

SPLC REPORT



PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
TEACHING TOLERANCE • INTELLIGENCE PROJECT • LITIGATION

JUNE 2000
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Center handbook prompts show of unity

Inspired by the Center's Ten Ways to Fight Hate, students and teachers at Booker T. Washington Magnet High School in Montgomery, Alabama, unite in song during a rally on March 3. The rally was held to demonstrate unity among blacks and whites in Alabama on the verge of a Confederate flag rally in Montgomery the following day and Selma's Bloody Sunday commemoration that Sunday.

Case against Aryan Nations scheduled for trial in August

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho — Center lawyers are preparing for the upcoming trial of its civil damages lawsuit against the Aryan Nations, one of the most notorious white supremacist groups in America. The case, brought on behalf of Victoria Keenan and her son Jason, is scheduled to be heard during the trial term set to open August 28 in state court here.

The Center's complaint, filed in January 1999, alleges that members of the Aryan Nations security force shot at Keenan and her son and chased them for over two miles as the Keenans drove down a public road that passes the Aryan Nations compound in nearby Hayden Lake. After the Keenans' car was forced into a ditch, the suit claims, the Aryan Nations security force members held the Keenans at gunpoint and battered and threatened them. The complaint states that the security force was authorized by Aryan Nations leader Richard Butler to use violence against outsiders seen as threats to the Aryan Nations.

Named as defendants in the Center's suit are the Aryan Nations; Butler; Edward Jesse Warfield, Aryan Nations director of security; Michael Teague, Aryan Nations staff leader; and John Steven Yeager and Shane Wright, members of the Aryan Nations security force. The suit seeks damages to compensate the Keenans for their injuries and to punish the defendants.

Defendants plead guilty

Yeager, 20, was sentenced to 30 months on May 17 after pleading guilty in April to firing shots at Keenan and her son. Yeager was accused of being one of the Aryan Nations security guards who jumped into a pickup driven by Warfield. Last year, Warfield pleaded guilty to an assault charge and is now serving a sentence of at least two-to-five years in prison. Wright left the area shortly after the incident, which occurred July 1, 1998, and has not been apprehended.

The Aryan Nations has been one of the nation's most infamous white supremacist groups

for over two decades. In the 1980s, Aryan Nations followers helped form The Order, a terrorist group whose crimes ranged from armored car robberies to murder. In the 1990s, members of the Aryan Republican Army, a group with close ties to the Aryan Nations, carried out more than 20 bank robberies to fund a white supremacist revolution.

Last August, Buford O'Neal Furrow, a former Aryan Nations security guard, was charged with killing a Filipino American postal worker and wounding five others in a Jewish day care center in Los Angeles.

The lawsuit against the Aryan Nations is one of a series that the Center has brought against hate groups for the violent actions of their members. In its most recent victory, the Center won a multi-million-dollar judgment in 1998 against the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan for burning a black church in South Carolina.

Working with the Center in its case against the Aryan Nations are Coeur d'Alene lawyers Norman Gissell and Ken Howard.

National campaign offers opportunity for tolerance activists

The Center has begun a National Campaign for Tolerance, a new initiative that provides a unifying theme for its major programs and, at the same time, serves as a vehicle to mobilize Center supporters and others into a community of activists. The Campaign is co-chaired by Rosa Parks and Morris Dees. Its goal is to enlist five million people to participate in tolerance initiatives and related activities in their local communities.

"The National Campaign for Tolerance will not be a short-term initiative," said Center president Joseph J. Levin Jr. "Rather, it will be a quiet, slow-building effort that we hope will gain momentum and influence as it evolves." Although there is no fixed time limit on the Campaign, Center officials hope it will peak on December 1, 2005, the 50th anniversary of Mrs.

Parks' refusal to give up her bus seat — the spark that set off the modern-day Civil Rights Movement.

"We honored Mrs. Parks' role in the Movement when we dedicated the Civil Rights Memorial in 1989," Levin said. "At the same time, we emphasized that it was the courage of ordinary people that made the Movement a success. Now the Campaign — with Mrs. Parks again as the spark — offers millions of Americans the opportunity to actively participate in the nation's struggle against hate and racism."

One of the first efforts of the Campaign will be the production and distribution of a powerful new video-and-text education kit entitled *The Rosa Parks Story*. Told in her own words, the film will be designed to inspire young children to believe in the

Please turn to p. 5, "National Campaign..."



Rosa Parks has joined with Morris Dees in the National Campaign for Tolerance. They are pictured at the Civil Rights Memorial, located in front of the Center. Also shown is Mrs. Parks' longtime friend, Elaine Eason Steele of Detroit, co-founder of the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development.

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The Southern Poverty Law Center is a non-profit organization that combats hate, intolerance, and discrimination through education and litigation. Its programs include Teaching Tolerance and the Intelligence Project, which incorporates Klanwatch and the Militia Task Force. The Center also sponsors the Civil Rights Memorial, which celebrates the memory of 40 individuals who died during the Civil Rights Movement.

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MAILBOX

Center's *Ten Ways* prompts father-son dialogue on hate

The following letter was written by Richard Maywald of Olympia, Washington. He grew up in New Jersey.

This evening I was reviewing the latest publication I received from you, *Ten Ways to Fight Hate*, with my nine-year-old son. I was attempting to explain what a hate crime was and gave an example of someone painting the "n—r" word on an African-American person's house. My son wanted to know what that word was because he had never heard it before. I had a difficult time explaining the word to him intelligently.

In contrast to this, when I was a boy, the word was openly used in my house by my parents. One time while shopping with my mother, an elderly African-American woman approached me as I sat in the shopping cart and

said a big hello. I responded, "Are you a n—r?" Of course, she was shocked and offended. I remember this because my mother slapped me across the face. In hindsight, I know I embarrassed her by revealing the racism in our home with my question.

I'm glad my son didn't know what this word was, and I'm grateful that the Center gave me the opportunity to have this discussion with him. Your *Ten Ways* gave me a chance to begin a dialogue with him about hate and hate crimes. It also gave me the opportunity to measure how far I have come in ridding myself of the prejudice I grew up with.

Thank you, and keep up the good work.



Richard Maywald

In addition to being a law enforcement officer, I teach some police recruit classes at the technical college — including a four-hour class called Community Awareness that addresses hate crimes. In the past, good materials have been hard to come by. I saw your *Intelligence Report* at the Marshfield Police Department and am very happy that I have found a resource. Keep up the good work!

C. A.
Marshfield, Wisconsin

I just want to comment on what an extraordinarily powerful and inspirational [*Teaching Tolerance*] magazine you produce. I enjoy reading each issue and learning about the wonderful projects that teachers around the United States are doing with their students. I have become inspired to start here at my school site a School-Wide Tolerance Project. We are a K-8 school, and I believe it to be very important to start early in their understanding and formation of tolerance and justice. Thank you very much.

K. Z.
Oakland, California

Congratulations for winning that case ["Center lawsuit wins rights for immigrants" on page one in March 2000 issue of the *SPLC Report*]. It's so important to challenge every bit of racism that exists. It's hard to believe

that the county denied homeowners access to homestead tax exemption because of their English limitations. There are so many states that have made "English only" legislation in response to their resentment towards people of color. There never were laws set making English mandatory when most foreign languages spoken by immigrants were European languages (French, Dutch, German).

M. K.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Just wanted to say thank you for your excellent publication, *Intelligence Report*. It serves the law enforcement community well. We use the publication to educate our officers and keep them updated on the latest hate groups in our state and the latest trends in hate-related crimes. Kudos for a job well done in keeping the American public and law enforcement community abreast of these trends and issues.

B. W.
Jackson, Mississippi

Thank you for all you have done. It's strange, though, that people can put a man on the moon but can't figure out that we all have the same color blood. You would think this species was smarter than that.

K. T.
West Olive, Minnesota



Church official visits Center

The Rev. John Simpson (right), dean of Canterbury Cathedral in England, visited the Center's Civil Rights Memorial while in Alabama in mid-March to pay homage to Jonathan Daniels, an Episcopal seminary student slain in 1965 while working to register voters in rural Lowndes County. Daniels and Dr. Martin Luther King are the only Americans listed in Canterbury's Memorial Book of Heroes and Martyrs. Among the dean's entourage was Julius Davis (left), director of a Lowndes County community organization. The Rev. Simpson also met with Center co-founder Morris Dees and took with him a copy of *Ten Ways to Fight Hate*.

Center board member wins cash settlement for paralyzed Marine

SAN DIEGO — A former Marine who was paralyzed after being beaten at a party in a racially charged brawl recently settled a lawsuit against his attackers and the owner of the home where the party took place. Lance Cpl. Carlos Colbert, who is now a quadriplegic because of injuries suffered in the 1998 fight, will receive a total of \$1.2 million under the agreement.

"He will likely use some of the money to get a home more adaptable to his limited physical abilities," said James McElroy, Colbert's attorney and a member of the Center's board of directors since 1996.

Colbert, who is black, went to a party on May 30, 1998, being held by another Marine at his parents' home. A drunken brawl erupted. Prosecutors said Colbert was attacked from behind and his neck was broken. As he lay on the ground, he was stomped and beaten while racial epithets were hurled at him.

Police arrested five men. One eventually pleaded guilty to assault and committing a hate crime and was sentenced to nine years in prison. The other four pleaded guilty to assault and served one year in jail.

The money for the settlement will come from homeowner's insurance policies held by the parents of those who settled, McElroy said.

McElroy was a volunteer member of the Center's legal team that successfully sued White Aryan Resistance leader Tom Metzger for encouraging racist Skinheads to murder an Ethiopian student in Portland in 1988. In 1990, a jury ordered Metzger, his son John, the WAR organization and two of the Skinhead followers to pay \$12.5 million to the family of Mulgeta Seraw. McElroy has been responsible for seeing that proceeds from Metzger and his group are collected and turned over to Seraw's family.

'Patriot' movement on the wane; militia numbers decrease by half

On January 1, 1994, the Militia of Montana, the nation's first major militia group, was officially inaugurated, kicking off a movement that would grow wildly over the next few years. Today, more than six years later, the antigovernment "Patriot" movement of which militias were the most prominent part is dwindling away.

Beaten down by arrests, the defection of hundreds of soft-core supporters and the drift of hard-liners into racist hate groups or the underground, the number of Patriot groups fell in 1999 to a quarter of its all-time high in 1996. In many ways, the end of the millennium symbolized the petering out of the Patriot movement — although not of the larger radical right from which it sprang.

In its latest annual count, the Intelligence Project tallied a total of 217 Patriot groups — generally defined as radical antigovernment groups that oppose the "New World Order" and subscribe to a variety of conspiracy theories — that were active in 1999. That was half the 1998 total of 435 Patriot groups, and a drop of more than 75 percent from the 858 groups that swelled the movement during 1996.

Radical right not going away

"The so-called Patriot movement is a shadow of its former self," says Joe Roy, director of the Intelligence Project. "Many of the less committed have left, and hundreds of others have been arrested and imprisoned on a variety of charges. Militias are less active now than at any time since they appeared. But the radical right is not going away. Instead, right-wing extremists are increasingly joining race-based hate groups or taking up 'lone wolf' type terrorist activity."

Not so long ago, the Patriot movement was red hot.

Anger over gun control, the growing power of the federal government, and standoffs with law enforcement at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, and Waco, Texas, led tens of thousands to join Patriot groups, particularly militias. Thousands more flooded into "common-law" courts — vigilante courts set up by people who believed they could "as-severate" themselves from government and not be liable for taxes. Publishing houses specializing in the far-out conspiracies that typify Patriot groups sprouted around the country. Largely because Patriot groups presented themselves as non-racist — even though most Patriot ideology derives directly from white supremacist groups of the 1980s

— they were for a time remarkably successful at recruiting.

Even the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing — with the ideological ties of its perpetrators to the militia movement — did not slow Patriot growth. Within weeks of the attack, Patriots were working to deny even ideological connections between the militia movement and the bombing. Instead, they portrayed the attack as having been carried out by the federal government, possibly using McVeigh as an unwitting patsy as part of its plot. The idea, Patriot conspiracists argued, was to so frighten good Americans that they would accept passage of draconian anti-terrorism laws.

But hot social movements like this one cannot last forever. The

terrorism agents. At the same time, close to 20 state legislatures have passed new laws or strengthened old ones to punish common-law crimes like filing false liens and "impersonating" public officials. Hate crimes are being punished more severely. The result is that hundreds of extremists — or, more likely, thousands — have been sent to prison, including key leaders.

Changing allegiances. Many people have left Patriot groups to join harder-line hate groups, of which there were 457 in 1999. Others have been pulled away by the increasing number of "mainstream" groups taking up race-based issues.

The Internet. To some extent, Patriots seem to have retreated to cyberspace. The Intelligence



Militia numbers decrease, but many former members are joining race-based hate groups.

human energy that drives them is simply unable to sustain itself for very long, rarely more than a decade or so. That was true of the civil rights movement, which was winding down even before Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated. It was also true of the radical right in the 1980s, when the anti-Semitic Posse Comitatus raged through the Midwest organizing distressed farmers but petered out toward the end of the decade.

Crackdowns, changing allegiances

The reasons for the decline of Patriot groups include:

Loss of energy. Many would-be revolutionaries have gone home to their jobs and families. They're too bored, too tired, too worried about doing possible jail time. They're getting older and less interested in taking up arms. The farm crisis that propelled many into the arms of the far right is basically over. Many of the most wrenching dislocations from the Rust Belt crisis are fading into memory.

Law enforcement crackdowns. Since Oklahoma City, virtually every major law enforcement agency has put domestic terrorism on the front burner. The FBI, for instance, added almost 500 counter-

Project counted 263 Patriot web sites active in 1999, up 15 from the 248 sites tallied in 1998. But the rise is not dramatic — in fact, it more or less mirrors the rise in the number of all kinds of sites on the Net.

Today, the Militia of Montana — the group that in one sense got the militia movement rolling — is hardly a militia at all. Instead, it has become little more than a for-profit supplier of militia supplies, manuals and propaganda. Overall, there were just 68 militias operating in 1999, down from 171 the year before. And the number of common-law courts — groups that have borne the brunt of law enforcement efforts — fell precipitously, from 31 in 1998 to just four in 1999.

The decline of the Patriot movement was also symbolized starkly in the millennial date change. For more than a year, Patriots had predicted all manner of mayhem — from the beginning of the Biblical end-times, to the collapse of Western civilization due to the Y2K computer bug, to imposition of martial law by the Clinton administration. But nothing untoward occurred — no Armageddon, no worldwide collapse, no concentration camps.

Intelligence Briefs

TRACKING EXTREMIST ACTIVITY

'Hate.com' airs this fall

NEW YORK — HOME BOX OFFICE (HBO), in association with the Center, is producing an original documentary exposing the growing presence of hate on the Internet. "HATE.COM: Extremists on the Internet" will premiere in October. The film is narrated by Center co-founder Morris Dees, and much of its content came from Center resources.

Two charged in 1963 church bombing

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. — NEARLY 37 years after a bombing that horrified the nation, authorities on May 17 charged two longtime suspects with murder in the deaths of four black girls in the explosion at the 16th Street Baptist Church here. Thomas E. Blanton Jr. and Bobby Frank Cherry, both of whom were affiliated with the Ku Klux Klan, were released after posting bond in late May.

Only one man, Robert Chambliss, has ever been tried in the case, and that was not until 1977. He was convicted of murder, sentenced to life and died in prison in 1985. Herman Cash, another man named as a suspect in early FBI files, died in 1994 without ever being charged.

Document says Furrow admitted killing

LOS ANGELES — WHITE SUPREMACIST Buford O. Furrow Jr., accused of murdering a Filipino-American postman and shooting up a Jewish Center, spewed racist hatred on the day of his arrest, admitted the killing and said he would kill all nonwhites if he could, according to government documents. Furrow also declared himself to be "at war with the Jewish-controlled federal government" and said he hoped others would emulate his actions by committing crimes similar to those committed on August 10, 1999, federal prosecutors said in a motion recently filed in court here. "The defendant explicitly stated that he is not sorry for his crimes," prosecutors said in their motion. The 61-page government document was filed in support of the federal effort to seek the death penalty for Furrow.

Klan-sponsored highway named for Rosa Parks

JEFFERSON CITY, MO. — A STRETCH of highway sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan was recently named after civil rights pioneer Rosa Parks. Missouri Gov. Mel Carnahan signed legislation in late May that created the Rosa Parks Highway, a portion of Interstate 55

near downtown St. Louis. The Klan won the right to join the state's Adop-A-Highway cleanup program in November and was assigned the I-55 stretch.

"I think the governor appreciates the irony of the KKK picking up trash along the Rosa Parks Highway," a spokesman said.

Parks' refusal in 1955 to yield her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus kicked off the modern the civil rights movement.

KKK rally spurs unity picnic

ALDERSON, W.VA. — NEWS OF A planned Ku Klux Klan rally in Greenbrier County prompted townspeople here to organize a committee, Neighbors United for a Hate-Free Community. With only two days to plan, the group held a picnic on the day of the rally, with brotherhood songs and speeches. Police said the unity rally drew 200 people while the Klan rally attracted only 50.

Couple targeted with racial graffiti, car fire

HUNTSVILLE, N.C. — AN AFRICAN-American family returned home recently to find their car on fire and racial slurs painted on their garage door. Their 1999 Chevrolet Cavalier was engulfed in flames when the fire department arrived on the scene. After the fire was out, investigators discovered racial graffiti painted on the garage door directly beside the car. A special agent from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was called in to investigate.

The couple said the signs of the crime will go away, but teaching their 10-year-old daughter what happened, why people do bad things to innocent people, would be their biggest challenge.

CCC reveals its racism

FOR YEARS, THE COUNCIL OF Conservative Citizens (CCC), a group that includes many Southern politicians, has denied that it is racist. Now the mask is off.

After fighting to keep the Confederate battle flag flying over South Carolina's capitol, the CCC recently put up a remarkable advertisement for South Carolina on its Internet site.

"South Carolina Now Has Whiter Beaches!" the CCC said. "Now that the African-Americans are boycotting South Carolina over the Confederate Flag, Whites can enjoy a civil liberty that has been denied to them for many years at hotels, restaurants and beaches: the freedom to associate with just one's own people."

New legal project helps lawyers in civil rights cases

The Center recently launched a new initiative, the Strategic Litigation Project, to help lawyers bring important cases that might not otherwise get litigated. The new project provides technical and financial support to lawyers working on socially significant and precedent-setting civil rights and poverty law cases.

"For years, the Center has helped other lawyers and advocacy groups develop and bring important cases to trial," said Center legal director Richard Cohen. "This new project formalizes that arrangement and helps us reach out to even more groups, especially those that may not have the funding or expertise to investigate and develop new cases."

In December, the Center's legal staff mailed announcements and application procedures to 115 grassroots organizations in the South. In January, it posted the information on its Web site.

"Henry Brewster's successful public accommodations cases (see article below) are only a few

examples of how the Center is helping to promote and support the work of other civil rights lawyers," Cohen said.

The Center is currently funding more than a dozen cases being litigated by private attorneys. These cases challenge policies and practices concerning housing and employment discrimination, the denial of access to medical or mental health care, race-related assaults or harassment, and the adequacy of services provided to children placed in protective custody by their state.

The Center also supports the work of lawyers working on capital punishment cases, and Center lawyers serve as co-counsel or advisers on cases that help the homeless, mentally ill and disabled.

Center funds other projects

Other special Center-funded legal projects include the Georgia Litigation Project, which currently funds at least six civil rights cases in Georgia, and the Juvenile Justice Project of Louisiana, which is working to improve con-

ditions for juveniles housed in Louisiana's detention centers.

Lawyers who want to apply for technical support, advice or specialized research assistance must submit a letter that describes the nature of the case, its social significance, how the Center can help, and why the case cannot be litigated without the Center's support. Those who need financial help must also include the amount of the grant request in their letter and an estimate of the total out-of-pocket case costs.

The Center will not assist with basic, routine or general background research and will not provide grants to cover attorney fees.

Grants, which typically range from \$5,000 to \$15,000, are available only for lawyers and only to cover out-of-pocket litigation costs. Lawyers must repay grant funds from monies awarded by a court when a case is won.

Interested attorneys can visit the Center's Web site at www.splcenter.org for information.



Girders go up

Ironworkers install another beam on the Center's new six-story building. Construction is scheduled for completion by the end of the year, and, in January, Center employees will be under one roof for the first time in years.

Grant helps offenders relate to their victims

IRMA, Wisc. — With Center backing, an innovative program at Lincoln Hills School (LHS), a facility here for adjudicated youth, brought offenders face-to-face with the heart-wrenching, powerful testimonies of crime victims.

Pamela Fullerton, a teacher supervisor at LHS, recognized that the educational programs offered in the institution focused only on offenders and their needs — and omitted a critical rehabilitative tool, the victim's voice. To remedy this oversight, Fullerton organized the Victim Impact Program (VIP), which combines academic knowledge and restorative justice.

Fifteen offenders ranging in age from 13 to 18 and representing diverse ethnic, racial and socioeconomic backgrounds, participated in the three-week intensive course for six hours a day, five days a week. Funded in part by a grant from Teaching Tolerance, the program is a modification of victim impact curricula developed by the California Mothers Against Drunk Driving and the National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention office.

Since its inception in January 1997, the Teaching Tolerance grants program has provided nearly 400 educators the opportunity to successfully implement tolerance-related programs, like VIP, in their schools and communities. "We identify and nurture promising programs and share the results of the best of these with a half-million teachers through *Teaching Tolerance* magazine," said Teaching Tolerance director Jim Carnes.

In addition to showing the video from the Teaching Tolerance kit *The Shadow of Hate*, VIP teachers used other traditional strategies such as group discussion, role-playing, journal writing and hands-on activities with the youths. But the most crucial component was bringing in numerous guest speakers, including crime victims.

Students spent a large portion of time listening to and interacting with actual crime victim volunteers from the communities surrounding the high school. The dialogue was a powerful tool for helping the offenders confront the real magnitude of human pain and suffering their acts had caused. Allowing victims to participate in this curriculum also offered them an opportunity to further their own healing process.

Fullerton reported that, based on the success of the pilot, the VIP program will be ongoing. "We are so grateful to the Southern Poverty Law Center and Teaching Tolerance for enabling us to implement a project that has so much potential for positively impacting our community," she said.

"VIP is another demonstration of how, through the generous contributions of the Center's donors, Teaching Tolerance grants continue to educate our youth and to provide help and healing for the community," said Annie Bolling, grants administrator.

For information about the VIP curriculum or related issues, contact Pamela Fullerton, Lincoln Hills School, Division of Juvenile Corrections, W4380 Cooper Lake Road, Irma, WI 54442.

Mobile lawyer fights injustice with Center's advice, support

MOBILE — Henry Brewster is an excellent example of how the Center can effectively fight injustice by helping local lawyers bring civil rights lawsuits. With the Center's legal advice and financial backing, Brewster has successfully litigated more than a dozen significant cases over the past five years. His lawsuits have challenged public accommodations violations, employment and housing discrimination, inhumane jail conditions and police misconduct.

"Without the Center's help, it would have been impossible for a small-firm attorney like me — who wants to do the right kinds of cases — to have brought the lawsuits I've done," said Brewster.

Help is 'a world of difference'

A client may have a strong discrimination claim against an employer or rental agency, but a lawyer has to take certain steps in order to adequately present and prove the case to a judge and jury. "Knowing that the Center's expertise is only a phone call away — and that I have the money to take a necessary deposition or travel to interview an important witness — makes a world of difference in bringing these cases," said Brewster.



With the Center's financial assistance and legal advice, Mobile lawyer Henry Brewster has won numerous civil rights lawsuits.

One of Brewster's most important victories resulted in a record \$1.8 million settlement in 1996 against the owner of several Mobile area apartment complexes and the creation of a fair housing center to assist victims of housing discrimination. Several public accommodations cases secured a total of nearly \$1 million in judgments against owners of bars for refusing to serve blacks and interracial couples. Employment discrimination cases against two fast-food businesses were won in confidential settlements.

In a current case, Brewster represents a black deputy sheriff who was "race-profiled" by his

own police force and then demoted after reporting the incident to his boss. He is also representing an inmate who was badly shocked and burned while working on electrical wires at a prison.

When a case is won, Brewster refunds the Center the money it loaned to him.

Brewster has been in private practice with Greg Stein here since 1987. A graduate of Catholic University's law school, he came to Alabama in January 1981 as a staff attorney in the Mobile office of Legal Services Corporation of Alabama, a federally funded program that provides free legal assistance to poor people in civil matters.

Center helps housing advocate threatened by Klan, neo-Nazis

PHILADELPHIA — In May, the Center represented fair housing advocate Bonnie Jouhari in separate actions against long-time white supremacists Roy Frankhouser and Ryan Wilson.

The Frankhouser dispute was settled after the former Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America agreed to publicly apologize to Jouhari for harassing her and her daughter, Danielle Horton, and to air fair housing promotions on his cable access television show "White Forum." Frankhouser will also display a fair housing poster on his property for six years.

Appropriate punishment

"We think that it is entirely appropriate for the Klan leader who harassed a fair housing specialist for doing her job to use his resources to promote fair housing and equal access," said Center legal director Richard Cohen. The Center worked with lawyers from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to reach the novel conciliation agreement between Frankhouser, Jouhari and HUD.

Jouhari became the target of white supremacists after she

appeared on a local television show to promote fair housing and tolerance. She alleged that Frankhouser sat outside her office in Reading, Pennsylvania, almost every day for eight months and took pictures of her through her window. He later showed the pictures on his public access show and referred to Jouhari as a "race traitor."

In addition to airing the public service announcements at the end of each episode of his show, Frankhouser must attend 80 hours of sensitivity training, perform 1,000 hours of community service, keep away from Jouhari and her daughter, and refrain from mentioning Jouhari's name in any public forum, except for the apology. Another condition is that, in any year that he earns at least \$25,000, he must pay 10 percent of his income to Jouhari and her daughter.

Center law fellow Liz Kleinberg appeared with her clients at a Washington, D. C., press conference on May 11 announcing the settlement. Also on hand were HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo, NAACP president Kweisi Mfume, and activist Jesse Jackson.

The Center also represented Jouhari during a HUD administrative hearing to assess damages against Ryan Wilson, creator of the neo-Nazi Web site, ALPHA HQ, for posting threats against Jouhari on his site. The posting included a picture of Jouhari, a depiction of her office exploding in flames and a warning that "Traitors like this should beware, for in our day, they will be hung from the neck from the nearest tree or lamppost."

Threats caused fear for life

Jouhari claimed that, as a result of Wilson's posting, she received threatening and harassing phone calls at her home and office. She said that the threats continued until, afraid for her life and the safety of her child, she and her daughter fled Pennsylvania, leaving behind family, friends, classmates, job, career and school. The threats continued, forcing Jouhari and her daughter to move four times in less than two years.

An administrative judge entered a default judgment against Wilson in February after he failed to answer charges that he violated the Fair Housing Act when he interfered with



Center attorney Liz Kleinberg (right) is introduced at a press conference announcing a settlement between HUD and a white supremacist. She represents fair housing activist Bonnie Jouhari and her daughter Danielle Horton (left), who were threatened by the man.

Jouhari's performance of her work as a fair housing specialist. During the damages hearing in April, HUD attorney Patricia McGarvey Knebel argued that Wilson's actions caused Jouhari and her daughter to lose everything they had, including "their sense of security, safety, stability. Danielle Horton has lost her high school years, missed senior proms. ... Bonnie Jouhari lost not just a job, but the job she loved and excelled in."

The charges against Wilson call for \$22,000 in statutory

penalties, but Jouhari and Horton are also seeking compensatory damages, \$250,000 for Jouhari and \$750,000 for Horton.

"I hope this case serves as a notice to those who espouse hatred — they will not prevail," said Jouhari. "Sometimes you think your fight is not appreciated and your messages of hope and equality are not heard. They are. I thank the Southern Poverty Law Center. The Center's commitment to justice is an inspiration to all who share its vision."

National campaign offers opportunity

Continued from p. 1

power they, as individuals, have to make a difference in our society. Producing the film will be Sam Pollard of New York, an award-winning filmmaker who has worked with noted director Spike Lee for years and co-produced *Four Little Girls* with him. In April, Pollard visited Montgomery to meet with Center staff and personally interview friends of Mrs. Parks and others who participated in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The Center plans to send *The Rosa Parks Story* free to 50,000 elementary schools in early 2001.

The Center will send individuals who sign on to the Campaign a Citizen's Action Kit containing the Center's newest publication, *101 Tools for Tolerance*, along with the popular *Ten Ways to Fight Hate*. Also included in the Citizen's Action Kit is a Declaration of Tolerance, which individuals can sign as their commitment to taking positive actions.

"Tolerance is a personal decision that comes from a belief that every person is a treasure," reads the Declaration's pledge. "I believe that America's diversity is a source of strength. But I also recognize that ignorance, insensitivity and bigotry can turn that diversity into a source of deep divisions. To help keep diversity a wellspring of strength and make America a better place for all, I pledge to have respect for



Filmmaker Sam Pollard listens as Eddie Mae Pratt describes how Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a Montgomery bus in 1955. Mrs. Pratt was seated in the back of the Montgomery bus on that historic occasion and witnessed Mrs. Parks' arrest. Pollard is planning to make a film about Mrs. Parks in connection with the Center's National Campaign for Tolerance; he interviewed Mrs. Pratt in late April.

people whose abilities, beliefs, culture, race, sexual identity or other characteristics are different from my own."

To fulfill the pledge, the signer promises to:

- examine his or her own biases and work to overcome them;
- set a positive example for family and friends;
- work for tolerance in his or her own community; and
- speak out against hate and injustice.

Other plans for the Campaign include creation of a Wall of Tolerance, which lists found-

ing members of the Campaign, and development of an innovative new Web site, www.tolerance.org, to serve as a national resource of helpful information for individuals, schools, religious and civic groups, businesses and others.

To sign up for the Campaign, write to National Campaign for Tolerance, Southern Poverty Law Center, 400 Washington Ave., Montgomery, Alabama 36104, or contact nct@splcenter.org. Submit your suggestions for tools to fight tolerance to campaign@tolerance.org.

Judge throws out ban on publications in prison

Prisoners assigned to administrative segregation in Alabama can receive newspapers and subscription magazines, a federal judge ruled in late 1999.

The decision, which was the result of a Center lawsuit filed in 1995, declared unconstitutional a Department of Corrections rule that banned subscription publications. The judge called the 12-year-old rule an "exaggerated" response to concerns for safety and security.

"This is an important, precedent-setting case in the field of prisoner First Amendment rights," said Richard Cohen, Center legal director.

"Denying these prisoners reading materials such as newspapers and magazines was unfair and unnecessary," said Center senior staff attorney Rhonda Brownstein. "Inmates in administrative segregation spend 23 hours each day alone in their cells. They cannot go to work or school or participate in any organized activity. They cannot watch television and cannot have more than one phone call and one visitor each month. They should at least be allowed to read."

Inmates are assigned to the single occupancy cells for protective or administrative reasons, not for disciplinary problems, said Brownstein. They may be housed there for indefinite periods of time while they receive mental health evaluations or treatments, while they wait for assignment to another cell, or to protect them from other inmates.

Brownstein said that simply limiting the number of subscription publications each inmate could receive was a suitable alternative to banning all subscription publications. She said that Alabama is the only state that prohibited subscription publications for inmates in administrative segregation.

The Center's First Amendment challenge is part of an ongoing effort to ensure that living conditions for prison inmates are humane and constitutional. Another lawsuit filed last year targeted a rule that prohibited inmates from receiving gift subscriptions from family members and friends. That case was settled in late March when Alabama prison officials agreed to drop the policy.

Memorial and Honorary Gifts

Received by the Law Center from January to March 2000

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Construction workers recognized

Center president Joseph J. Levin (right) congratulates Jerry Hoytt (left) as he presents him a certificate recognizing his outstanding contribution to the construction of the Center's new building. The Center hosted an awards luncheon for the construction crew on April 18. With Levin is Ron Blount, who is overseeing the building's progress. Center employees expect to move into their new six-story facility in January 2001. The steeple of the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church is seen behind the new building.

Pro football team donates to Center

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Jaguars, a National Football League (NFL) team based here, voted to donate \$5,000 of last season's fine money to the Center's Teaching Tolerance program.

At the end of every season, the team tallies up the money collected from players for various rules infractions and then allows them to vote on specific organizations to receive the funds. "Fineable offenses vary from uniform infractions to tardiness and everything in between," said Joanna Raney, executive assistant to Jaguars head coach Tom Coughlin.

The tradition of donating the fine money to charities was suggested by Coughlin during the team's inaugural year in 1995.

In order for an organization to be considered for the funds, a player must be affiliated with the group personally or request that it be added. Each organization supported by or recommended by a player is added to the list to receive the fine money, and the team votes on four of its favorites.

The money is then allocated to those organizations.

At the end of the 1999 season, Raney, a Center supporter for five years, appealed to the Jaguars' cornerback, Fernando Bryant, to consider nominating the Teaching Tolerance program.

Bryant, the team's first-round draft pick and 1999 NFL Defen-

sive Player of the Week for two weeks consecutively, was not familiar with the Center or its Teaching Tolerance program. "I gave Mr. Bryant a copy of the Center's videotape [*Seeking Justice*] and various brochures to read," said Raney. "I also explained to him the goals of the organization and why I personally feel its work is vital to the well-being of our society," said Raney. After reviewing the materials, he came back to her the next day and agreed to make the recommendation for Teaching Tolerance.

"Contrary to the negative opinion many people may have of professional football players, due in part to the latest stream of suspect behavior by a few, most are extremely generous with their time and money," said Raney.



Joanna Raney



Fernando Bryant

Bequests

The Southern Poverty Law Center pays tribute to the memory of its deceased supporters listed below and gratefully acknowledges their including the Center in their wills and other planned gifts. This list includes bequests received from April 1, 1999, through April 30, 2000.

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New human resources director improves Center management

After a six-month search that involved employees at all levels, the Center in April hired B. T. Durham, an experienced professional, to fill the new position of human resources director. Durham brings more than 10 years of human resources management experience with some of the nation's largest corporations, including CitiCorp, General Electric and Hughes Electronics. He also had extensive management experience while serving in various roles with the U.S. Air Force.

Approaching its 30th anniversary, the Center last year began a rigorous self-assessment to determine steps to improve its organizational structure. The Center started in 1971 as a small law firm of fewer than a dozen people. Now, in addition to its civil rights litigation, it operates national programs and has more than 80 employees. Results of the assessment pointed to a need for a full-time human resources director to oversee employee relations, workforce diversity, benefits administration and organizational development.

"The Center offers me a fantastic opportunity to contribute to something I truly believe in," Durham said. "I intend to use my experience, knowledge and energy to help make a good organization even better."

Born in Gary, Indiana, Durham grew up in Boston. His

job assignments over the past 25 years have provided him with cultural and business exposure in Europe, Asia, the United States and Canada. He earned an undergraduate degree in business from Auburn University at Montgomery in 1984 and a master's in human resource management at Troy State University in 1991.

Durham's responsibilities include:

- directing the performance management process;
- coordinating and monitoring the compensation system;
- ensuring the effectiveness of Center policies and procedures;

- developing and modifying job descriptions;
- monitoring the employee selection and promotion process;
- coordinating staff training and development;
- managing the Center's benefits program;
- developing and managing an employee orientation process; and
- managing the employee resignation and termination process.

"We are well on our way to accomplishing many of the goals we've discussed over the past months," said Center president Joseph J. Levin Jr. "B.T. will be a big part of our continuing journey. We are very fortunate to have found someone of his caliber."



B. T. Durham



Fundraising secretary promoted

Brenda Pringle in April was promoted to computer information manager for the Center's fundraising department. She was hired last June as fundraising secretary and administrative assistant. In her new position, Pringle summarizes and calculates histories of contributions for mailings and compiles various reports for the Center.

Center joins troubadour in collecting songs of tolerance

MINNEAPOLIS — The Center and the Community Celebration of Place, a non-profit organization based here and directed by troubadour Larry Long, are joining forces to produce a recording of children's songs celebrating diversity, peacemaking and respect. In late October 2001, the Center will begin distributing the songs, packaged as a sing-along CD with a companion activity guide, to 50,000 schools throughout the United States.

"Music is such a powerful influence on young people's lives," said Jim Carnes, director of the Center's Teaching Tolerance program. "We're looking forward to offering a program that will help children explore social issues through song."

For 30 years, Long has traveled the nation celebrating working people and their lives. His songs have captured the bravery of the family farmer, the Dakota warrior, the local violin maker and the school cook. His hundreds of ballads reflect the collective history of our time.

The great oral historian Studs Terkel calls Long "a true American troubadour."

Long connected with the Center in April 1999, when he came by to visit and provided an impromptu concert for Center employees.

Long and children collaborate

For the past 10 years, Long has collaborated with children in writing songs and creating performances that celebrate communities and their diverse cultures. He develops and presents an intergenerational curriculum, mixing oral history and songwriting within a traditional educational structure. Elders share their stories while youth learn the history of their community. Each project culminates in a musical "celebration of place."

Long has partnered with the Alabama PACERS Small Schools Cooperative for several years, a collaboration that resulted in the 1997 Smithsonian Folkways Recordings *Here I Stand: Elders' Wisdom, Children's Song. Here I Stand* documents life and work

in 11 rural Alabama communities. In June 1998, Long and children from these communities were featured artists at the Folkways Recordings 50th anniversary celebration on the National Mall in Washington, D. C.

In March, Long and the Center invited to Montgomery students from three of those rural schools for a special concert for the Center's staff. Prior to their performance, the students — from Loachapoka, Notasulga and Camp Hill — visited the Center's Civil Rights Memorial, where they were provided an overview of the Center's history and current work.

"Our students were fascinated by the Memorial and the names that were on it," said Jean Mosley, librarian at Camp Hill's Edward Bell High School. "They became more interested in history itself. And they were motivated and excited about letting the Center learn about Camp Hill through their song. We were just blown away by the support from the audience."

"The students felt it was important for people to see



Michelle McAfee (left), an Oakland, California, second-grade teacher who is serving as this year's Teaching Tolerance research fellow, explains the Teaching Tolerance program to Larry Long's rural Alabama students. Intelligence Project research analyst (right) Tafari English also spoke to the children when they visited the Civil Rights Memorial in March.

black and white young people performing and working together to help end hatred," said Long. "It meant a lot to them to know that they were serving as an example of what the civil rights movement was all about. Bringing them to the Center was a highlight in my life."

Long's newest recording, *Well May the World Go*, was released by Smithsonian Folk-

ways this month. It continues to follow the Woody Guthrie tradition of patriotic folksong and reflects the complexity of the human experience in the world today.

Send suggestions for songs for the project to Larry Long, Community Celebration of Place, Box 581601, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55458-1601, or e-mail these to long@tt.net.

Partners for the Future

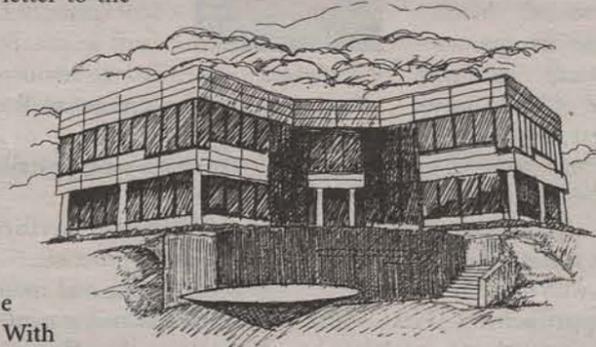
A Way to Help More Than You Thought You Could

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 special gifts, Center donors can extend their support for equality and justice beyond their lifetimes.

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 established a permanent endowment in 1974. The Center's goal is to have an endowment large enough to sustain its current level of activities, to fund new projects and lawsuits as the need arises, and to protect the Center from inflation. The Endowment now stands at \$117 million. With your help through Partners for the Future, the Center will reach its goal of self-sufficiency.

The Endowment Fund is a "pact with future generations" that will help ensure resources for the Center's work well into the 21st century.



The Center is already included in my will or estate plans. Please welcome me as a Partner for the Future.

I'm interested in becoming a Partner for the Future.

Please send me information on:

- Wills Charitable Remainder Trusts Retirement Plans
 Securities Charitable Lead Trusts Insurance Policies
 Charitable Gift Annuities/Fixed Income Option

Date(s) of Birth _____

\$ _____ Cash Securities (\$ _____) Cost Basis

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Please contact me at (_____)

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

IN MEMORIAM

Carl V. Warren (1913-2000)

Carl V. Warren, an ardent supporter of the Center for many years, died on January 17.

Born in New York in 1913, Mr. Warren lived an active life of service and compassion that included a deep commitment to education, racial justice and school integration. He also had great love for sports.

In 1940, Mr. Warren began his career in the field of education at Hawthorne, a reform school for delinquent teenagers reared in some of the toughest areas in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He would go on to serve as a math teacher, basketball coach and eventually an assistant principal at Junior High School 252 in Brownsville.

For 25 years, Mr. Warren was a school principal, first at P.S. 20 in Brooklyn, where he worked for "reverse open enrollment" during the 1960s. Here he spearheaded a program to bus white, middle-class children to the predominantly black P.S. 20 in an effort to further school integration. "This was his major project for some years," said his wife, Vivian Warren. Mr. Warren also championed integration not only in the classroom, but in society as a whole.

Later, as the first principal of P.S. 32 in Staten Island, Mr. Warren was a leading advocate for special education and the development of programs for children with learning disabilities.

Mr. Warren was an active athlete throughout his life. As a high school and college student, he earned a total of 24 varsity letters. He excelled at baseball, basketball, hockey, soccer, golf, tennis and lacrosse. While

serving his country in World War II, Mr. Warren was the starting shortstop for the Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, baseball team for more than a year before being shipped overseas to fight in China and Burma.

Racial justice, the moral education of children and the basic belief that people should treat each other with kindness and compassion were guiding themes throughout Mr. Warren's life. He believed that people could be taught to behave with kindness and compassion by instruction and most importantly, by example.

Continuing his legacy of service and compassion, his family requested that donations in his memory be made to the Center.

