trial. But we were dealing with these issues in a way that was important to the participants as educators, not in the context of O. J. Simpson."

Teachers Ask for Help

More and more, teachers across the country are calling on Teaching Tolerance for help. Since August 1995, Valentine has conducted seven workshops in Texas, North Carolina and Alabama.

Although the main objective of the sessions is to introduce educators to Teaching Tolerance materials and to address any questions or concerns they have about using the materials, another major objective is to pro-

vide a safe, open environment where participants can engage in honest dialogue about topics related to race, racism, racial slurs and stereotyping. Valentine uses games and activities, journal writing, group discussion and heavy doses of laughter to help participants talk about the often uncomfortable subjects.

The use of Teaching Tolerance materials also makes Valentine's workshops unique. "I've found the *Shadow of Hate* kit to be an excellent vehicle for beginning discussions on diversity. While the video provides an overall historical view of intolerance, the stories in the text, *Us and Them*, bring the subject down to a personal level and expand the discussion to gender bias, homophobia and religious intolerance."

Center Supporters At Workshops

The workshops have been received with enthusiasm by educators across the country and Valentine attributes this to the reputation of Teaching Tolerance's materials and the work of the SPLC. "I've had at least one Center supporter in every workshop. Meeting our donors face-to-face is one of the best things about doing these programs."

Valentine has an M.S. in Counseling and Human Development and is a certified trainer and diversity facilitator. She is heading the research and development phase of a pilot project that will bring teachers together for a three-week summer session to address issues related to tolerance education.



SPLC REPORT

Vol. 25 No. 4 December 1995

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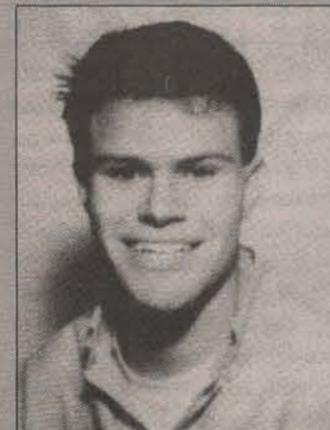
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A Special Letter

■ Thank you so much for providing me with the opportunity to work in a legal environment with the highest of intellectual standards, committed to the ideal that everyone deserves to be treated with dignity and respect. Just as the Law Center has affected so many people's lives, so, too, has it affected mine. Thank you all for giving me this and so much more.



Mark Peters

At the firm where I am currently clerking, I spend most of my time writing state appellate briefs involving questions of criminal and constitutional law. Although it's good experience, I know in my heart I would still like to be in Montgomery, fighting against

those who seek to deprive others of their civil rights, constitutional liberties and human dignity.

When I first started law school, I thought I wanted to practice civil rights law. After this summer, I am sure. I wholeheartedly believe that my summer contributions to the Center have, in some small way, made the world a better and safer place. It was an experience I will treasure always.

Mark Peters

Peters served as a legal intern during the summer of 1995 before returning to his studies at the University of Florida College of Law.

Militia Leader Plots to Bomb Center Offices

(continued from page 1)

warned U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno about the danger posed by the takeover of heavily armed militia groups by violent white supremacists. He wrote, "The mixture of armed groups and those who hate is a recipe for disaster."

Klanwatch's Militia Task Force has issued a number of alerts to law enforcement agencies across the U.S. warning them of the potential for violence by militia groups. The Task Force also is publishing a Special Report on militias that will provide law enforcement with detailed background information on the

growing militia movement.

"Our investigation of militia groups leads us to believe that what we've seen so far is only the tip of the iceberg," Klanwatch Director Joe Roy stated. "We've received information from a number of different sources that more violent activities are planned."

According to FBI and other law enforcement officials, the Law Center is the target in a number of cases.

"We will not be intimidated, nor will we stop our investigations of these militia groups," Dees said. "We've been here before."



Klanwatch Associate Director Brian Levin presented the Rev. Dr. Cecil "Chip" Murray of Los Angeles' First African Methodist Episcopal Church with Teaching Tolerance educational materials, including The Shadow of Hate video-and-text kit. The materials will be placed in the new Cecil L. Murray Education Center at the church.

Teachers Evaluate Shadow of Hate Kit

Teaching Tolerance Research Fellow Ting-Yi Oei reviewed evaluation reports from more than 428 teachers who are using The Shadow of Hate video-and-text kit. He summarizes those evaluations in this report.

■ The Shadow of Hate, the second teaching package produced by Teaching Tolerance, was released to schools in late March 1995. Close to 50,000 schools have requested this kit so far. Included in the kit was an evaluation form designed to inform us about how the kit is being used.

Roughly one percent of the evaluations were returned by late summer. From these returns we have some significant findings as well as many expressions of appreciation to the project and its sponsors.

The tragic bombing in Oklahoma City occurred shortly after the release of The Shadow of Hate. As a result, the importance and impact of the kit were felt keenly by a number of teachers, as evidenced by these comments.

I showed this film the week of the Oklahoma City bombing. This incredible coincidence enhanced my students' understanding of the event.

— Maryville, Tenn.

Extremely timely material. It arrived just after the bombing so was excellent in helping us to explore the history of hate in America.

— Holland, N.Y.

Who Uses the Kit?

Of the 428 evaluations returned, 53 percent were from high school teachers, 25 percent from middle school teachers, 10 percent from elementary teachers, 8 percent from higher education, and 4 percent from other educational personnel.

Not surprisingly, social studies teachers accounted for the largest group (75 percent) of teachers using the kit. Language arts teachers were next at 18 percent.

In private/parochial schools, 12 teachers used the kit primarily in religion or theology classes. Other surveys came from personnel in staff training and development, special education,

Sixty-five percent rated the kit "very effective." Not a single survey was negative.

adult education, resource and alternative programs — including one from a teacher at a state penitentiary.

Overall Analysis

In rating the kits, both overall and for the specific components, respondents could choose "very effective," "effective," "somewhat effective" or "not effective."

Sixty-five percent of all respondents rated the package as a whole "very effective," with high school teachers giving it that rating most frequently. The remaining 35 percent rated the kit "effective." Not a single survey was negative.

Of the kit's three components — video, text, and teacher's guide — teachers were asked if one component was more effective than another. Not all those who returned the survey answered this question. However, of those who did, 38 percent said the video was more effective, 24 percent said the text was, and 7 percent liked the teacher's guide best. Thirty

percent said no one component was more effective than another — all were good.

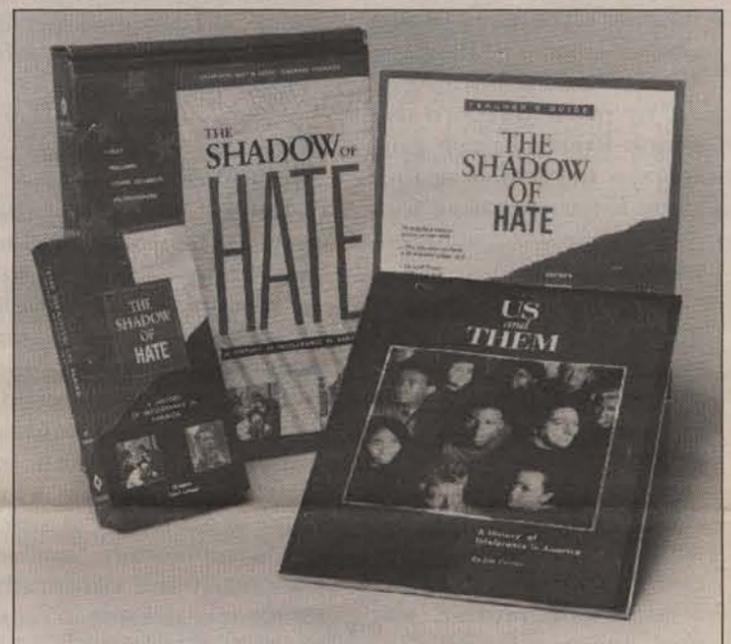
Even with the relatively short planning time left in the 1994-95 school year, many teachers made use of supplemental activities in the kit. Almost all respondents indicated that the materials provoked lively and valuable discussions, and about half used the suggested writing assignments. Fifty-seven percent indicated that the materials stimulated further classroom research or projects. Forty-one percent said they used the recommended reading list.

Suggestions

Teachers were asked for general comments and suggestions about the kit. Many teachers praised the high quality and effectiveness of the materials. Among the suggestions offered were these:

- add more stories
- incorporate primary sources
- supply blackline masters and worksheets for activities
- give more attention to recent incidents

The evaluations clearly indicate that the materials



The Shadow of Hate video-and-text kit has been ordered by almost 50,000 schools nationwide.

not only affected students but also affected teachers in both their attitudes and in their teaching. Among the teacher's comments:

We appreciate the opportunity to take advantage of the Teaching Tolerance curriculum materials. Ours is a rural, homogeneous community which is isolated from many situations which vex us as Americans.

Our students were quite compassionate toward the injustices which many have suffered

throughout U.S. history. Thank you so much for sharing this example of excellent scholarship.

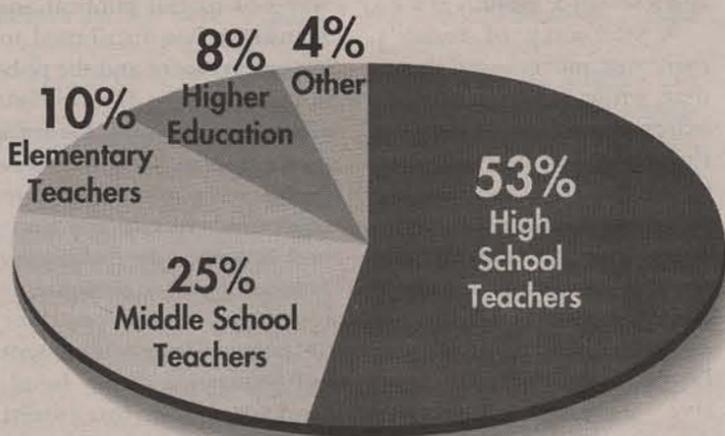
— Brush Prairie, Wash.

This is very important work because finding good materials is difficult, and many social studies teachers won't bother unless these materials are readily available.

— De Pere, Wis.

Each student appears to have done considerable soul-searching and questioning of attitudes.

— Mt. Vernon, Mo.



Who Uses The Shadow of Hate Kit?

Over 75% of respondents were middle and high school social studies teachers.

Law Center Attorneys Stop Harassment Of Inmates in Chain Gang Case



Prisoners from Limestone Correctional Facility in northern Alabama are shackled in groups of five as they labor on the state's roadsides. The Center has sued the state to end this barbaric practice.

■ A motion filed by Center attorneys in September helped to end the harassment of chain gang prisoners at Alabama's Limestone Correctional Facility.

"We received reports that guards harassed chain gang inmates to retaliate against them for cooperating with us," said Senior Staff Attorney Rhonda Brownstein.

"We also learned that guards confiscated signed statements and threatened inmates for claiming they witnessed the beating of a chain gang inmate by a guard. This clearly violated our clients' rights to access the courts and their rights to communicate with their attorneys."

After the motion was filed, attorneys for the Center and Alabama's Department of Corrections negotiated a consent agreement under which guards were directed not to threaten inmates, confiscate their legal materials or retaliate against them.

"We'll be vigilant in our efforts to ensure that the guards and prison administrators at Limestone live up to the agreement," said Brownstein.

Other Constitutional Violations

Center attorneys also amended the lawsuit filed in May against the state for using chain gangs to include allegations of additional constitutional violations.

The amended complaint describes the "hitching post," which is used to restrain prisoners who refuse or are unable to work, as a form of torture "applied maliciously and sadistically for the very purpose of causing harm." According to the amended complaint, an epileptic inmate was handcuffed to the metal restraining bar several hours with his hands raised above his head.

"The chain gang and the hitching post serve no legiti-

mate penological purpose and have no place in civilized society," Brownstein said. "Although criminals forfeit many rights when convicted of crimes, they do not surrender their dignity nor protected constitutional rights when they enter the nation's prisons."

Rebirth of Chain Gangs

Last May, Alabama became the first state in the nation to reinstitute the chain gang. Within weeks, the Law Center filed a civil action to have the practice declared unconstitutional.

"Forcing men shackled together to labor on the side of the road in close proximity to moving traffic is unsafe," said Brownstein. "It exposes them to a substantial risk of being hit by a car or truck, injured by another prisoner using a scythe to cut grass, shot by a guard, bitten by snakes or hit by a falling tree as the men clear away brush."

Chain gangs were a common sight in the South in the early 1900s, but the practice of using shackled prison laborers had died out by the 1960s due to widespread public disapproval. Since Alabama reinstated chain gangs in May, several other states have adopted or are considering adopting the practice, including Florida, Arizona, Indiana and Tennessee.

Center attorneys have maintained that the re-establishment of chain gangs is a political stunt designed to convince Alabamians that

elected officials are being tough on crime.

"By placing the chain gangs alongside major highways," the civil suit alleges,

"the defendants intend to publicly humiliate chain gang inmates and make them an object of mockery, hatred and derision."

Joe Roy Appointed Klanwatch Director

■ Joe Roy, who has served as Klanwatch's Chief Investigator since 1990, was named the organization's new Director in September.

"Joe's knowledge, dedication and impressive credentials made him a natural choice for the position," said Center co-founder Morris Dees. "His exceptional investigations over the last decade paved the way for many of our courtroom victories against hate groups like the Klan's Invisible Empire."

Roy replaces Danny Welch, who left Klanwatch after a successful 10-year career. Welch, who had been Director since 1991, "made major contributions to Klanwatch during his tenure here. We'll miss him," said Dees.



Joe Roy

Prior Achievements

As Chief Investigator, Roy gathered intelligence on white supremacist activities nationwide, assisted the U.S. Justice Department and other law enforcement agencies in numerous criminal investigations involving white supremacists, and educated thousands of law enforcement officers and community leaders about the organized hate movement. He is the recipient of numerous awards from law enforcement agencies and civic groups throughout the country. In September, he was named Justice Professional of the Year by the Southern Criminal Justice Association.

Since joining Klanwatch as an investigator in 1986, Roy's work has been crucial to several landmark victories in lawsuits involving incidents of racial violence.

Those suits include one filed on behalf of a black woman, Beulah Mae Donald, whose 19-year-old son Michael was killed by Klansmen near Mobile, Ala., in 1981. During that case, Roy located a key Ku Klux Klan witness who was in the federal witness protection program. Relying in part on the testimony of that witness, the jury found the notorious United Klans of America liable for Donald's murder and awarded his mother \$7 million. The judgment bankrupted the United Klans of America — and forced it to deed its headquarters to Mrs. Donald. Roy's diligent investigations on the case were chronicled in a 1987 cover story in *The New York Times Magazine*.

Uncovered KKK Conspiracy

In a 1987 Klanwatch investigation, Roy helped uncover evidence of a Klan conspiracy to stop a peaceful civil rights march in Forsyth County, Ga., and found witnesses who agreed to testify against the Klan organizations whose members attacked the marchers. Because the jury found the Klansmen and their groups liable for nearly \$1 million in damages, the country's largest Klan organization, the Invisible Empire, was bankrupted and forced to disband.

Roy already had a distinguished career as an investigator before coming to Klanwatch. He received numerous commendations as a Montgomery city police detective in the robbery/homicide division.

"It is a privilege to be asked to lead the Law Center's Klanwatch program. In our increasingly diverse society, Klanwatch's mission to educate the public and the law enforcement community to the dangers posed by hate groups and hate crimes is more important than ever," Roy said. "I look forward to the challenge."

Klanwatch Publishes Special Militia Report

■ This month, the Center's Klanwatch Project and Militia Task Force is publishing a Special Report on anti-government extremism entitled *Gathering Storm: Paramilitary Extremists, Militias and Terrorism*. The report will be distributed free to law enforcement agencies, policymakers and concerned citizens nationwide.

Gathering Storm features a historical overview of paramilitary extremism that spans U.S. history from colonial times to the present. The report also includes a legal analysis pertaining to the lim-

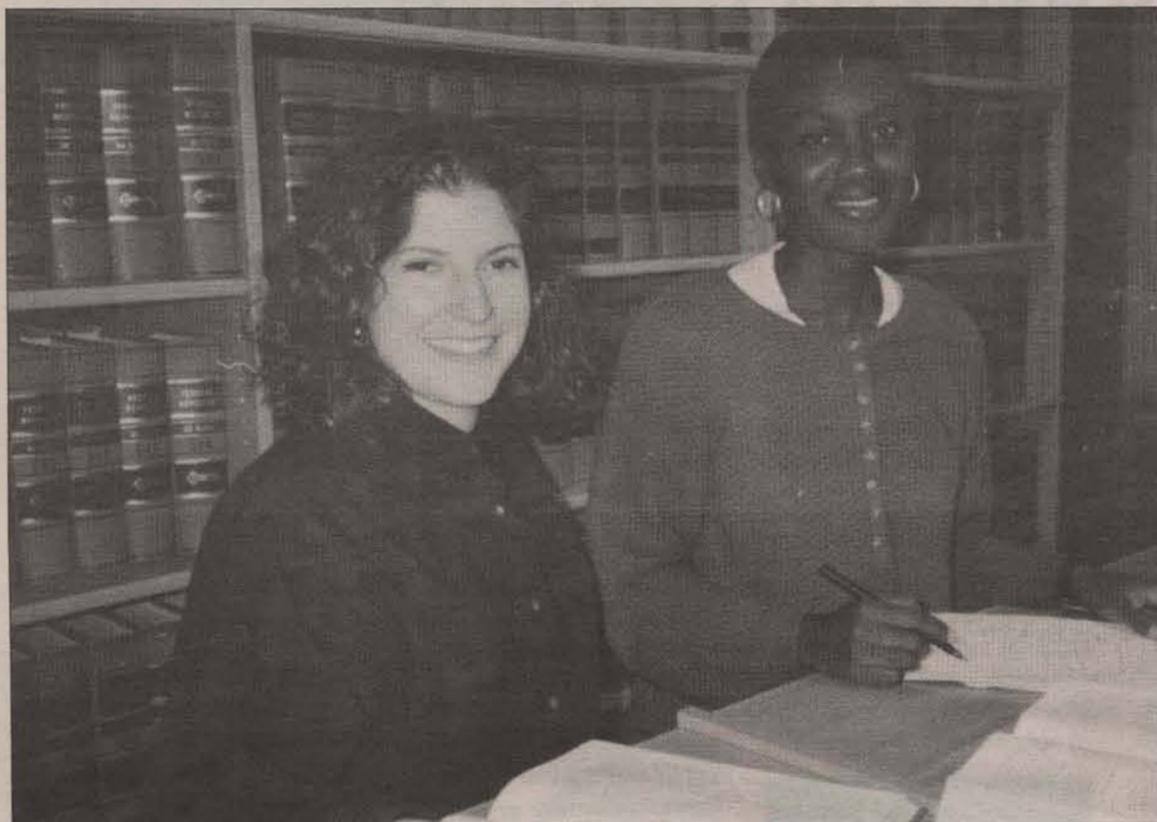
its of forceful dissent, biographies of notable extremists and a resource guide.

A summary of today's extremist movements shows that, while anti-government extremism has been a recurring and often potent threat in the U.S. since the nation's founding, today's paramilitary extremists and militias pose a unique danger to American society. Klanwatch Associate Director Brian Levin stated, "Their extensive network, powerful weaponry and access to technology enhance their ability to direct a campaign of ter-

ror against the government."

The report is the latest of a series of special publications Klanwatch has distributed to law enforcement and the public. In 1994, *Ten Ways to Fight Hate: A Community Response Guide to Hate Crime and Hate Groups* was made available to concerned citizens, and a second version, *Law Enforcement Strategy: Effective Responses to Hate Groups*, was prepared for the police. Klanwatch has sent out thousands of the handbooks to law enforcement agencies, human relations groups and community leaders during the past year.

Law Fellows Become Staff Attorneys



Ellen Bowden (l) and Marcia Bull

■ Center law fellows **Marcia Bull** of New York City and **Ellen Bowden** of San Antonio, Texas, have accepted positions as staff attorneys with the SPLC.

Bull, a 1994 graduate of Harvard Law School, and Bowden, a 1994 graduate of Columbia Law School, joined the Center last year as

one-year fellows. During their fellowship year, they worked closely with Legal Director Richard Cohen and Senior Staff Attorney Rhonda Brownstein on various Center cases and research projects.

"Very quickly, Marcia and Ellen proved themselves to be invaluable," said Cohen.

"We're delighted they've both accepted permanent positions."

Lawsuit Against Pierce Continues

Bull is currently working on the Center's fraudulent conveyance lawsuit against neo-Nazi leader William Pierce. Pierce is the author

of *The Turner Diaries*, a fictional account of a race war that may have been the blueprint for the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City last April. The Center is suing Pierce to recover the profit he made from the sale of property transferred to him from the white supremacist Church of the Creator.

Inaccurate Testing Methods Uncovered

Bull has also worked on a project to help ensure that learning disabled children are properly identified. She examined education policies in eight Southern states and found that, because of biased testing methods, black children were often overlooked and placed in classrooms that did not address their special needs.

"We submitted our findings to the U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights and persuaded them to encourage state education systems to re-evaluate their methods of identifying learn-

ing disabled children," she said.

Lower Medicaid Costs

Bowden enjoyed a legal victory recently when, in a suit she helped to bring, a federal judge ordered the state of Alabama to provide Medicaid recipients with transportation.

"Receiving regular preventive care will help improve the health of our clients and reduce Medicaid costs in the long run," Bowden said.

Bowden is currently assisting with the Center's civil action to ban chain gangs in Alabama. "A victory in the chain gang case will help protect the rights of all Americans to be treated like human beings," she said.

In addition to her legal work, Bowden helped the Center's Militia Task Force identify and analyze statutes that states can use to control militia and paramilitary groups. She also co-wrote an article with Center co-founder and Chief Trial Counsel Morris Dees. The article, published in *Trial* magazine, shared with readers some of the Center's successful strategies for combating hate groups.

The Simpson Verdict: A Divided America

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because of the color of our skin. More and more, I am afraid, blacks and whites alike are clinging to their narrow visions of the world, refusing to grant validity to other viewpoints. This is the kind of atmosphere that breeds extremists like Louis Farrakhan and Tom Metzger.

The threats of violence, whether they come from white or black militants, endanger all of us. A Skinhead follower of Metzger asserted that "Our enemies understand only one message: that of the knife, the gun and the club." A Nation of Islam follower admonished Farrakhan supporters to "kill anything that's white."

Here at the Southern Poverty Law Center we work with immense hope as well as cautious vigilance, training young people for tolerance while keeping a close eye on

those who preach violence. I had hoped for a day when the lawsuits could end. Sadly, I must say, I think that day is nowhere in sight.

It seemed somehow appropriate that Yom Kippur began the night the Simpson jury delivered its verdict. I wished, as I heard the familiar prayers, that all the world could share in a time of honest reflection and humble recognition of wrongs done and that we could emerge from this with greater hope for our future together.

Our differences need not destroy us. If honestly explored and respected, they can strengthen us. This is the hope on which Teaching Tolerance is built and the aim toward which it strives. With your continued help, we can build new bridges of understanding, while at the same time stridently opposing all voices of violence.

Militia Counter-Intelligence

(continued from page 1)

the country's fastest growing neo-Nazi organization with chapters in at least 22 states.

The Militia of Montana, one of the largest and most influential of the nation's militias, directed its followers in the July issue of its nationally distributed newsletter, *Taking Aim*, to use the standardized SALUTE format against "opponents." The group's founder, John Trochmann, who is considered both a pioneer and chief spokesperson for the modern militia movement, testified in June that militias like his were "a giant neighborhood watch" that pose no threat to Americans.

Tri-State Militia Scrutinized

The Tri-State Militia, a national militia umbrella organization with affiliates in over 20 states, distributed SALUTE forms to nearly 200 militia activists at a nationwide gathering near Gregory, S.D., on July 22. Although headquartered in South Dakota, Tri-State Militia Commander John Parsons said the group's name "doesn't stand for any

three states in the country, but three states of mind: God, family and country."

The Tri-State Militia's counter-intelligence operation comes at a time when that organization is under increasing scrutiny because of its ties to extremist figures and its incendiary rhetoric. According to federal and state authorities, the militia is allegedly linked to suspected bomb plotter Charles Ray Polk of Tyler, Texas. Polk was indicted by a federal grand jury in September on charges that he plotted to blow up the Internal Revenue Service building in Austin.

The Tri-State Militia's July 22 gathering brought together activists from 22 states. According to law enforcement sources, target practice with automatic weapons was widespread at the event. The function was held amid tight security and was closed to the public. Participants were searched and prohibited from bringing cameras and recording devices onto the premises.

In addition to receiving SALUTE forms, Tri-State

Militia activists signed an ultimatum called a "Declaration of Grievances." The original document distributed at the meeting threatened war with the United States government if the anti-terrorism bill and further gun control legislation were passed by Congress. In the copy of the declaration issued to the media, the overt threat of armed warfare was deleted.

The Tri-State Militia has been linked to the radical Identity compound, Elohim City, a white supremacist enclave in eastern Oklahoma. According to authorities and Elohim City patriarch Robert Millar, Oklahoma City bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh made at least two phone calls to the compound before the April 19 bombing.

"We've known for a long time that key white supremacists have been infiltrating the militia movement," Roy explained. "The fact that nearly identical forms and counter-intelligence directives were issued by these three groups is evidence of a new coordinated counter-intelligence effort."

Three Youths Contribute Part of Bar Mitzvah Gifts to Center



Cody Fine's grandfather helps him prepare for his bar mitzvah.

■ Last May, 13-year-old Cody Fine celebrated his bar mitzvah. For the California youth, this meant taking on the role of an adult in the Jewish community. One of the responsibilities Cody assumed at his bar mitzvah is to practice good deeds and acts of loving-kindness.

Giving a portion of his bar mitzvah gifts to a human rights organization was Cody's first good deed. And he didn't hesitate to choose the SPLC as the recipient of this special gift.

Cody was familiar with the work of the Center because

his mother and grandfather had been supporters for as long as he could remember. The comments Cody made during his bar mitzvah ceremony about the meaning of justice were evidence that he, too, has a strong commitment to equal rights and fairness for all.

It was the Center's tolerance education materials, however, that most inspired Cody's decision to contribute to the SPLC. "I saw a copy of *Teaching Tolerance* magazine," Cody stated, "and I liked the way they teach others to tolerate differences. The SPLC

is dedicated to all kinds of diversity issues. They are especially interested in kids. The Law Center is a *mitzvah*, a charitable act."

No Presents, Please

In honor of his recent bar mitzvah, Robert Schiff, another 13-year-old Californian, chose the Center and two other charities to receive donations in lieu of any gifts to him.

Robert wrote, "I plan to make *zedakah* (sharing) and *tikkun olam* (repair of the world) a part of my life. I hope to make a difference by fighting racial, religious and ethnic bigotry; helping low-income people combat poverty; and



Robert Schiff

keeping my Jewish community and heritage strong."

Because his parents have been Center supporters for years, Robert knew a great deal about the Center's Teaching Tolerance and Klanwatch programs. So sharing his gifts with the Center was an easy decision.

Robert learned the joys of sharing long before his 13th birthday. For earlier birthday celebrations, he asked his friends to bring new toys or books to his parties, which he then donated to a homeless shelter. In addition, Robert's acts of charity prompted a local organization to create a youth advisory board to allow young people to voice concerns and explore opportunities to volunteer in the community.

Helping Those in Need

Jesse Soursourian, a Massachusetts teenager, is also deeply concerned about racism, discrimination and prejudice. Jesse, whose heritage is Jewish and Armenian, grew up hearing about the Armenian genocide of 1915, the Holocaust and other indignities people have suf-

fered because of intolerance.

At age 11, Jesse was cast in a play about the Holocaust which toured New England and played in Prague, Frankfurt and at Auschwitz during the 1994 Peace Convocation.

When Jesse celebrated his bar mitzvah last September, he spoke about the importance of aiding those in need. Because he wanted to help educate others about racism



Jesse Soursourian

and discrimination, Jesse contributed a portion of his bar mitzvah gifts to the Center.

The Center congratulates these young men on their bar mitzvahs and thanks them for their thoughtful contributions to the Center's ongoing fight for justice.

"Stock Up" on Year-End Gifts for 1995

■ As 1995 comes to an end, the SPLC and its staff reflect on the year's work and accomplishments. It has been a busy year.

Klanwatch's Militia Task Force was a primary source of information for law enforcement and the media following the Oklahoma City bombing in April. *A Time for Justice*, the video in Teaching Tolerance's first teaching kit, won an Oscar for Best Short Documentary. The Center's legal team filed a lawsuit to stop Alabama from using prisoner chain gangs.

During the final weeks of the year, donors considering planned gifts often ask what types of gifts are most common. The Center offers the following suggestions:

Gifts of Appreciated Securities

The tremendous rally in the stock market in 1995 provides donors with a unique opportunity to use appreciated securities to make charitable gifts. A donor who itemizes may enjoy double tax savings on gifts of appreciat-

ed securities. If these securities have been held for more than one year, the donor receives a charitable tax deduction for the full current value of the gift.

Avoid Capital Gains Taxes

Also, a donor avoids the capital gains taxes which would be due immediately if the property were sold. With federal income tax and capital gains tax levels as high as they have been in a long time, many donors welcome the opportunity to enjoy combined tax savings.

In addition, the stock market of 1995 has created an advantageous giving environment for supporters wishing to further the goals of the Center while maintaining an interest in their stock. By using appreciated securities to make a charitable gift to the SPLC and then repurchasing stock in the same company, the donor obtains a new, higher cost basis in the stock without negative tax consequences. So the donor benefits from a significant

charitable deduction, avoids capital gains taxes, maintains an interest in the company and makes a meaningful gift to the Center.

Gift Annuities

Because gift annuities allow a donor the opportunity to give and to receive, this type of gift has become increasingly popular. Gift annuities help ensure the financial security of the Center. In return, the donor receives a guaranteed income for the rest of his or her life, plus significant tax savings next spring.

Benefit From Life Income

If a supporter holds securities that are paying minimal dividends, using these securities to establish a charitable gift annuity may benefit the donor by increasing the amount of income the donor receives. Plus, the amount of capital gains tax and income tax owed will be spread out over the donor's expected lifetime.

The annual annuity payment to a donor depends on

SPLC GIFT ANNUITY RATES

Effective through December 31, 1996

AGE(S)	SINGLE LIFE ANNUITY RATE	JOINT LIFE ANNUITY RATE
65	6.5%	6.0%
70	6.9%	6.3%
75	7.7%	6.8%
80	8.8%	7.5%
85	10.2%	8.7%

For complimentary gift annuity benefits calculations or additional information on planned gifts, call the Center's Planned Giving department (334-264-0286) or complete and return the form on page 8.

his or her age, the amount of the gift and the current payout rate. See the Gift Annuity Rate Chart above for selected current rates. For additional rates or information about gift annuities, contact the Center's Planned Giving department.

Gifts of Cash

Outright gifts of cash remain the most popular form of giving. Cash gifts are convenient for the donor and can be used immediately by the Center to carry out its Teaching Tolerance, Klanwatch and legal projects. In

addition, donors can reduce 1995 income taxes simply by making a gift to the Center prior to year-end.

To qualify for a charitable deduction in 1995 and help ensure the continued success of the Center, donors should make sure the gift envelope is postmarked by December 31.

Center employees are available to assist donors with their year-end giving plans. The donor should call the Planned Giving Department, (334) 264-0286, and ask for Alison Collman, Linda Stringer or Amy Middleton.

Memorial and Honorary Gifts Received by the Law Center since September 1995

IN MEMORY OF

Aimee
Ronald Alexander
John Angel
Dick Aronson
Dr. Theodore Bakerman
Mr. Leopold Baum
Bertha Debra Bayla
Henry Bernstein
Dr. Kristie Sherwood Blee
Jean Blumenfeld
Jan Boyd
Lee Braff
Max Brodsky
Marjorie T. Brooks
Arnold Carlson
Chad Carter
Barbara Chandler
Clyde Childress
Robert Cobaugh
Bradley Cohen
Esther Cohen
Vera Callison Covney
Selma Creegan

Morris Davidson
Ann Dobbie
Jean Edwards
Gayle Everett
Mr. Bernard Fagen
Sol Fenigsohn
Fanya & Hyman Friedman
Anthony B. Gabriele
Jerry Garcia
Benjamin Geller
Leon Gerber
Carol Gilchrist
David Goler
Rita & Myer Gordon
Rabbi Milton Louis Grafman
Duvall H. Green
Alice Greenwald
Curtis Harder
Annemarie Hershfeld
Al Hertzberg
Meyer Hochhauser
Jannie Howell
Jackson

G. J. Johnson
Robbi Kate
Fred Kerlinger
Lincoln Kibbie
Jan Kinnaman
James Koch
Anne Kurinsky
Benjamin Linker
Annie Almeta Long
Fay Mannason
Edward Martell
Emanuel Matalon
Doyle L. McDaniel
Edward Mellish
William D. Metz
Miriam Miller
Phil Mishkin
Merium Morell
John C. Moss III
Lucretia Mott
Dr. Philip Myerson
Gladys Jacobson Naviasky
John Nicholls

Leon Nosoff
Samir Odeh
Oklahoma City Bombing
Oklahoma City Disaster
Oklahoma City Victims
Alta Owens
John William Payne
Peachlynn
Simon Queen
Pamela Joan Ramsey
Barbara Rexwinkel
Bond Rhue
Michael Richard
Bob Roders
Richard Rose
Louis Ross
Paul Rubin
Abe Ruzansky
Lois Jane Salin
Eugene Sanders
Dr. J. T. Sard
Paul Sarokin
Ines Sayah

George Seurria
Joseph Schwab
Genevieve Schoenberger
Jacob Sciambra
DeWitt Scott
Lillian S. Shefman
Bernard Sheppard
Lucille Skow
Sylvia Speir
Hyman Surdin
Scipio Thomas
Verna Thomas
Robert Uejima
John Vogt
Arthur Ward
Ruth Sokolov Warren
Benjamin E. Weeks
Julie Welch
Bertha & Abraham Werner
Helen Whitmore
Dr. Herman O. Wiley
Mae Winnick
Bernard Woolis

IN HONOR OF

Ilse Adler
Diane Akula
Alice Arfin
Len & Brenda Aron
Ron & Elaine Berman
Dr. Leon B. Bobrow
Marge Brandt
Janet Cirro
Claire N. Cohen
Judy Desenberg
Mary & Gabriel DesHarnais
Joan Najita & Arjun Dey
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Edelman
Louis Heifetz & Joanne Eichenger
Jack & Ellie
Michael Eltrich
Joan Ziska & Michael Eltrich
Benjamin Evenchik
Mary Elizabeth Faith
Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Feinberg
Marge Ferrier
Daryl Frey

Alvin & Jeanne Frieden
Albert Friedheim
Edith E. Friedheim
Miriam E. Friedman
Cynthia Root & Don Fritts
Samuel Gilman
Lillian Green
Dr. Russell Haney
Irving Heymont
Natalie Hoffman
Alice B. Hoguet
Mr. & Mrs. George Jacobs
Louise Kahn
Susan Kattlove
Doris Lin & Dan Kim
Nancy Kramer
Amos Landman
Drs. Ann & Richard Lanzerotti
Ruth Sabiers & R. French Leger
Helen Levenson
Brian Levin
Joan & Norman Levine

Phillip Levine
Merilyn Lipton
Les Lubash
Irving & Thelma Lyon
Jacob Miller-Mack
Flora Boyd & Murray Macklin
Dr. Neddy Mason
Joel Meeks Matous
Sanford Mazel
Douglas & Linda Miller
Miriam Miller
Montgomery County
Community Relations Unit
William A. Moyer
Anne Salkaus & Frank Natale
Dr. John B. Nowlin
Frank Nulty
Henry Oppenheim
Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Oshram
Joseph Pearlman
Lisa Noshay Petro
Berneice Hurmence Pitchford
Mr. & Mrs. Polman

Shelly Webb & Steven Powell
William & Constance Putzel
Metra Ratner
Mildred Ray
Howard Reiss
Laura Rethier
Vivian Ripley
Robert Rosenwald
Lila Frances Russ
David Sack
Robert Irving Schiff
Benjamin & Judy Schneeberg
Frank Schuerholz
Harriett Schwartz
Martin Schwig
Betty Segal
Joseph Selman
Edward Shaffer & June Taylor
Lanie Shapiro
Terri Shapiro
Holiday of Shavuoth
Mark Shenitz
Frederic R. Sherwood

Muriel Sightler
Celia Silberberg
John Silberberg
Langdon Silberberg
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Southern Poverty Law Center
Sidney Stoneman
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Lucille Sutton
Michael Tepper
Gary Urban
Pauline Vigeveno
Herb & Cecil Wollman
Mr. & Mrs. H. Woodard
Margaret & Lorentho Wooden
Frank Worsham
Sol Zarin
John Ziska

The Law Center accepts gifts in memory of someone who has died or in honor of someone on a special occasion such as a birthday, anniversary, bar/bat mitzvah or graduation. Or you can give a gift just to say "Thank you." We'll send a card to the person honored or the family of the deceased. Just fill out this form and mail it with your check.

SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER

400 WASHINGTON AVENUE · MONTGOMERY, AL 36104 · (334) 264-0286

In Memory of/In Honor of Gift Form

I am enclosing a special gift in the amount of \$ _____

In Memory of _____

In Honor of _____

To Celebrate his/her/their

Send acknowledgment of gift to:

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Indicate on acknowledgment that gift is being made by:

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Phone () _____

IN MEMORIAM

Paul Rubin (1925-1995)

Center supporter and labor leader Paul Rubin of New York died recently at the age of 70. Committed to the belief that education and unionism were the basis of human rights, Mr. Rubin worked for related causes until days before he died. In his hometown, Mr. Rubin was known as "one of the most important leaders of Long Island's teacher labor movement."



Mr. Rubin helped negotiate the first written teacher contract on Long Island and, in 1966, led the first of four teacher strikes at a school where he taught special education. In 1981, at the age of 56, Mr. Rubin was jailed for 10 days for organizing a strike to protect teacher tenure. He once stated, "It's a sad note when you have to go to jail to defend your rights."

"It's a sad note when you have to go to jail to defend your rights."

In April 1995, Mr. Rubin was awarded the Thomas J. Pisa Award by the state organization of the National Education Association for outstanding contributions to the labor movement. Mr. Rubin held many positions throughout his career, including chairman of the United Federation of Long Island Teachers, vice president of the New York State Teachers Association and state representative to the National Teachers Association. His commitment to workers' rights continued into his retirement when he became president of the Retired Teachers Union.

Mr. Rubin is survived by his wife of 48 years, Loraine, two sons, a daughter-in-law and a grandson. The Center pays tribute to the memory of Mr. Paul Rubin, a man of great leadership and courage.

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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 estate plans, 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, almost two-thirds 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.

Please send information about Partners for the Future to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Check one or more of the following boxes for specific information:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wills | <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement Plans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Revocable Trusts | <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance Policies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life Income Trusts | <input type="checkbox"/> Gift Annuities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Securities | Date(s) of birth _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate Gifts | <input type="checkbox"/> Charitable Remainder Trusts |

Mail to: Partners for the Future, The Southern Poverty Law Center
P.O. Box 548 • Montgomery, AL 36101-0548



Happy Holidays
from the
Staff
of the
Southern Poverty
Law Center



Donors Visit SPLC



Center supporter Bernice Fischer of Nevada (r), visited during a recent trip to the Southeast. Mrs. Fischer, pictured with SPLC co-founder Morris Dees and Planned Giving Coordinator Linda Stringer, has made numerous contributions to the Center's endowment to help strengthen the Center's financial position into the next century.



Supporter Paul Sereno, renowned paleontologist with the University of Chicago, visited recently. Sereno, pictured with Teaching Tolerance Research Associate Gabrielle Lyon, has led expeditions on several continents and found in Argentina a dinosaur 228 million years old — the oldest skeleton yet uncovered. Lyon has been on two African expeditions led by Sereno.

SPLC Celebrates 25th Anniversary in 1996

In early 1971, Morris Dees and Joe Levin — two young Montgomery, Ala., attorneys — sat down to talk about an idea: a civil rights law center that would fight for the rights of indigents by setting precedents in the courtroom. In July 1971, the law partnership of Levin and Dees was incorporated as the nonprofit Southern Poverty Law Center.

In 1996, the SPLC will observe its 25th anniversary. This quarter-century mark allows the Law Center an opportunity to

reflect on its growth and development, accomplishments and struggles — as well as its goals and ideals. It also provides an occasion to recognize the loyalty of the 400,000 supporters who have enabled the Center to carry on the fight for justice and tolerance.

In March 1996, a special edition of the *SPLC Report* will be published in honor of the anniversary. The 24-page issue will focus on significant events in the Center's history, including precedent-setting legal victories and the

establishment of the Klanwatch and Teaching Tolerance projects. Special donors, employees and former employees will be spotlighted, and interviews with co-founders Levin and Dees and President Emeritus Julian Bond will be featured.

The Center is also planning an Open House during the month of June and the first week of July 1996 and invites Center supporters to make plans now to visit during this time. Look for details in the special edition in March.