

SPILC REPORT



SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
400 Washington Avenue - Montgomery, AL 36104

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Non Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Southern Poverty
Law Center

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
MILITIA TASK FORCE • KLANWATCH • TEACHING TOLERANCE

DECEMBER 1996
VOLUME 26, NUMBER 4

DONNA RINGER/IMPACT VISUALS



An inmate at Limestone Correctional Facility in Capshaw, Ala., is shackled to the "hitching post."

Center Challenges Barbaric Prison Disciplinary Device

Prison inmate Tony Fountain stands six feet tall, but he was shackled to a metal horizontal bar at an Alabama prison that was so low he was forced to remain in a hunched-over position for nine hours.

Already suffering from severe back pain, Fountain realized that the laxative he had taken the night before was beginning to work. He pleaded with guards to let him use the toilet, but they refused. When he could not hold his bowels any longer, he defecated in his pants.

He remained on the so-called "hitching post"—chained, soiled, enraged and humiliated—while guards laughed and made jokes.

Prison inmates described a number of abusive incidents like this one to a federal magistrate during a trial in October to prohibit the use of the hitching post. The case was brought by the Law Center to challenge the constitutionality of the device, similar to the pillory that was

banned in the 1800s. The case grew out of the Center's 1995 class action to ban chain gangs.

"Like the pillory and the stocks, the hitching post is a torture device that should be banned," said Center Legal Director Richard Cohen.

Chaining Inmates

The chain gang claim was settled when officials agreed to permanently stop shackling prison inmates together, but the state refused to give up the practice of chaining inmates to the hitching post.

Inmate Calvin Nix was also placed on the hitching post at an Alabama prison. He became so emotionally distraught that he suffered a seizure and hung on the post unconscious, with his wrists chafed, swollen and numb.

On another occasion, though unable to walk or stand because of a back injury, Nix was dragged to the hitching post and

Please turn to pg. 5, "Center Challenges..."

Center Urges State Officials To Shut Down Militia Groups

CLARKSBURG, W. Va. — The Southern Poverty Law Center is urging state attorneys general to enforce laws that prohibit militias and paramilitary training.

Chief Trial Counsel Morris Dees made the recommendation in a letter sent to the chief law enforcement officers of all 50 states after the October 12 arrests of seven persons connected to a West Virginia militia group. The individuals are accused of plotting to blow up an FBI facility near Clarksburg, W. Va., and of conspiring to construct explosives and transport them across state lines.

Dees sent a similar letter to the attorneys general in May 1995 after the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City.

"Since my last letter, we have witnessed the arrest and prosecution of militia members in many states," Dees wrote. "Federal law enforcement agencies have done a commendable job of



West Virginia militia leader Floyd Raymond Looker was arrested for conspiring to blow up an FBI facility.

countering the militia threat, but states also have a role to play. Aggressive action against militias by law enforcement officials in your state will provide additional security for the people you serve."

Forty-one states currently have laws that prohibit membership in militia-type organizations or ban paramilitary training activities. West Virginia is one of the states where militia-

Please turn to pg. 3, "Center Urges..."

South Carolina Church Rebuilds After Being Destroyed by Fire

BLOOMVILLE, S.C. — While criminal and civil action against the individuals who allegedly burned the Macedonia Baptist Church continues, members of the congregation are putting the finishing touches on their new house of worship.

In June 1996, members of the century-old Macedonia Baptist Church located in Bloomville, S.C., celebrated the first services in their new church. The structure has been completely refurbished, and additional lighting has been installed to prevent future attacks. The Southern Baptist Convention is considering the donation of an alarm system to further enhance security.

Fire destroyed the church's cinder-block structure in June 1995. Police subsequently arrested two young men, Timothy A. Welch and Gary C. Cox, allegedly

members of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and charged them with setting the blaze. The two men pleaded guilty in August

and implicated two other Christian Knights members, Arthur Haley and Hubert Rowell, in the plan to destroy the church. They have also been arrested.

Cox and Welch have testified before a federal grand jury investigating the fire and are now awaiting sentencing. Haley and Rowell are incarcerated in a South Carolina jail awaiting trial.

The Southern Poverty Law Center, acting on behalf of the church, has sued the four men and the North Carolina-based Christian Knights to recover financial damages caused by the fire. The Center is also seeking punitive damages on behalf of its client.

Additional Details

In October, Center attorneys added additional details to their

Please turn to pg. 6, "Church Rebuilds..."



Klan official Arthur Haley, after his arrest for conspiring to burn the Macedonia Baptist Church in South Carolina.

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

MAILBOX

We recently became acquainted, through the recommendation of a family friend, with the good work being done by the SPLC. So when your appeal for Teaching Tolerance arrived, we were extremely eager to help.

Our friend's praise, we're pleased to note, seems to have been well-founded. *Teaching Tolerance* [magazine] not only addresses a vital issue; it offers a creative, well-reasoned solution. In our view, not many causes can make that claim. You'll find our contribution enclosed.

D. & C. R.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

I am six years old. My brother and I had a garage sale this summer. Part of the money we made is going to charity. I picked yours because I think people should get along better and not care what color someone is.

J.S.
Windemere, Fla.

Thanks for the "One World" poster materials. As soon as I received them, teachers were planning lessons with them. The activities have promoted collaboration among teachers, too — a great model for our students. ... Thanks for what you do for children!

M.R.
Corry, Pa.

Earlier this year my wife and I celebrated our 10th wedding anniversary. As part of our celebration, we had a church service and offered the musicians who performed a modest stipend. One friend who had sung at the service sent a letter declining her stipend, and when I saw her "Teach Tolerance" return address sticker, I decided to send the money to you as a donation.

J.P.
Philadelphia, Pa.

I think your work is extremely important to our nation. My mother had to give up her home last year, and I have assumed responsibility for her financial affairs. She is over 90 and now unable to carry on as before. She has left a legacy of concern and involvement in our democratic process as we would wish to see it function. I am continuing, in her honor and with her conviction that we must all participate somehow and support worthy causes and efforts.

M.J.
Atlanta, Ga.

I have a new position as Multicultural and Diversity Coordinator, and I'm working with a fantastic group of high school students in a club we call the Diversity Student Union. We just finished our first big activity, Unity Week, that involved the entire campus in a number of activities. In fact, the DSU is looking into possibly fundraising for other groups, such as yours.

K.G.
San Jose, Calif.

Thanks for sending me the [Center video *Seeking Justice*] to review. It gives me names, people, facts, history — but, most of all, a way of living life with diversity. It's powerful and says what needs saying and doing. If our superintendent of schools is not aware of it, he should be. I will get it copied in the next few days and send it back to you.

J.B.W.
Leesburg, Fla.

Civil Rights Complaint Brings Help For Learning Disabled in Georgia

Children with learning disabilities can become academic achievers if they receive help, experts say.

Instead of falling behind in school, they could earn good grades. Instead of "acting out," they could read out loud.

Many have trouble decoding printed words, understanding verbal commands or manipulating numbers. With the aid of specially tailored educational programs, they could learn to get past those barriers.

But first, their specific learning disabilities must be properly assessed.

"When children with learning disabilities do not get the educational services they need, they become candidates for failure," said Center Legal Director Richard Cohen. "We want to prevent that from happening."

Children Overlooked

According to a complaint filed by the Law Center with the Office of Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education, thousands of children may have been overlooked or deemed ineligible for disability services because of biased guidelines used to determine if they are truly disabled. Called the standard score discrepancy method, those guidelines require that a 20-point gap or "severe discrepancy" exist between a child's measured ability and his actual performance for the child to be considered eligible for special

education services. The irony for disabled students with low ability measures is that the "discrepancy" between their ability and their achievement may not seem "severe" enough.

"If black children in Georgia had been identified at the same rate as white students, almost 7,000 more blacks would be receiving learning disability services."

— Richard Cohen,
SPLC Legal Director

The result is perverse: Georgia is more likely to focus attention and resources on the learning disabilities of the more able (as measured by standardized tests) than the less able.

Black students are particularly vulnerable to this form of discrimination, the complaint states.

"Because black students typically score lower than white students on commonly used IQ tests, it is less likely that the difference between the 'ability' and 'achievement' of black students with learning disabilities will be labeled as a 'severe discrepancy' using the standard score method," the complaint states. It was filed against the Georgia Department of Education in September to stop the state from using the biased identification method.

A Center-conducted study of enrollment data for the 1994-95 school year revealed that white

students in Georgia were 70 percent more likely than black students to be identified as learning disabled.

"If black children in Georgia had been identified at the same rate as white students, almost 7,000 more blacks would be receiving learning disability services," Cohen said. "A child with learning disabilities who receives these services is more likely to flourish than one who is struggling in a regular classroom without assistance or languishing in a class for children with behavioral or mental problems," he said.

State Revises Guidelines

In response to the Center's complaint, officials with the Georgia Department of Education promised to revise their identification guidelines to allow more students to receive disability services.

"If we can prevent more children from falling into that gray area where they can't get help because they do not meet the state's criteria to receive it, the whole community will benefit," Cohen said. "Since Georgia is not the only state that uses this flawed identification method, we have asked the federal agency responsible for approving state special education plans, the Office of Special Education Programs of the U.S. Department of Education, to prohibit its use in all other states."

SPECIAL LETTER

Teaching Kits Successful Overseas

Dear Teaching Tolerance,

I would like to let you know that this type of educational material [*The Shadow of Hate* teaching kit] has a tremendous impact in a country such as Paraguay where citizens are struggling to learn how to live in a democracy after almost 40 years of a horrendous authoritarian military dictatorship.

Material from the kit was used at the American School of Asunción, a private, bilingual K-12 school where I am the elementary principal, as well as at the National University of Asunción where I teach a course in English on civics and comparative politics.

The material was very appropriate for my ESL college students. They found [the

textbook] *Us and Them* to be fascinating reading material. The students prepared excellent group presentations on the different chapters and found the video to be very interesting.

I would like to thank all of those who put such excellent teaching material together and ask only that more kits like this be made available for those of us who realize that this is what we need to help make this a better world. In a country like Paraguay, with

such limited teaching resources, this type of material is truly cherished.

Sincerely yours,
Beth K. Pfannl
Asunción, Paraguay



SPLC REPORT



VOLUME 26, NUMBER 3

PUBLISHED BY THE
SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
DECEMBER 1996

SPLC REPORT EDITOR
Elsie Williams

Southern Poverty Law Center
PRESIDENT &
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Joseph J. Levin, Jr.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Patricia Clark
Frances M. Green
Judge Rufus Huffman
Howard Mandell
James McElroy

CHAIRMAN,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Morris Dees

DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS
Edward Ashworth

LEGAL DIRECTOR
J. Richard Cohen

KLANWATCH & MILITIA
TASK FORCE DIRECTOR
Joseph Roy, Sr.

KLANWATCH DIRECTOR
OF PUBLICATIONS
Richard Baudouin

TEACHING TOLERANCE
DIRECTOR
Jim Carnes (Acting)

MAIL OPERATIONS DIRECTOR
Mamie Jackson

PLANNED GIVING DIRECTOR
Alison Collman

FUNDRAISING DIRECTOR
David Watson

CREATIVE DIRECTOR
Paul Forrest Newman

ADMINISTRATOR &
SECRETARY/TREASURER
JoAnn Chancellor

We welcome letters from all Southern Poverty Law Center supporters. Send your comments and suggestions to: Editor, *SPLC Report*, 400 Washington Avenue, Montgomery AL 36104 or fax to (334) 264-3121. All letters are assumed to be intended for publication unless otherwise noted.

©1996 Southern Poverty Law Center, Inc. No part of this publication may be transmitted or reproduced by any means without express written permission. All rights reserved. Printed on recycled paper in the USA.

Stolen Military Weapons Go to Terrorist Groups

Deadly weapons are disappearing from U.S. Armed Forces installations, often winding up in the hands of anti-government extremists. As fear of domestic terrorism increases in the wake of apparent terrorist bombings in Oklahoma City and Atlanta, citizens are calling for tighter control of military explosives and firearms.

An in-depth investigation by the *Dayton Daily News* published last August turned up numerous instances of military equipment and supplies being stolen from military bases. According to records from the four branches of the armed

N.C., reported the greatest number of thefts between 1991 and 1994.

The military has reported 100 cases involving the theft of the powerful explosive C-4, a favorite weapon of terrorists. Just 1/2 pound of C-4, a claylike substance twice as powerful as dynamite, can bring down an airliner. Other equipment, including M-16 rifles, hand grenades, rocket launchers and missiles have also disappeared from bases and are presumed stolen.

A Market for Weapons

The SPLC's Klanwatch project has been monitoring thefts of military weapons for years because white supremacists and militias often buy military equipment on the black market. "Some of these stolen weapons are no doubt in the hands of individuals who plan to commit violence against the U.S. government," said Klanwatch Director Joe Roy.

The *Daily News'* story identified several cases in which extremist militia groups had come into possession of stolen material.

In Hendersonville, Tenn., Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents found crates of military explosives in a temporary storage shed, along with photographs of camou-

flaged men participating in paramilitary training exercises. One photo shows two men perched on what appears to be an armored vehicle equipped with a machine gun.

While investigating the Arizona Patriots militia, ATF agents discovered ammunition for cannons and other weapons buried in a remote spot north of Phoenix. According to an ATF report, the Arizona militia's members are believed to include "unidentified National Guardsmen and police."

Targeting Soldiers

Extremist groups frequently target military personnel for recruitment because they have access to weapons. In 1991, two active-duty soldiers, who were part of a white supremacist group known as the Knights of the New Order, were indicted on 16 counts of weapons violations. The soldiers had taken a vast arsenal of weapons from two military bases.

The Center's Klanwatch staff recommends several steps the military might take to address the problem, including a thorough audit of missing inventory, better training of troop leaders who transport weapons, and tighter inventory procedures. Klanwatch also advocates federal legislation to regulate the dissemination of dangerous substances used to make bombs and a campaign by the FBI and ATF to educate all components of the criminal justice system on the seriousness of the bomb menace.



An exploded pipe bomb made with stolen military materials

Center Urges State Officials

Continued from page 1

type organizations are illegal. The West Virginia Mountaineer Militia and its members were never prosecuted under the statute, though the group had been training as a military unit for at least a year prior to the arrests.

Some attorneys general have shied away from enforcement of anti-militia laws, fearing that they violate the right of free association. Dees pointed out in his letter that courts have consistently upheld governments that shut down paramilitary training operations. "If you have any concerns about the wording of the law in your state, I would suggest that you introduce legislation to update your statute," he wrote.

Undercover Operation

The West Virginia arrests capped a month-long undercover operation conducted by the FBI; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco

and Firearms; and West Virginia State Police. Floyd Raymond Looker, 52, the leader of the West Virginia Mountaineer Militia, was charged with explosives violations and selling structural and electrical plans of the FBI/Criminal Justice Information Services complex to an undercover agent.

A Clarksburg firefighter, James R. Rogers, 40, made photographs of the facility's blueprints and provided them to Looker, according to federal authorities. He was arrested for his role in the plot, as were five other individuals connected to the militia.

Charged with manufacturing explosives were a licensed explosives technician, Edward F. "Fred" Moore, 52, and a chemical engineer, Jack Arland Phillips, 57. Terrell P. Coon, 46, another member of the Mountaineer Militia, was charged with transporting explosives.

Powerful and Deadly

Two Ohio men, James M. Johnson, 48, and Imam A. Lewis, 26, allegedly sold 1,000 explosive devices to Looker for \$15,000. Looker then sold them to an undercover FBI agent, according to federal authorities. The devices consisted of flash powder and a low-level explosive, packed in containers that could be wrapped with BBs or nails to become fragmentation grenades.

"This group was dealing with very powerful explosives that would have been deadly if used against a government facility. Fortunately, federal authorities prevented a tragedy from taking place. If the state's laws against militia activities had been enforced, however, these individuals could have been arrested much earlier," Dees said, commenting on the need for state action.

Bullard's New Book Earns Accolades

NEW YORK — Since its September publication, *Teaching Tolerance* founding director Sara Bullard's latest book has received a major award and a number of favorable reviews. *Teaching Tolerance: Raising Open-Minded, Empathetic Children* helps parents — and all adults who care for youngsters — understand how children learn prejudice and how they can be guided toward tolerance.

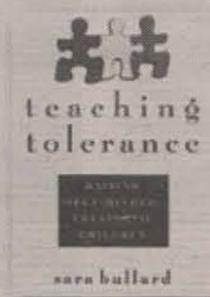
who have differences based on race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disabilities, class or other circumstances. ... [It] is an excellent presentation of a program for the prevention of prejudice. We should take it to heart."

In a second foreword, Center Co-Founder Morris Dees emphasizes Bullard's unique qualifications for writing a book on

tolerance for parents. Her father, Jack Bullard, was the minister of one of the first Southern Baptist churches to open its doors to African Americans. Ms. Bullard followed his example of social activism during her high school and college careers. She began working full time in the field of human rights in 1985, investigating white supremacist activity for the State of North Carolina and, later, for the SPLC.

Bullard started the Center's *Teaching Tolerance* project in 1991 and directed it until May 1996. Today, as the project approaches its fifth anniversary, teachers, students, parents and educational organizations nationwide attest to the exceptional quality and usefulness of *Teaching Tolerance* magazine and the video-and-text kits sent free to schools.

Teaching Tolerance: Raising Open-Minded, Empathetic Children, published by Doubleday (\$21.95), is available in bookstores nationwide.



The book has been cited by *Parents' Choice* for a 1996 Parenting Shelf Honor. Diana Huss Green, editor in chief of the non-profit guide to family resources, describes *Teaching Tolerance* as "an informative but never preachy read, ... a boon for parents. Learning to live comfortably with all kinds of people is a necessary survival skill for today's kids."

An early review in *Publisher's Weekly* states, "More thought-provoking than prescriptive, Bullard's reasoned and persuasive essay offers convincing inspiration for parents to serve as open-minded models for their children." *The Washington Post* called the book "complex, hardhitting, yet wonderfully compassionate."

Dr. Alvin Poussaint, clinical professor of psychiatry at Harvard University, says in his foreword, "[This book] is not about being politically correct; it is about embracing respect for all people

TEACHING TOLERANCE UPDATE

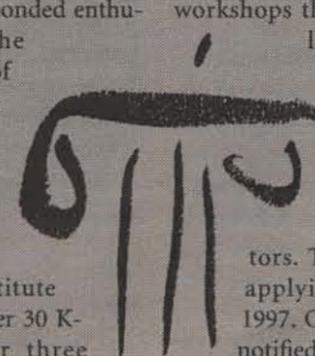
Since the announcement of the new "One World" Teaching Tolerance has received more than 40,000 requests from educators for the package. The set of eight four-color 18-by-24-inch posters and accompanying teacher's guide is sent free to individual teachers

at all levels upon request on school letterhead. Non-educators may purchase the set for \$25 (prepaid). Typical response to the posters, which uniquely reflect the themes of world unity and peace, include: "Beautiful!" "Awesome!" "What a wonderful way to convey an important message."



Institute Coordinator Glenda Valentine reports that teachers have also responded enthusiastically to the announcement of the first Teaching Tolerance Institute, to be held in July 1997 at the University of Washington in Seattle. The Institute will bring together 30 K-12 teachers for three weeks of intensive acade-

mic seminars on multicultural education and interpersonal workshops that explore challenging diversity issues. Over 2,000 application packets have been requested by interested educators. The deadline for applying is March 15, 1997. Candidates will be notified of acceptance by April 30.



Dees Presents Law Center's Message of Tolerance

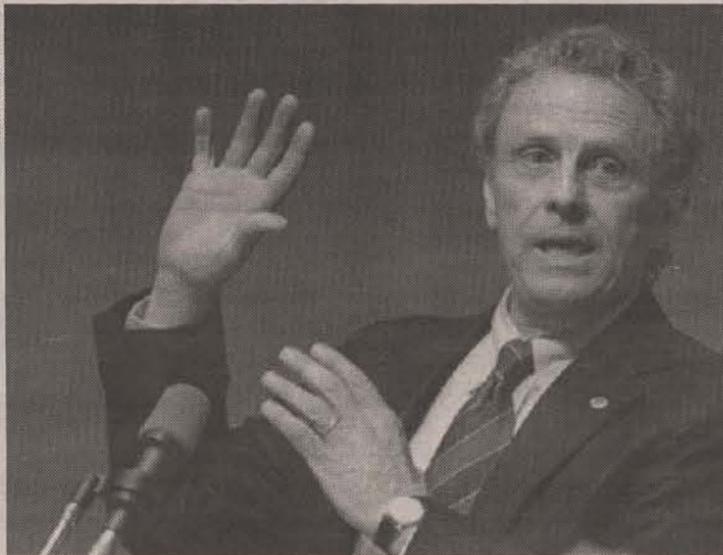
Center co-founder Morris Dees continues to spread the messages of tolerance and equal justice in speaking engagements from coast to coast. Concern about militia violence — generated by several nationally publicized incidents and the release of Dees' most recent book, *Gathering Storm* — has put the Center's Chief Trial Counsel in high demand.

Dees has been making as many as a dozen presentations each month. This fall, his speaking tour included stops in New York, San Francisco, Indianapolis and Austin to talk with human rights groups, state bar associations and students at a number of colleges and universities. Dees also addressed media organizations in Denver and Los Angeles, where he discussed the growing threat of the militia movement.

Visible Zealots

In a speech before the Los Angeles Press Club in October, Dees cautioned journalists not to "miss the boat" on the militia story. Highly visible zealots of the Patriot movement, such as Militia of Montana founder John Trochmann, don't present the greatest danger, he warned. "When the public hears about characters like Trochmann, they say, 'These guys are bozos, they're kooks,' and the public discounts them as kooks. But so do the real leaders of the militia movement," Dees said.

Dees added that he worries far more about less visible, but more effective, movement organizers



Chief trial counsel Morris Dees lectures at Kansas State University on the origins of hate crimes and the need for inclusiveness.

such as Louis Beam. The Aryan Nations "ambassador at large" and a former Klansman, Beam advocates "leaderless resistance," a plan of action that calls for small bands of terrorists to use guerrilla tactics to subvert the U.S. Government. Dees pointed out that people should be most concerned with these more insidious groups.

Rather than alerting the public to this threat, the media has helped perpetuate the idea that groups like the Arizona Vipers, who were recently arrested for weapons and explosives violations in Phoenix, are "just a bunch of weekend soldiers and all this talk about blowing up buildings is just so much hype," Dees said. "Well, I guarantee you," he added, "that if they had arrested Timothy McVeigh [accused of planting the Oklahoma City bomb] and whoever else was with him because

some government informant heard they were going to blow up a building, somebody would have said, 'Well, the government is overreacting; they weren't going to do any such thing.'"

Lethal Activities

Thwarting these groups' potentially lethal activities requires that we first take them seriously, Dees told reporters and editors. He urged the media to pay closer attention to the paramilitary movement and to help the public recognize that these militia groups represent a real threat to public safety in this country.

Dees will continue his rigorous schedule in the next few months, with presentations scheduled in Michigan, Arizona, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Iowa and Missouri, among other states.

Law Fellow Joins Legal Department

The Legal Department is pleased to welcome Law Fellow **Brian Owsley** to the Center. Since joining the staff in September, Owsley has helped attorneys prepare for the hitching post trial and a death penalty challenge.

"We're delighted that Brian has joined our legal team," said Senior Staff Attorney Rhonda Brownstein. "He has experience in areas that others here do not. He also has a strong academic background."

An honors undergraduate from the University of Notre Dame, Owsley received his law degree in 1993 from Columbia University School of Law. As a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, he participated in various legal societies, including the Columbia Society of International Law. He served as a member of the Columbia Journal of Gender and Law and as executive editor

of the Columbia Human Rights Law Review.

Owsley was awarded a Certificate with Honors from the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law in 1993 and earned a Master of International Affairs degree from Columbia's



Brian Owsley

School of International and Public Affairs in 1994.

After clerking for a federal judge in the Southern District of Texas the same year, he joined

Human Rights Watch as the Leonard H. Sandler Fellow. He recently completed a second clerkship with the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in Nashville, Tenn.

Owsley has written articles on racist speech, human rights abuses, environmental issues and foreign policy for the *Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce*, *Touro International Law Review* and the *Human Rights Watch World Report*.

"I wanted to work at a civil rights organization such as the Southern Poverty Law Center to learn important litigation skills," Owsley said. "I believe working with the Center's attorneys will provide me with excellent training and enable me to help people truly in need."

"Ideally, I would like to teach at a law school and take on cases involving civil and human rights issues."

Fair Housing Program Established With Settlement Funds

MOBILE, Ala. — As part of a \$1.8 million settlement against the owner of several apartment complexes in Mobile, a fair housing center has been established in the city to assist victims of housing discrimination.

The agreement is the largest settlement in a race-related housing discrimination case, according to the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Southern Poverty Law Center assisted Mobile attorneys Greg Stein and Henry Brewster, as well as associated firms, in bringing the lawsuit on behalf of blacks who claimed they were turned away from apartments owned by Mitchell Brothers Inc. (MBI) because of their race. The Department of Justice joined in the lawsuit and charged MBI with repeatedly violating federal fair housing laws.

"Former MBI employees told plaintiffs' attorneys they were instructed to avoid renting apartments to blacks," Brewster said. "The application cards of blacks were marked to indicate their race and agents used code words to discuss black applicants.

Blacks were also shown less desirable apartments," he said.

The Center got involved in the case because housing discrimination is an extremely serious problem, according to Legal Director Richard Cohen. "This new center will help educate property owners about fair housing laws, conduct periodic 'tests' to determine if black and white applicants are being treated fairly, and give victims of discrimination a place to turn for help."

Under the terms of the agreement, MBI must pay penalties to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, provide \$250,000 to establish the fair housing program and pay compensation to the 17 named plaintiffs and the other persons who were victims of discrimination.

Plaintiff Janel Lowman hailed the creation of the fair housing program as the most important part of the settlement because it will help to end the discrimination, she said.

U.S. District Judge Richard Vollmer approved the agreement in September.

Fleming Joins Teaching Tolerance as Writer

Teaching Tolerance welcomed a new staff writer in October. **Maria Fleming**, a former resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., will assist with the writing and editing of *Teaching Tolerance* magazine as well as help produce the project's video-and-text kits.



Maria Fleming

Fleming, who earned her Bachelor of Arts in English from Rutgers University, worked as a freelance education writer and editor for the past five years. During this time, she wrote and edited a number of books for teachers, developed curriculum materials, and edited books and magazines for children. Most recently, she developed and launched a primary-grade multicultural literature program for Scholastic, Inc.

Prior to freelancing, Fleming held staff positions at Scholastic in the magazine and professional

publishing divisions, and at Random House, Inc., in the juvenile books division. Early in her career, she was a reporter for a daily city newspaper in New Jersey, where she wrote about education issues.

"I've worked on a wide variety of educational materials, but I've seen none more impressive or inspiring than *Teaching Tolerance*," Fleming commented. "I'm pleased to be contributing to such a valuable — and beautiful — resource for educators."

Teaching Tolerance Materials Used In Knoxville Middle Schools



Knoxville, Tenn., teachers Donna Hardy (l) and Shirley Walker plan a year-long unit based on *Teaching Tolerance* materials.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Students at two middle schools in Knoxville, Tenn., are learning valuable lessons about discrimination and acceptance, thanks to *Teaching Tolerance* materials and their teachers' commitment to social justice.

Donna Hardy is a language arts teacher at Bearden Middle School, where the student population, while predominantly white, is becoming more ethnically diverse. As a Center supporter, Hardy is familiar with the *Teaching Tolerance* materials and uses them often in her classroom. One of her colleagues, Shirley Walker, is a language arts teacher at Vine Middle, a predominantly black school across town. Walker also uses ideas from *Teaching Tolerance* magazine in her curriculum.

Building Understanding

During the summer of 1995, Hardy and Walker got together to brainstorm ideas for the next school year. As they talked, Hardy recalls, "we realized that students from our respective schools had stereotyped the other school without knowing anything about each other. We decided to make changes — to put Dr. [Martin Luther] King's dream into reality."

Using *Teaching Tolerance* materials as a foundation, the teachers planned a project to

build understanding between their schools. It began with a letter-writing exchange so students from the two schools could get to know one another. During the next school year, the teachers used *Teaching Tolerance* magazine and *The Shadow of Hate* video-and-text kit in their classrooms.

From the textbook *Us and Them*, Hardy had her students read and discuss the story "Ghost Dance at Wounded Knee" before they attended a play about Native Americans. She incorporated the story "A Rose for Charlie," about the murder of a young gay man in Maine, into discussions about name-calling based on sexual orientation. The class also viewed the video from the *Shadow* kit and discussed the various manifestations of intolerance in our society.

In February, Hardy arranged to have a retired educator speak to the 8th grade classes at both schools. Dr. Leon Bass, an African American World War II veteran who helped liberate people from concentration camps in central Europe during the Nazi regime, eloquently described the Holocaust and the discrimination he had faced in America as a black man. After Dr. Bass' visit to Bearden, one 8th grader wrote: "Ever since your speech, I have tried not to be as mean as I was, not to be

mean to people because of how they dress or talk. Also not to classify people into certain groups. I will try more to be better."

In April, the students from Bearden and Vine met for the first time at Vine Middle School. After some initial shyness, the teenagers relaxed and enjoyed field trips to places of interest, including the Beck Cultural Exchange, Knoxville's black historical center. Over lunch at Pizza Hut, new friendships were formed.

New Insight

By the end of school, many students indicated they had gained new insight into the effects of prejudice and discrimination. One student stated, "This [unit] has really helped me to learn about many different people and how we have to start getting along."

Ms. Hardy comments, "The exchange program and other activities allowed Ms. Walker and me to give 60 students some basics in acceptance and tolerance.

"We are so appreciative of the *Teaching Tolerance* materials, which we use every chance we get. It is our dream that these students will take the messages to heart and help make our world a better place."

Burden Assumes Research Duties

Marla Burden has joined the Center's Klanwatch project as a Research Assistant. In her new position, Burden maintains the Klanwatch photo files and enters information on extremist groups into the organization's computerized database. She also monitors racist and anti-Semitic telephone "hate lines" used by white supremacist groups to recruit new members.

A native of Harrisburg, Pa., Burden received an associate's degree in Business Administration from Troy State University in Montgomery. She is currently pursuing a bachelor's degree in Human Resource Management at TSUM.

Burden worked as a temporary file clerk for Klanwatch from late 1995 to early 1996. She has also held positions at the Army and Air Force



Marla Burden

Exchange Service and First Alabama Bank.

"We are excited about Marla's return to Klanwatch," said Klanwatch Director Joe Roy. "She is very familiar with our research operation and has quickly mastered her new responsibilities."

SPLC Honored With Awards

The SPLC received two awards this fall for its commitment to civil rights work and tolerance education. In November, the Elijah P. Lovejoy Memorial in Alton, Ill., presented the Center with the Lovejoy Human Rights Award. The Simon Wiesenthal Center, headquartered in Los Angeles, Calif., honored the SPLC with the Intergroup Tolerance and Understanding Award in October.

The Lovejoy Award is named for Elijah P. Lovejoy, a journalist and vocal abolitionist who was killed by a mob in 1837 for his views against slavery. In 1900, Alton and the state of Illinois built a memorial to pay tribute to Lovejoy and to remind the community to live up to the ideals for which he stood.

President and Board Chair Joseph J. Levin Jr. said that when he traveled to Alton to receive the award on behalf of the SPLC, he was struck by the parallels between the Lovejoy Memorial and the Center's Civil Rights Memorial, a link which made the award particularly meaningful. "Both memorials were built to honor the dead, but also to instruct the living," Levin noted. He pointed out that, like Elijah P. Lovejoy, the 40 people whose names are inscribed on the Civil Rights Memorial may have been silenced by murder, but the message of their lives and deaths still speaks volumes to us today.

Earlier this fall, Levin traveled to Miami, Fla., to receive the Intergroup Tolerance and Understanding Award. The award was presented at a conference on hate in America. The conference, which Levin also spoke at, was sponsored by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, Florida Memorial College and the Metropolitan Dade County Community Relations Board.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center is a human rights organization named for the Nazi death camp survivor who has dedicated his life to documenting the crimes of the Holocaust and to hunting down Nazi war criminals.

"We thought that it was appropriate to highlight the work of the Southern Poverty Law Center because we're interested in not only telling people about the problems of hate and bigotry, but also in telling people about the positive things that are being done to fight intolerance in communities," said Rabbi Abraham Cooper, assistant dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

Levin expressed the SPLC's gratitude in receiving the award. "The Wiesenthal Center is known internationally for its efforts to promote tolerance and seek justice," Levin said. "It is a great honor to be recognized by such a distinguished and important organization."

Center Challenges Barbaric Prison Disciplinary Device

Continued from page 1

handcuffed while sitting in a chair with his arms extended outward and up. Three hours later, they removed him from the post and took him by wheelchair to the prison hospital. He remained there five days.

In addition to the inmates, five nationally recognized corrections experts testified that

Alabama is the only state that uses the hitching post and that the practice violates national and international standards for the treatment of prisoners.

Norman Carlson, the former director of the Bureau of Prisons which oversees all federal prisons, called the hitching post "intolerable," while Allen Breed, the former director of the

National Institute of Corrections, described its use as "contrary to every humane way of dealing with prisoners in this country." Norval Morris, one of the foremost authorities in the world on corrections and correctional practices, compared it to a device used in South Africa to control black prisoners under apartheid.

Holiday Gifts Benefit Law Center's Work

There's still time for supporters to include the SPLC in their year-end giving. The Center offers many gift options for supporters who wish to remember persons during the holiday season or to fulfill philanthropic or financial goals.

Cash gifts are the most convenient and popular form of giving. These gifts immediately benefit the Center's current projects, including the distribution of Teaching Tolerance's "One World" poster series and the ongoing legal work in the South Carolina church-burning lawsuit. Supporters making cash contributions also receive a 1996 charitable deduction of up to 50 percent of their adjusted gross income.

Another timely gift for 1996 is appreciated securities. Record highs in the stock market enable supporters to maximize their

gifts and realize capital gains tax savings that may never be greater. If securities have been held for more than one year, supporters can deduct gifts of appreciated assets at their current fair market value. This charitable deduction can be up to 30 percent of a supporter's adjusted gross income.

Charitable gift annuities are the Center's most common life income vehicle. Supporters establish charitable gift annuities to provide long-term financial help for the Center's work. In return, these gifts guarantee fixed life income for donors and named beneficiaries and offer significant charitable deductions. The chart below illustrates sample rates and charitable deductions for single and joint life annuities.

Charitable gift annuity rates are based on age(s). The mini-

mum gift is \$5,000. Please contact the Center's Planned Giving Department for more details.

Any gift to the SPLC can be designated to honor or commemorate a person or an occasion. If supporters would like to recognize loved ones or friends through contributions to the Center, simply complete the In Honor/In Memory form on page 7. Acknowledgment cards will be sent notifying the person(s) of these meaningful gifts.

To qualify as a charitable deduction for 1996, supporters' gift envelopes must be post-marked by Dec. 31. The Center's staff is available to assist with year-end contributions. Please contact the Planned Giving Department at (334) 264-0286 if you have questions or need additional information.



Janet Brown (l) and Judy Lampley

New Faces in Fundraising

Judy Lampley, a native of Riverdale, N.J., recently joined the Center's Fundraising Department as Planned Giving Assistant. Lampley holds a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Marymount College and a Law Degree from George Washington University.

In her position, Lampley contacts supporters who have expressed an interest in making a planned gift to the Center through their will or estate plans. "It's exciting to talk with donors about the Center's work and to help them bring their gift plans to fruition," Lampley said. "I am proud to have a part in the SPLC's work against racism and discrimination."

Janet Brown, who joined Fundraising in October 1995 as

a part-time Donor Relations Assistant, became a permanent staffer last June. Brown attended Wallace Community College in Selma, Ala., where she studied Business Administration. She recently completed the Court Reporting program at Prince Institute of Professional Studies in Montgomery. Brown has served in the Army National Guard for seven years, completing tours of duty at several bases in the U.S., as well as in Saudi Arabia and Panama.

Brown speaks with supporters by phone each day and performs various clerical duties. "I strongly believe in equal rights for everyone, and I am pleased to work for an organization that is doing so much to ensure those rights," she said.

CHARITABLE GIFT ANNUITY RATES

(Based on a \$10,000 gift)

Age(s)	Single Life Annuity	Charitable Deduction	Joint Life Annuity	Charitable Deduction
60	6.1%	\$4,377.80	5.8%	\$3,797.80
65	6.5%	\$4,555.60	6.0%	\$4,012.60
70	6.9%	\$4,871.90	6.3%	\$4,262.80
75	7.7%	\$5,061.00	6.8%	\$4,502.40
80	8.8%	\$5,315.30	7.5%	\$4,806.40
85	10.0%	\$5,713.80	8.6%	\$5,058.00

Church Rebuilds After Being Destroyed by Fire

Continued from page 1

complaint against the four men and the Christian Knights. According to the lawsuit, Haley, Rowell, Welch and Cox met at Haley's residence to discuss burning a church attended by black parishioners. Haley targeted Macedonia Baptist Church and provided Cox and Welch with the materials they needed to start the fire, according to the lawsuit. "Rowell mixed the flammable liquids in a plastic jug and instructed Cox and Welch how to use the mixture to set the Church afire," the suit states.

The lawsuit alleges that Haley is an officer in the Klan organization.

Increased concern for the safety of the rebuilt church is an unfortunate, but inevitable, outgrowth of the 1995 arson.

The Church's pastor, the Rev. James Mouzon, was unaware of the extent of Klan activity in the area prior to the blaze, but he has since learned of other incidents perpetrated by the white

supremacist group. He feels somewhat safer after the addition of security features to the building but remains concerned about the potential for Klan violence.

Arson Arrests

Macedonia was one of dozens of black churches, primarily in the South, struck by arson in the last several years. Investigators at the Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center have identified over 30 suspicious fires that took place from the latter part of 1995 to the middle of 1996.

A number of arrests have been made since the Justice Department formed a joint task force in February to respond to the outbreak. The task force is comprised of agents from the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, as well as officials from state and local law enforcement agencies. In the last three months alone, over 30 suspected arsonists have been arrested.

Bequests Received by the Law Center from August 1995 to July 1996

During this holiday season, the Center pays tribute to the memory of the following supporters and gratefully acknowledges their bequests to further the Center's work.

Anne L. Abrahamson
Nova Bartlett
Franklin Batdorf
Elsa Bay
Thomas & Gladys Bennett
Wesley A. Bissey
Thelma Brackett
Florence Brecher
Alexander H. Carrington
George M. Carter
Ruth Anne Champion
Elaine W. Cogswell
Dudley Cooper
Grace A. Curtis
Miriam Erony
Rebecca Fletcher
Ruth Gallos
Henry Geldzahler
Anne Greene

Ethel S. Heyer
Ruth Heyum
James W. Ingram
Janice M. Jensen
Alfred Kaiser
Evelyn J. Keenan
Elizabeth P. Kellum
William S. Kline
Frank J. Kolar
Sally Leach
Philip G. Littledale
Milton Lowenthal
Margaret McCallion
Diana Meehan
Bertie F. Meyer
Mary E. Montgomery
Anita Mottelson
Ann A. Nathan-Johnson
Vivian Newman

J. Burton Nichols
Bror F. Nybert
Sylvia Ray
Lois Richman
Martin Rosenblum
Robert L. Rosenthal
Florence Rubenstein
Sidney Scham
Rose K. Schwartz
Mabel Shannon
Charles Simon
Evangelina Soares
James Thompson
Rita Tybout
Adeline E. Weiner
Victor Whitlock
Mary E. Williams
Muriel Winestine
George J. Yaffe

Memorial and Honorary Gifts Received by the Law Center since July 1996

In Memory Of

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| Uncle Abel
Eric Adler
Harry Aeder
Arcadia Amparado
Glenn Anderson
Lester Arond
Lindsey Baron
Dale Barr Sr.
Frances Baxter
Bertha Debra Bayla
William A Bell II
Brian Fair Berkey
Chana Bernhardt
Betty Louise
Faith Bissell
Dr. Saul Bizer
Gishie Bloomfield
Mrs. Vilate Born
Nathin Botwin
Annaie Mae Bracy
Maxwell P. Bralow
Sylvia Bralowea
Frank L. Brill
Dr. Richard Bunge
Edward Calvert
Robert Carter
Norma A. Charnaz
Bradley Cohen
Constance Coiner
Ana Duarte-Coiner
Leo Collins
Bernice Cook
Joseph Cronin
Daniel | Joy Darrow
Dr. Geza Deak
Alden S. Denham Sr.
Warren Dodge
S.E. Doerner Jr.
John Patrick Dolan
Mrs. Fortunata Downs
John Dunning
Harriet Eklund
Edward F. Fischer
Zachary Samuel Friedman
Joyce Fuller
Mack R. Gilbert
Elizabeth Harden Gilmore
Regina L. Gole
William A. Goolsby
Dr. Ezra Ben Ami Gratz
Torrien Graves
Stanley Grean
Edmund M. Greenwald
Fern Adell Grisso
Gary Grushkin
Geraldine Hamilton
Helen Harasim
Judy Harbison
Sophie Harrison
Peter Heiman
Florence & Irving Hermelin
Dottie Belle Hervey
Martin Hoffer
Sol Hoffman
Mike Holtzman
Paul Horovitz
George Inguanzo | Sydney M. Irmes Jr.
Joseph
Ruth Bloomgarden Kahn
Clara Kane
Peter H. Kaufman
Welbourn Kelley
John Kennedy
Robert Kennedy
Ken & Abby
Zena Kersh
Martin Luther King
Noah Klemm
Marjorie Kletzoch
Sylvia Konigsberg
Josef B. Kotelanski
Herbert Kurzer
Nelle Downs Lawson
Robert Ledbetter
Dr. Abraham Lederman
Malachi Lee
Steffi Levick
Irving (Ted) Levine
Herbert Levine
Rita Levine
William Levine
Harold Levy
Local 125th, Furriers Union, N.Y.
Al Lutsky
Leon Strauss
Herb Kurzer
Bernie Stoller
Bernie Woolis
Seymour Atlas
Bernie Goldfine | Harry Gross
Eddie Kolbrenner
Johnny Quilan
Jim Lapenna
Ira Gordetsky
Willie Bass
Moe Dobis
Ted Safien
Ed Kainan
Ben Hellman
Hilda Locklin Lubin
Conrad Lynn
Sylvia Maltenfort
Morris Mann
Fredrick Marcson
Mary Marlow
Dr. Martin U. Martel
Rex McClung
Catherine McConnell
Arthur Medelson
Abel Michael
Gene Mitchell
William Lewis Moore
Richard J. Morawetz
Mildred & Ronald Morrison
Elaine Moyer
Marge Mrva
Corinne Nierman
Hendrick Oorthuys
Mildred Kroos Ostrowsky
Carl V. Page
Max Panitch
Nina Paparazzo
Danny Parsons | Glenn S. Pate
Dorothy Patton
Hazel Pennington
Sarah Pentlarge
Bernice Pearlman
Mrs. K. Perelman
Nadine Poe
James J. Pope Jr.
Dr. Robert Post
Edwin J. Powell
George Primoff
Naomi Ragins
Prof. Sidney Ratner
Barry Rappaport
Mary Sterne Rich
Michael Richard
Dr. Keith Richwine
Mitzi Braun Ridall
Sol Robin
Bob Roders
Augusta Rogosch
Arthur Rosenweig
Aaron Ryan
Elizabeth J. Saeta
David Saunders
Edward Segal
Charles Schimitsky
Jacob Schogol
Mrs. Ruth Schoneman
Earl Schrier
Shirley Shapiro
Kathleen Shofner
Abie Silver
Irving F. Silverman | David A. Soave
Antoinette Sostek
Alan Spielman
Louis Squitieri
Herman Starobin
Henry Steck
Ron Stephens
Anne Steigman
Mrs. Rosalyn Steinberger
Warren "Doc" Streator
Loubelle Hyacinth Subadan
Mrs. Ruth Sulsky
Janet Sutton
Margaret Teschke
Q.D. Thomas
Dr. Robert Tillman
Uncle Tipin
Dick Tinker
Harry M. Toig
Phyllis A. Tonn
Rev. Robert M. Trenergy
Blanche & Tony Trojecki
Austin Tubbs
TWA Flight 800
Dr. David Vallinsky
Jack Vetstein
John L. Voss
Tom Wagner
Dr. Melvin Weinberg
Alfred Weinstein
Bill Wilson
Louise Wilson
Louise Yerby
Paul Zipp |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|

In Honor Of

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Robert Adams
Tama Adelman
Rachel Alstein
Mary Arnold's Florida Relatives
Andrew Bachman
Dr. & Mrs. Charles Baker
Roger Ball
Alice Banard
Giselle Barth
Norma Barth
Dr. Barbara Baskin
Amanda & Carl Behn
Josh Bender
Rubin Blumkin
Blanche & Phil Brail
Madge Brenner
Carrie Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Burstein
Shimon Camiel
Terry & Carmen Anderson Chambers | Adam L. Clarke
Hillary Rodham Clinton
Abe Cohen
Vera & Abraham Cohen
Gary Comstock
Sam Corenzwitt
Susan Crown
Jenny Diehn
Richard W. Downs
Yonason Denebeim
Olive Ridley Eisdorfer
Elyssa Sarah Epstein
Roberta Ferron
Aaron Solomon Finely
Bill Fischbeck
Edward B. Fisher
Lauren Frank
Lila Fudalowitz
Winston Gandy
Rose Gibel
Roman Goldstein
Mr. & Mrs. M. Good | Mary Grah
Zachary Green
Jonathan Grinblat
Morris Groisser
Matt Gulde
Jerry Gumbiner
Matt Holladay
Linda Huggins
The Hill Family
Justine Kahn
Louise Kahn
Russell Kennedy
Dr. Thomas D. Kerenyi
Tim & Wendy Fiering Kieschnick
Sarah Faith Kimball
Daniel Curtis Kimball
Evelyn & Leonard King
Dr. Ralph Kniseley
Klanwatch
Susan Knoppow
Stefan & Tobi Cohen Kosanke | Norton Lansing
Nina Lazar
Kate Leras
Scott Levine
Sylvia Levine
Ellen Levy
Ethel Liten
Mark & Cathy Keary Lowe
Kevin Mac Kinnon
Janet Macri
Mr. & Mrs. Milton Mane
Dr. & Mrs. Lawrence Marcus
Dr. Neddy Mason
Annie McMroy
Pamela McPeck
Kent G. Miller
Mr. & Mrs. Roger Miller
Philip J. Mellinger
Rith Moos
W. Edward Morgan
William A. Moyer
Terry Nashner | Oscar Nimetz
Jack & Zerline Neuberger
Dr. Barbara Newborg
Dr. John B. Nowlin
Nwazota vs. State of CA
Shirley & Jerry Osterweil
Ms. M. Ostrosky
Anne Parzen
Irving Penso
Pike Co. Agr. High School
Brooke Plotnick
Issac Pomper
Professor & Mrs. Powell
Connie & Harvey Rubin
Jenny Russell
Nathan Reibel
Mrs. Charles Reichman
Harriet & George Rosenfeld
Ken & Lori Rollins Saffier
Alan Sahm
Ann Schaufler
Lori Schroeder | Cindy & Frank Schrick
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard G. Segal
Hyman Shanin
Shanthi
Traci & Gary Siegler
Alma Skidmore
Dr. Ayse Somersan
Southern Poverty Law Center
Bill & Mary Storz Spohn
Esther Straus
Michael & Jane Schweitzer Theodore
Keshia Thomas
U Bah Win
John Walker
Allen & Janice Cody Wall
Joshua Weiss
Rexford Whitelaw
Lucy & Gray Wilson
Dennis & Lynn Loeb Wilson
Albert C. Winn
Kevin Witty |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|

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 contribution.

SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER
P.O. BOX 548 · MONTGOMERY, AL 36101-0548 · (334)264-0286

In Memory of / In Honor of Gift Form

Please Print

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:	Indicate on acknowledgment that gift is being made by:
Name _____	Name(s) _____
Address _____	Address _____
City/State/Zip _____	City/State/Zip _____
	Phone _____

CENTER VISITORS



Longtime donor Frances McLaughlin visited the Center in October with her sister and brother-in-law from Scotland. Pictured are: (l to r) Edward Ashworth, Director of Operations; Margaret and Pat Cox; McLaughlin; and Joe Roy, Klanwatch Director.



Klanwatch staffers Tawanda Shaw (l) and Melissa Penn (c) visit with donor Lea Goodman.

Happy Holidays



*From the Staff of the
Southern Poverty Law Center*

Partners for the Future

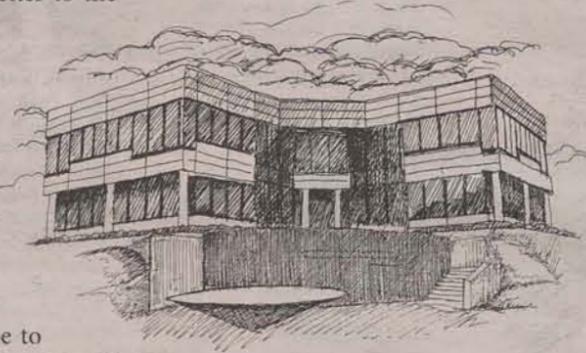
A Way to Help More Than You Thought You Could

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 own 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 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, two-thirds of which has been attained. With your help through Partners for the Future, we hope to reach our goal in the next decade. Approximately 10 percent of Center support is applied annually to the endowment. 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 enroll 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

Please send me personalized, confidential calculations on the life income option(s) selected using the following birthdate(s) and theoretical gift:

- Charitable Gift Annuities/Fixed Income Option
- Pooled Income Funds/Variable 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

Lester Arond (1920-1996)

Lester Arond, social activist and Center supporter for many years, died July 21 at the age of 76.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Arond graduated from Columbia University in 1940 and received a Ph.D. in chemistry from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1951. From 1959 to 1979, he worked for the Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, N.Y., where he developed patents to synthesize new polymers used in instant color photography.

During the 1960s, Arond was active in the Civil Rights Movement, working on a local level as well as marching in Washington and New York City. An accomplished cellist, he silently protested the Vietnam War by refusing to perform his beloved chamber music.

According to Arond's widow Eva, "[Lester] preferred to stay in the background, however strong his feelings, but at age 59 he chose early retirement from Polaroid to help organize grassroots opposition to nuclear proliferation, thus giving up considerable parts of his pension and social security benefits."

After his early retirement in 1979, Arond co-founded, with five other anti-nuclear activists, the Council for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze in Cambridge, Mass., to set in motion legislation to end the nuclear arms race. In nearby



Lexington, he headed a "Halt the Nuclear Arms Race" petition campaign that served as a model for other communities.

Arond has been honored twice by Massachusetts Peace Action, an anti-war organization that evolved from the Council for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze. Executive Board member Olivia Abelson reflects, "Knowing Lester Arond was one of the things which made the work in the nuclear freeze movement not only useful but enjoyable, because he was a gentle and nonjudgmental person, dedicating himself to the work."

Arond's devotion to peace and social justice never ended. Throughout his long illness, he maintained his interest and loyalty to the causes he believed in. The SPLC pays tribute to the memory of Lester Arond, leader in the grassroots movement against nuclear weapons.