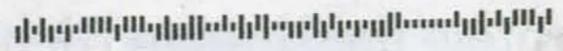


SPLC REPORT

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SPLC Steps Forward to Protect the Human Rights of Immigrants

A utility company shuts off the water supply to a family with small children.

A car dealer repossesses a vehicle, even though the payments are up to date, and refuses to refund the down payment.

Police officers brutally beat a bicyclist, crushing an eye socket, then throw him in jail for four months for "failing to yield."

A man displays a gun to day laborers, then refuses to pay for their work.

last September, the SPLC has received more than 5,000 calls to a special hotline from Latinos reporting fear, discrimination, intimidation, and other impacts

It's all the result of a wave of anti-immigrant bigotry and, often, greedy opportunism, that has swept the nation over the past decade as far-right extremists have sown unfounded fear and resentment against Latinos.

The scapegoating of immigrants and the incendiary rhetoric injected into the debate by extremists has fueled a soaring increase

in anti-Latino hate crime and an explosive growth in hate groups.

The victims of this campaign of vilification are mothers, fathers and innocent children – people



Civil rights marchers protest Alabama's draconian new anti-immigrant law in front of the state Capitol, where the historic Selma-to-Montgomery voting rights march ended in 1965. The SPLC is suing to overturn the law, which has created fear and chaos among the state's Latino population.

SARAH REYNOLDS

These are the stories [see page 3] of Latino immigrants in the Deep South – some of them U.S. citizens or legal residents, some of them undocumented – who are facing rampant human rights abuses.

Jim Crow may be long gone. But "Juan" Crow is alive and well. In some states that have

enacted harsh anti-immigrant laws, it's open season on Latinos.

"If I used to just spit on you, now I'm going to spit on you and kick you when you're down," said Enrique Corral, a U.S. citizen born in Texas, characterizing the new attitude of many in Alabama after the passage of HB 56.

Since HB 56 went into effect

working hard to overcome crushing poverty and build a brighter future against long odds.

The Southern Poverty Law Center has stepped forward to

meet this challenge, standing up for our values as a nation and the idea that all people should be

Continued on Page 2

FOLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Foley, Ala., elementary students pose with an American flag. Many Latino students have disappeared from the classroom since Alabama's new law went into effect.

SPLC Fighting Anti-Latino Discrimination in Schools

When an 18-year-old Latino student tried to enroll in a Durham, N.C., high school last year, she provided the required proof of residency. But a school official demanded a passport and immigration visa – insisting that she "must be an illegal."

In the same school district, a middle school teacher told students to stand, then – one-by-one

– instructed them to sit until only those with Latino surnames were left standing. That's when the teacher began videotaping them with his cell phone.

At another nearby school, a teacher pulled a Latino student out of class, slammed him against a wall and told him to "go

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SPLC Exposes Racist Ties of Anti-Immigrant Movement's 'Architect'

The passage of Arizona's "papers, please" law in 2010 was a watershed moment for the nativist movement. The law served as a model for states like Alabama, which enacted even harsher measures in an attempt to drive out undocumented immigrants.

But what many people in Arizona and elsewhere didn't know was that the anti-immigrant fervor that led to the legislation was largely the result of years of groundwork by a network of groups launched by a man – retired Michigan ophthalmologist John Tanton – with longstanding ties to white supremacists.

And Arizona's statute was crafted by a lawyer affiliated with Tanton's flagship organization, the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), which was named a hate group by the SPLC in 2007.

"John Tanton is the racist architect of the modern anti-immigrant movement," said Heidi Beirich, director of the SPLC's Intelligence Project. "The organizations he founded have done more to inject fear and bigotry into the immigration debate than any other."

The SPLC began investigating Tanton and his network more than a decade ago. In 2007, Beirich dug through Tanton's personal papers, which were deposited in the University of Michigan's Bentley Historical Library.

Those papers showed that Tanton was at the heart of the white nationalist scene for decades. He corresponded for years with Holocaust deniers, former Klan lawyers and the leading white nationalist thinkers of the

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SPLC REPORT

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The Southern Poverty Law Center is dedicated to fighting hate and bigotry and to seeking justice for the most vulnerable members of our society. Using litigation, education, and other forms of advocacy, the SPLC works toward the day when the ideals of equal justice and equal opportunity will be a reality. The SPLC also sponsors the Civil Rights Memorial, which honors the memory of individuals who died during the Civil Rights Movement.

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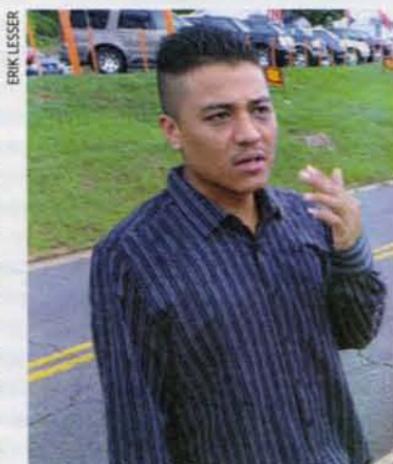
Georgia Latino Brutally Beaten by Cops

Angel Francisco Castro-Torres was riding his bicycle in Smyrna, Ga., when he was stopped by two police officers, who falsely claimed he had failed to yield for traffic.

According to their own report, the officers stopped him after seeing that he appeared to be Latino. They demanded an ID and questioned his immigration status during the stop on March 26, 2010. They then brutally assaulted him, breaking his nose and eye socket.

After being held in jail for four months, he was released when the arresting officers failed to appear at a hearing and the charges were dropped.

The SPLC charged in a federal civil rights lawsuit that the officers had stopped and arrested Castro simply because of his ethnicity. A settlement was reached that was expected to cover his medical expenses.



The SPLC won a settlement for Angel Francisco Castro-Torres, who suffered a broken nose and eye socket at the hands of Georgia police officers.

"No amount of money can ever make up for the blatant violations of our client's constitutional and civil rights or the injuries he suffered," said SPLC Legal Director Mary Bauer. "But we hope this settlement sends a clear message that these types of abuses won't be tolerated."

SPLC Fighting Anti-Latino Discrimination in Schools

From Page 1

back to your own country."

The problems in the Durham school district went even deeper. An SPLC investigation uncovered a range of civil rights violations that created a pervasive atmosphere of discrimination and hostility toward Latinos. Services required under federal law, such as translators to help students with limited English proficiency, were in short supply. Parents often found themselves unable to participate in their children's education because they couldn't understand documents containing key information, such as report cards and school notices.

In response, the SPLC filed a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Education and this past November reached a wide-ranging agreement with the district to end its discriminatory practices.

It's just one of the ways the SPLC is protecting the rights of the children of immigrants in communities across the Deep South.

Tuition Barriers in Florida

In another case that could help thousands of students aspiring to a college education, the SPLC in October filed a federal class action lawsuit challenging a Florida policy that forces students to pay out-of-state tuition rates if they can't prove their parents have legal immigration status.

Wendy Ruiz, one of the students represented by the SPLC, was born in Miami and has lived

there her entire life. She's a U.S. citizen with a birth certificate, a diploma from a Florida high school, and proof of continuous residence. Yet, when she applied to attend Miami Dade College, she was forced to pay the higher tuition charged to out-of-state students.

The discriminatory policy more than triples the cost of tuition – creating a difference of nearly \$5,000 per term for courses leading to a bachelor's degree at Miami Dade – and puts higher education out of reach for many students. The SPLC lawsuit simply asks that these students be granted the same rights as every other Florida citizen.

"This policy attacks our most fundamental American values by punishing children for the actions of their parents," said Jerri Katzerman, director of educational advocacy for the SPLC. "It's an unconscionable attack on students from immigrant families."

In Alabama, the SPLC has succeeded in blocking, at least temporarily as the case moves forward, a provision of the state's newly enacted anti-immigrant law that requires public schools to verify the immigration status of students and their parents.

The law has created widespread panic among Latino families, and particularly among small children – most of them U.S. citizens – who feared they or their parents would be arrested and deported. On the first school day after the provision took effect, the state's absentee rate for Latino students roughly doubled as children stayed home.

No 'Papers,' No Running Water

Jose and his family awoke one morning without running water.

It wasn't a matter of money. Jose, 43, could pay a water bill. But he's an undocumented immigrant struggling to survive in Alabama, where HB 56 and an anti-immigrant atmosphere have turned lives upside down.

The family moved into a rental home in the town of Bessemer last June – the same month HB 56 was signed into law. When Jose presented his Mexican ID to the local water authority, he was told he would need an Alabama driver's license. He didn't have one.

For months, the water kept flowing anyway. But then, on Halloween, about a month after HB 56 took effect, the faucets ran dry.

There was no where to turn. But the family persevered.

Every morning, Jose would take two large jugs to his construction job. Sometimes, he would fill them at Wal-Mart. Other times, homeowners in the neighborhoods where he remodeled homes would let him use an outdoor spigot.

"I would wait until he'd come home with the water from work to put it in the bath, heat it up to bathe our eldest son, which was the most important because he goes to school," said Artemia, Jose's wife. "The other two kids would bathe twice a week and for me, well I didn't bathe much. Neither did my husband."

They also used the water to flush the toilet. It wasn't a perfect solution.

Cooking meals was a challenge.



A utility in Pell City, Ala., displayed this warning to immigrants.

"I would make easy dinners, things that didn't need much water, because we didn't have enough," she said. "We tried to use disposable plates, because there wasn't enough water to wash."

The daily struggle wore her down. Artemia contemplated suicide. "But thanks to God, I thought of my kids and we made it through."

Jose and Artemia contacted a local radio station for help and were introduced to a lawyer with the SPLC. A local advocate went to the utility with the couple. "She told them that there were children in this house and that they shouldn't be suffering," Artemia said.

The utility accepted Jose's passport as identification and turned on the water – 40 days after it was shut off.

As Jose reflected on the ordeal, he turned to his faith.

"We are all human beings, like it says in the Bible," he said. "There is just one God and we are all under that one God equally. I don't ever want this to happen to anyone."

All Work, No Pay

Hortencia and her friend in Alabama were promised \$7.50 an hour to clear a plot of land and plant trees. The boss seemed to appreciate their work, treating them well and providing them with a full hour for lunch.

Hortencia, 50, and her friend worked for three days in October. On the final day, they were asked to clean up a trailer that hadn't been used in years.

The boss' behavior began to change. At one point, he showed Hortencia and her friend a gun he had at his side, saying it was for protection. He then left for the bank.

When he returned, he yelled at them for supposedly doing a terrible job, then disappeared into a trailer.

Hortencia wanted her pay, but it was quitting time and her friend was the only ride home. A few days later, she returned with her son-in-law. When the man answered the door, he again yelled about how terrible her work had been. Hortencia said it wasn't true.



A "boss" pulled a gun on Hortencia and refused to pay for her work. She preferred that her face not be shown.

He pulled the gun from his side and told her it didn't matter if she filed a police report or if she went to court. She couldn't do anything because she didn't have any "papers."

He pointed the gun at Hortencia and the son-in-law. They left. A police report was filed, but nothing happened. Hortencia, who has yet to receive her pay, believes Alabama's new anti-immigrant law emboldened her boss to cheat her.

"The HB 56 gives him the power," she said.

SPLC Steps Forward to Protect the Human Rights of Immigrants

From Page 1

treated with fundamental human dignity.

"We cannot allow, in this country, a certain class of people to be assaulted, cheated, abused, harassed and racially profiled with impunity," said SPLC Founder Morris Dees. "Every person, regardless of their race, ethnicity or even immi-

gration status, must be afforded basic human rights and due process. That's where we stand. And we're incredibly grateful

to the many compassionate people who stand with us in this fight against the reactionary right and who reject the politics of fear and bigotry."

The organization believes that Congress should enact a fair and comprehensive immigration policy to provide a path to citizenship for the estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants, who are providing work that is vital to our economy.

But it's not just the

undocumented who are targeted by nativist politicians and extremists. It's all Latinos.

A federal judge in December noted that the sponsor of Alabama's law had equated all Latinos in Alabama with the undocumented. The lawmaker had used figures showing the increase in Alabama's entire Latino population to illustrate

"We cannot allow, in this country, a certain class of people to be assaulted, cheated, abused, harassed and racially profiled with impunity."

—MORRIS DEES



DAVID BUNDY

the growth of the state's *undocumented* population. Meanwhile, a co-sponsor told colleagues they needed to "empty the clip" to deal with immigrants.

"The defining hallmarks of the debate over immigration have been misinformation and bigotry," Dees said. "We can only come together as a country to resolve these problems if we're honest about the root causes of immigration and the consequences of the actions we take to address it."

SPLC FIGHTS FOR JUSTICE

Our work combating anti-immigrant hate and discrimination has put us on the front lines of one of the nation's toughest civil rights battles. With the support of our members, we're making a real difference in the lives of millions of vulnerable people. Here are some of the highlights:

➔ We've represented more than 8,500 individuals, many of them legal foreign guestworkers who were abused and cheated by unscrupulous U.S. employers, and recovered more than \$8 million.

➔ We've won precedent-setting lawsuits and been influential in reforming rules to protect immigrant workers from abuse. Our legal challenge to regulations enacted by the Bush administration will result in fair wages being paid to guestworkers, adding up to hundreds of millions of dollars.

➔ We've reunited dozens of families separated by human trafficking or civil rights abuses, including a mother and infant child in Mississippi.

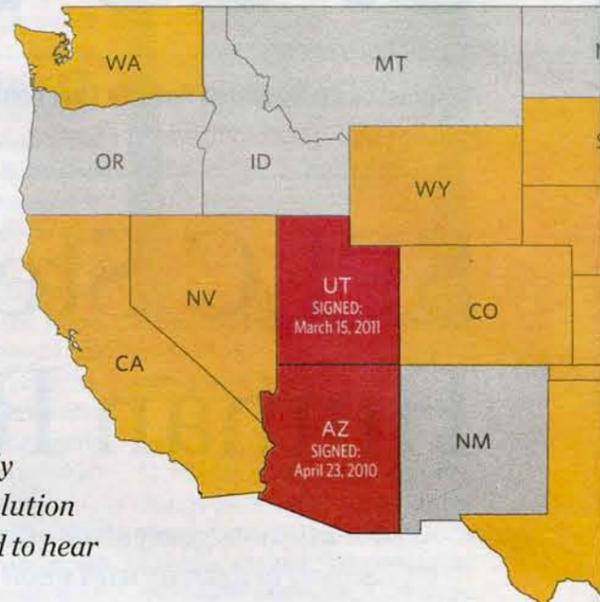
➔ We've produced high-quality educational materials designed to fight anti-immigrant bigotry in the classroom, including the documentary "Viva la Causa," which we've distributed free of charge to nearly 50,000 schools across America.

➔ We've exposed to the media and the public the anti-immigrant lobby's longstanding ties to white supremacists and debunked its false propaganda.

➔ We've published groundbreaking reports and testified before Congress and other legislative and rulemaking bodies, providing the media and policymakers with factual information to counter the influence of extremists.

STATE ANTI-IMMIGRANT LAWS

Six states have responded to nativist sentiments by enacting far-reaching anti-immigrant laws that promote racial profiling, discrimination and harassment of immigrants and U.S. citizens of foreign descent. Each state, with the exception of Indiana, faces a U.S. Justice Department lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of its law. All face legal challenges by civil rights groups, including the Southern Poverty Law Center, which is suing Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Federal judges have temporarily blocked elements of each state law, pending resolution of the cases. The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear challenges in Arizona.



ARIZONA

Major provisions: Authorizes police to demand "papers" demonstrating legal status when they stop or arrest someone if they have "reasonable suspicion" the person is undocumented. Allows residents to sue agencies for not enforcing the law and makes it illegal for the undocumented to work.



UTAH

Major provisions: State's milder law grants police authority to check immigration status of persons detained for serious crime; creates state guest-worker program; authorizes partnership with Mexican state of Nuevo Leon to bring in guestworkers; authorizes citizens to sponsor immigrants for work or study.



INDIANA

Major provisions: Allows police to impound vehicles for violations of crimes related to moving, transporting, concealing, harboring or shielding undocumented immigrants. Requires status as a foreign national to be considered when bail or bond requirements set.



ALABAMA

Major provisions: Harsh anti-immigrant measure passed by any state. Authorizes police to demand "papers" demonstrating legal status; requires school officials to check status of children and parents; criminalizes common interactions with undocumented immigrants; makes it a felony for the undocumented to enter into a "business transaction" with state; nullifies private contracts when one party is undocumented; and more.



SOURCES: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES, PEW HISPANIC CENTER

SPLC sues Georgia June 2

Nativist Leader Tied to Racists

From Page 1

era. He introduced FAIR leaders to the president of the Pioneer Fund, a white supremacist foundation set up to encourage "race betterment." FAIR accepted a \$1 million donation from the fund.

Tanton's groups have been guided by his belief that non-white immigration is a threat to white America. "I've come to the point of view that for European-American society and culture to persist requires a European-American majority, and a clear one at that," Tanton wrote in a 1993 letter to a controversial ecology professor.

Several years earlier, Tanton wrote memos to FAIR leaders warning of a coming "Latin onslaught." He also publishes a racist journal, *The Social Contract*, which once published an edition entitled "Europhobia: The

Hostility Toward European-Descended Americans."

While FAIR and other Tanton groups have provided the lobbying muscle, the demonizing propaganda and the grassroots organizing prowess to fuel the nativist movement, the network's legal arm has been a major player in the spread of city and state laws that punish immigrants.

Laws in Arizona, Alabama and elsewhere were drafted by Kris Kobach, a lawyer for the Immigration Reform Law Institute, FAIR's legal arm. Kobach earlier served as former Attorney General John Ashcroft's chief immigration adviser during the Bush administration.

Across the country, Kobach - now the secretary of state in Kansas - has advised cities



Kris Kobach has crisscrossed the country in his drive to get communities and states to pass nativist laws. In 2008, he collaborated with Kansas state Sen. Peggy Palmer.

and states seeking to pass anti-immigrant statutes. Most of those have been struck down by the courts or are currently being litigated. Some small communities have been forced to spend millions of dollars in taxpayer funds to defend those ill-advised laws, which have done little but cause fear, xenophobia and economic pain.

AP IMAGES/CHUCK FRANCE

Newborn Taken from Immigrant Mother

It should have been a joyous occasion for Cirila Baltazar Cruz. Instead, two days after giving birth in Pascagoula, Miss., in November 2008, her newborn daughter was whisked away by Mississippi authorities acting on false allegations about her.

She couldn't defend herself, because she spoke no English and very limited Spanish. Instead, she speaks Chatino, an indigenous language in Mexico. No interpreter was provided.

State authorities gave the baby to a white couple, both of whom were lawyers who frequently practiced law before the judge who approved the child's removal.

It was a tragic situation that demonstrated how vulnerable immigrants can be victimized by the legal system. Even after the allegations were found to be

false, child welfare employees perpetuated the separation, violating the mother's due process and equal protection rights.

"It was a very painful experience for me and for my baby," Baltazar Cruz said. "This is why I want other people to know, because I don't want anyone else to go through the same experience."

The Southern Poverty Law Center intervened and was able to reunite the mother and daughter a year after the separation.



The SPLC reunited a mother with her daughter, who was fraudulently taken away as a newborn.

SHARON STEINMANN

The SPLC then filed a federal civil rights lawsuit with the potential to reform Mississippi's policies regarding language access and immigrants in the child welfare system. The case is pending.

Factory Worker Sexually Assaulted, Beaten by Boss



The SPLC won justice for Elena, who was sexually assaulted by her boss.

months at work was attacking her in an office - the second attack she had endured at work.

She had complained about him earlier. No one listened. In fact, after the first attack, in October 2007, company officials suspended her.

Now the manager was pressing a door against her body, crushing her as she tried to fight her way free. Struggling, she finally pulled away and escaped.

Her clothes torn and body battered, she left work in an ambulance.

Elena's story of harassment at a North Carolina yarn factory is just one example of the widespread sexual abuse and violence the SPLC has found that low-income immigrant women face on the job.

Unlike many other stories of harassment, Elena's encounter resulted in an agreement that could benefit workers. The SPLC filed suit against the company, Tuscarora Yarns Inc. of Oakboro, N.C.

The company agreed to pay \$230,000 in damages and legal fees. It also agreed to enforce an improved sexual harassment policy, train its employees and supervisors on employee rights, and submit to monitoring by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

ARMANDO BELLAS

Car Dealer Takes Back Vehicle, Family Loses \$3,000

Isabel and her family saved every penny possible to buy a car, even forgoing new sneakers for her two sons.

In September, they put \$1,500 down on a 2004 Ford Explorer and agreed to pay the dealer \$65 a week until the \$6,500 vehicle was paid off.

But a few weeks later, a tow truck pulled up to Isabel's home in Athens, Ala. Isabel hadn't missed a payment. She had no idea why the dealer would repossess the SUV. After first offering flimsy excuses, he told her he could no longer sell to "illegals" because he might lose his business license.

Alabama's new law does not, in fact, prohibit businesses from selling merchandise to undocumented immigrants. But it does say that contracts are not valid when one party is undocumented. That opens the door wide for unscrupulous businessmen.

The dealer offered to return the vehicle - if she presented a Social Security and green card. She didn't



Isabel's two sons sacrificed, going without new sneakers, so the family could buy a car. But a dealer took it back and kept the family's money.

SARAH REYNOLDS

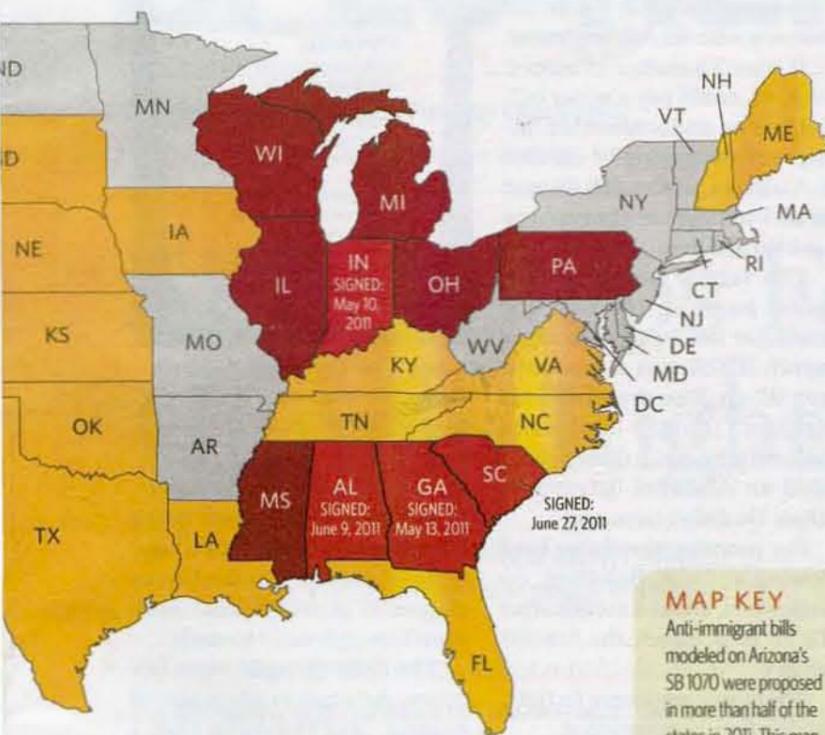
have them. He refused to return the money the family had already paid. They lost nearly \$3,000.

"It affected me so much because I was seeing the racism in these people," said Isabel, 37. "They robbed this money that, with such sacrifice, I was saving to be able to have a car."

Isabel has since heard of other undocumented immigrants enduring the same

ordeal. Though immigrants are often accused of stealing jobs and other benefits from citizens, Isabel said her family was meeting their responsibilities. They had insurance, license tags - everything they needed, except a car.

"So who is robbing who? They stole from us. They did - the citizens, not the undocumented people."



MAP KEY

Anti-immigrant bills modeled on Arizona's SB 1070 were proposed in more than half of the states in 2011. This map reflects the current status of these proposals as of January 2012.

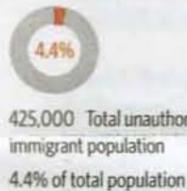
- States that enacted SB 1070-style laws
- States where legislatures failed to pass copycat bills in 2011
- Still considering copycat bills

SOURCE: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA

* MISSISSIPPI FAILED TO PASS COPYCAT LEGISLATION IN 2011, BUT IS STILL CONSIDERING IT.

GEORGIA

Major provisions: Authorizes police to demand "papers" demonstrating legal status during traffic stops; criminalizes interactions with the undocumented; makes it unjustifiably difficult for people without specific ID documents to access state facilities and services.



SOUTH CAROLINA

Major provisions: Allows police to demand "papers" demonstrating legal status during traffic stops when they have "reasonable suspicion" a person is undocumented; criminalizes everyday interactions with the undocumented, such as driving someone to church or renting a room.



SARAH REYNOLDS

'Go Back to Mexico'

Carmen Gonzales was running errands in December in Foley, Ala., when she saw a piece of paper on her floorboard. It read "Go back to Mexico." The note illustrated the hostility fueled by the state's new anti-immigrant law. "It has affected everyone," said Carmen, 27. "It doesn't matter if you have residency or not. Even my son came home and asked if we are going back to Mexico." Carmen, like many other Latinos facing such bigotry, can't "go back." She's a U.S. citizen, born in Texas, with two children who are also citizens and a husband with legal status.