# HATRED IN GEORGIA, 1990

A Chronology of Hate Activity



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A Neighbors Network Publication

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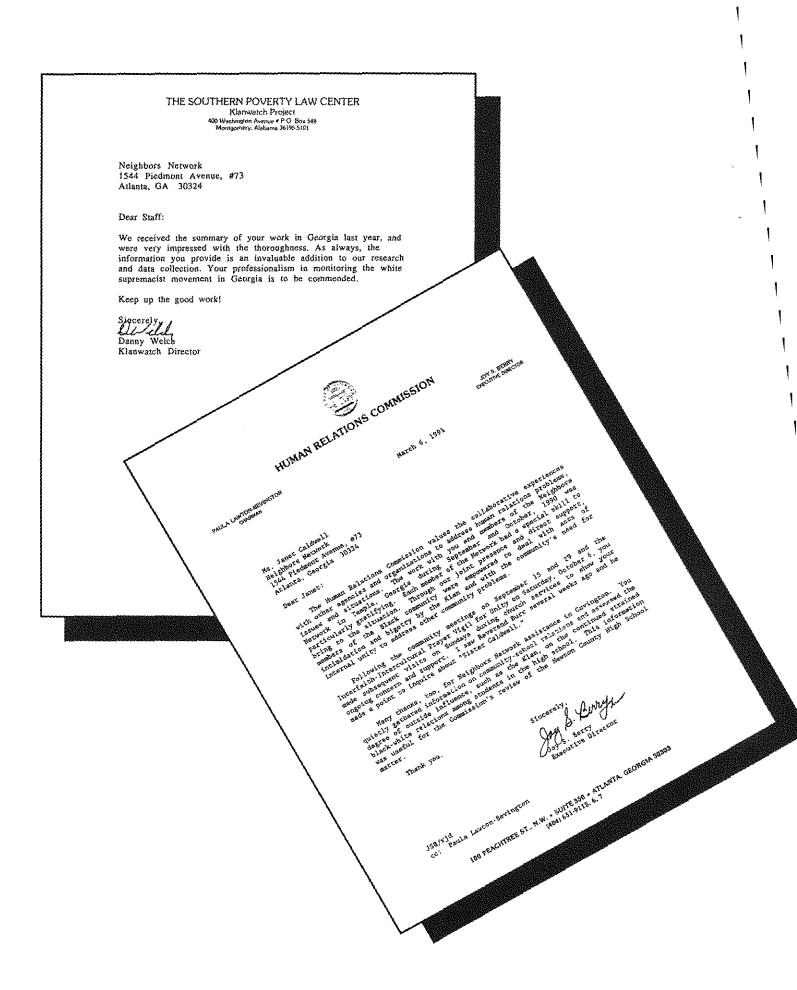
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### What Some People Say About Us . . .

"These are exactly the people who are spreading all this wrong information about us."

---Keith Smith, Imperial Wizard U. S. Klan



#### HATRED IN GEORGIA, 1990

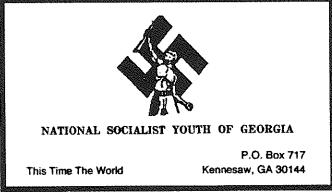
This chronology was compiled by the Neighbors Network to illustrate the problem of hate crime and hate group activity in Georgia.

It is not exhaustive. Hate crimes are underreported, and in many cases the authorities and community leaders try to keep them from public view in an attempt to "keep their town from getting a bad name" and "keep things from getting worse."

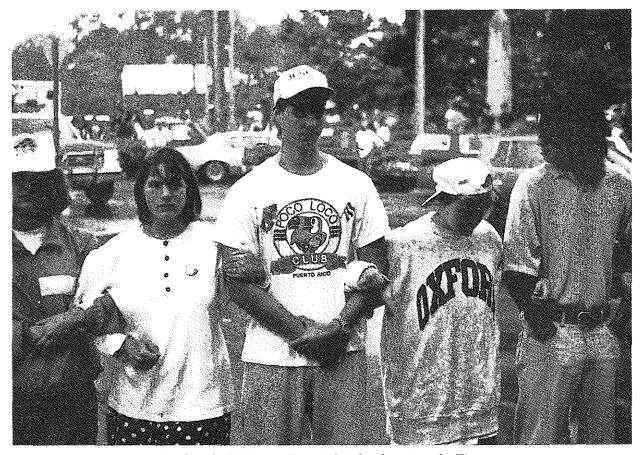
Many newspapers around the state do not report on incidents of racial violence in their area. Some area police departments remove reports on hate crimes from the incident reports they provide for the press.

This list was compiled from victim reports, arrest reports, reports from law enforcement, and monitoring of area media. Much of the information on hate groups came from monitoring of Ku Klux Klan and nazi rallies and literature.

No one should feel embarrassed or defensive because their community has experienced these kinds of incidents. Our country is currently suffering from an epidemic of hate crime, and few communities are untouched. A community should not be judged by whether it has had hate incidents, but by how it responded to them.



Card distributed to high school students in Cobb County, Georgia.



Students in Covington, Georgia join hands against the Klan.

#### Why Hate Crimes Are Community Problems

Victims of hate crimes are often targeted because they are seen by the haters as being isolated within their community, that because of their race, religion, or sexual orientation the community will not join hands in their defense.

The vast majority of people in Georgia do not care what color their neighbors are, only that they are good neighbors. However, this may not be the perception of a family that has just had a cross burned on their lawn or racial slurs painted on their house. They have already heard from the minority in the community which objects to their presence, now they need to hear from the rest of us.

#### Aiding the Victims of Hate Crimes

One of the two key points in aiding the victims of hate crimes is to help end this perceived isolation within the community.

Everything that shows this support, from the first police car pulling up at the victim's house, is important. Rarely do the perpetrators of move-in violence live more than three or four doors away and they will carefully note everyone that comes and goes. Press reports, particularly if accompanied by strong statements from the authorities and elected officials, are important. They let the haters know that their acts will be reported and that they are not endorsed by the general public.

Church leaders, especially from nearby white churches, should speak to their congregations, speak out publicly, and should offer support to the affected family. Seeing a group of clergy enter a victim's home, or pray with them in front of their house, can have a positive impact on a neighborhood. In addition to the impact on the haters, it can encourage neighbors to show their support.

Statements by civic organizations, business leaders, union locals, and veterans' groups are all important. Where communities respond quickly and clearly to hate crimes, a serious on-going problem is usually averted.

In Metro Atlanta, these kinds of responses are not happening. During 1989, Neighbors Network volunteers visited the homes of seven families victimized by move-in violence. In most cases no other organizations had contacted the families. In most cases, no clergy or elected officials had offered support.

Most of these victims remained in their homes. However, having any families forced from their homes is too many.

A second key point is that any on-going campaign of violence or harassment is a breakdown in the criminal justice system. The problem may be that victims, for varying reasons, may be scared to report the crime. It can be that the responding officers do not take them seriously. The problem can be at the level of the police chief, magistrate, or District Attorney. The system must be examined at each step so the problem areas can be identified and corrected.



Flier distributed by Nazi skins in Mid-Town, Virginia-Highland, and Little Five Points neighborhoods of Atlanta.

#### A Word About the Police

There was a time in Georgia when many police officers belonged to the Ku Klux Klan, and police departments were expected to defend a system of segregation.

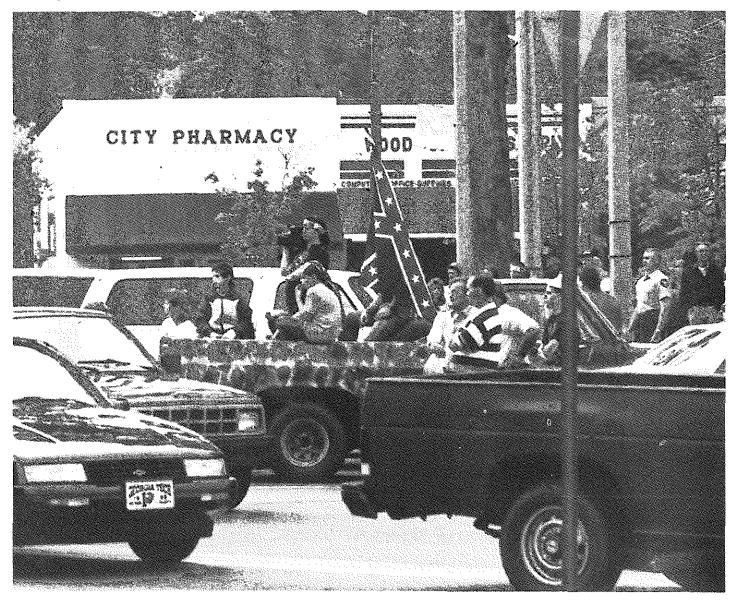
Times have changed. There are still isolated incidents of police officers belonging to hate groups, still each year a number of questionable shootings of black men by white officers, and places in Georgia where little has changed in the way of police community relations. However, these are the exceptions rather than the rule.

The vast majority of police officers today have little use for the Ku Klux Klan, and do their job as professionally as possible. To see people screaming "Cops and Klan work hand in hand" and "Blue by day, white by night" in the faces of often black police officers is ridiculous. It is also insulting to those people who fought to see police forces integrated, and who fought to bring a certain amount of change to the state.

Among area police departments, there are a few with excellent records in dealing with hate crime and hate groups. There are a few that are extremely poor. The vast majority lie in between.

It is important to remember that police officers deal on a regular basis with a wide range of crimes; including murder, assaults, rapes, etc. Beside crimes like these, a spray-painting or cross-burning may not seem like a serious crime.

It is important to remember that hate crimes are committed not just to make an impact on the specific victims involved, but



New recruits at Klan rally, Covington, Georgia.

just acts of vandalism or threats. They are problems for the entire community.

It is also asking a lot to expect law enforcement agencies to take hate crimes seriously if no other sector of the community does.

#### Types of Crimes, 1990

Each year, a number of Afro-American and Hispanic families moving into white neighborhoods are the targets of racially motivated attacks. These attacks have ranged from spray-painting and cross-burnings to gunfire and fire bombings. This year "move in" incidents were reported in several counties.

Interracial couples and families have been victimized by similar attacks. During 1990, there were at least several physical assaults directed against people involved in interracial relationships, and interracial dating (or the reaction to it) was blamed for some of the violence that plagued area schools.

Anti-Semitic violence also occurs, ranging from vandalism to threats and assaults. During the past few years Jewish families have also been the targets of move-in violence.

Racial brawling in schools and after school occurred in Carroll, Fulton, Clayton, Cobb, Henry, Chattooga, DeKalb, and Newton Counties; and probably in most other Georgia counties. White supremacists, particularly nazis, targeted middle schools and high schools for recruiting. This type of incident is one of the hardest types to verify.

Two types of violence deserve special mention. Violence against immigrants and "gay bashing" attacks are more frequent, more brutal, more likely to end in murder, less likely to be reported, and less likely to be taken seriously if they are reported than are other types of hate crimes. During the past year, immigrants were the target of harassment or violence in Fulton, Douglas, Clarke, and Gwinnett Counties. Gay bashing

attacks are common throughout the state. In one case, a transvestite was killed in a drive-by shooting in Atlanta.

Violence and harassment is also directed at those who struggle for justice. In 1987, peaceful Brotherhood marches were attacked twice in Forsyth County. Since that time at least five north Georgia civil rights activists have been the target of gunfire directed at themselves or their homes. The week opened in the wake of the murder of a Savannah civil rights attorney and a Federal Judge in Alabama, apparently by white supremacists.

Organizations which monitor hate activity, including the Neighbors Network, receive a constant stream of hate calls and mail. Activists have also been assaulted and threatened by nazi youth gangs.

Activities of a wide variety of hate groups, ranging from various Klan factions to several nazi groups (including racist skinheads), continue to spread hate and recruit members. (1)

In our chronology, we have included <u>all</u> types of crimes by hate group members, even if they are not "hate crimes". The nature of these groups attracts a wide variety of disturbed people with little respect for the law.

<sup>(1)</sup> The skinhead style with its very short hair or shaved head was begun in Britain by fans of Jamaican music. Both there and in this country, many skinheads strongly oppose any form of racist politics. To combat it, they have formed the national groups Anti-Racist Action (A.R.A.) and Skinheads against Racial Prejudice (S.H.A.R.P.). Therefore, this chronology speaks only of "racist skinheads" or "nazi skinheads."

#### "Do You Think the Klan Did This?"

It's a question commonly asked following an unsolved hate crime.

Frankly, it is not that important---particularly to the victim. Whether a crime is the act of an organized hate group, or is an act of random racially motivated violence, committed by people acting in the same fashion and out of the same mentality has little impact on the seriousness of the crime or the possibility that it will be ongoing.

#### "It's Just Kids"

There are, after many hate crimes, those who are reassured by the fact that the crimes were committed (or may have been committed) by young people.

We are not reassured. If all hate crimes were committed by aging men wearing white sheets we could at least feel that in another generation this would all be behind us. That a hate mentality has affected any portion of our youth so that they would burn crosses, spray-paint slurs on houses, or make nazi youth gang organizing a problem even in area middle schools, is nothing to take comfort in.

There is also the implication that if it's kids, the crime can't be serious. Young people, nationally and locally, commit the biggest share of serious hate crimes. Hate groups see the value of recruiting the young, and the average age at area Klan rallies has dropped dramatically in the past several years.

## "We Don't Want to Give Our Town a Bad Name" "We Want to Keep This Quiet so It Won't Get Worse"

The most common attitude among public officials, police officers, school administrators, and the like is that the best way to deal with hate crimes is to keep them from public view, and if they can't, to deny a racial motive. If they can't do either, there is often an attempt to deny the seriousness of the crime. This is usually done under the rationalization of one or both of the statements given above.

In one case this year, when a Black couple had "KKK" painted on their house, police reaction was "that it was more of a vandalism type thing than it was a threat."

A few days later the couple's home was entered and ransacked, and a racial slur was painted on a wall. Local police were sure the motive for this second incident was burglary, though little was taken.

In one case in Cedartown several years ago, police and the local paper termed a cross-burning a "domestic dispute" because one of the men involved was related to one of the victims. In fact, both perpetrators had frequently made threats against minorities, and one had threatened to kill any of his relatives who married a Black or a Mexican (as was the case).

Another manner in which hate group activity is down-played is to compare these groups to the NAACP or similar legal nonviolent groups which oppose them, particularly to those who attempt to assist the victims. Following a spray-painting incident in Locust Grove, the police chief equated the civil rights activists

with the Ku Klux Klan, and cited protests which followed an attempted fire bombing in Clayton County two years before. Actually, these protests never occurred.

In many cases there is an attempt to shift part (or all) of the blame onto the victim. This may be as extreme as two Polk County juries acquitting whites in the shooting deaths of two unarmed Mexicans, on the grounds of "self-defense." It can be as simple as a policeman's statement that the victims of move-in violence should have expected that kind of thing in this neighborhood.

This is not to say that these same law enforcement officers will not do their best to bring the criminals to justice. In the Locust Grove case the perpetrators were quickly arrested, and two charged with felonies. In other cases, however, this has not been so.



Local racist youth activist James Coursey Jr.

#### Hate Group Activity in Georgia, 1990

The year 1990 saw more than 70 documented public activities by white supremacists in Georgia. The Invisible Empire, still the nation's and state's biggest faction, was active nearly every weekend; leafleting, holding a rally, or attending another faction's rally.

Among the factions sponsoring activities in the state were the Invisible Empire, the U.S. Klan, the Royal Confederate Knights, two factions of Southern White Knights, the True Knights / Aryan Nations of Georgia, the Nationalist Movement, and the Confederate White Knights. Other groups, including several nazi skinhead organizations, took part.

The year saw a challenge by the Invisible Empire to the state's 30-year-old mask law. During a brief period when the law was overturned, Klan members marched with their faces covered for the first time in decades.

The summer and early fall saw the use of another, dangerous tactic by Klan groups. The Invisible Empire (I.E.) began to do a "war on drugs" which consisted primarily of small groups of Klansmen appearing after dark in Gainesville to confront Black residents. The tactic was also used by the Royal Confederate Knights (R.C.K.) in Rome, but seemed to fall into disaster following the arrest of 13 I.E. and R.C.K. members in that town.

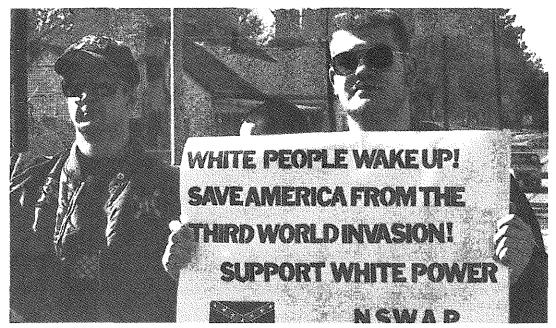
The year also saw a suit brought against Invisible Empire members and city officials in Blakely, GA by the Concerned Black Citizens Committee of Early County. The suit charged that "racial animus" within the Blakely Fire Department was responsible for

the deaths of Black children in fires in 1986 and 1987.

At the years' end, the two most important Klan groups in northern Georgia were the Invisible Empire and the U.S. Klan. The Southern White Knights, already found liable for their role in the 1987 attack on a brotherhood march in Forsyth County, also faced a split and saw their leader indicted for perjury.

#### Nazi Youth Gangs

At the beginning of the year, the American Front (A.F.) was maintaining its position as the most important Nazi skinhead group in the Atlanta area. However, the arrest of the Front's Director, Robert Q. Smith, on charges of making terroristic threats in December of 1989 and for allegedly beating a former associate in February of 1990 brought about the group's rapid demise. Some members became active in the Skinhead Knights of Georgia, others in the Southern Separatists. Some began identifying themselves with the extremely violent Hammerskins. February also saw the public emergence of the Georgia National Socialist Alliance (G.N.S.A.), led by Tony Butler of Cobb County. G.N.S.A. members took part in the rallies of Randall Smith's faction of Southern White Knights. During the first half of 1990, a loose group of racist youth calling themselves "Cowskins" were responsible for a number of incidents of harassment and assault in the Little Five Points neighborhood of Atlanta. The Cowskins' leadership consists primarily of Frank Pilano and Adam Sanderson. Sanderson is a former member of Old Glory Skins. At times they were accompanied by Spencer Anderson, a longtime nazi activist. Neighbors Network's aggressive campaign --- which included



N.S.Y.O.G. Director Miles Dowling and G.N.S.A. member Brian McDaniel leaflet in Acworth, Georgia.

community education, postering, and keeping a high-profile presence in Little Five Points---resulted in a dramatic decrease in incidents between June and July.

In the last few months of the year, racist groups turned to a tactic only occasionally seen in Georgia previously---putting up racist stickers. Some of these stickers were produced by the White Aryan Resistance in California, by the New Order in Nebras-ka, and the Tennessee White Unity Coalition in Tennessee. Some were stamped "G.N.S.A.", and others produced locally by the National Socialist Youth of Georgia.

The National Socialist Youth of Georgia, led by John Edwards and Miles Dowling, was first noticed at an Invisible Empire rally in Dalton, GA in December. The N.S.Y.O.G. achieved the highest profile of any Nazi skinhead group in Georgia, being interviewed by the press; and, early in 1991, doing joint leafleting with the G.N.S.A. in Cobb, Gwinnett, and Walton Counties.

12/30/89 - 01/01/90

DeKalb County

DeKalb County schools are searched for evidence in the December 1989 Alabama mail bomb case.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

01/01/90 Jonesboro, Clayton County

A Black man is awakened by a white man at his door, who shouts racial slurs and then flees.

Source: Clayton County Police Department.

01/02/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

A bomb threat is received at the law offices of Maynard Jackson.

Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

01/05/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Several buildings in Little Five Points are vandalized with nazi graffiti. The Seminole Street Peace Mural is defaced with a swastika and the word "Cowskins."

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/05/90 Savannah, Chatham County

Two Black Savannah lawyers and a TV news director have death threats mailed to them.

Source: Savannah Morning News.

01/06/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Approximately 75 white supremacists, including members of various Klan and Nazi groups, rally at the State Capitol. Three of the speakers congratulate the mail bombers.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/06/90 Cumming, Forsyth County

Following their rally in Atlanta, the white supremacists travel to Cumming where they distribute leaflets and hold another rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/10/90 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

John Edwards, a local Nazi activist, fails to appear in court to answer charges of contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

The charges were brought by the parents of a 14-year-old girl who had briefly associated with Edwards' group. The parents also attempted to bring charges against members of the group for stealing money and a shotgun from their house.

Edwards appears the next day and is convicted.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/14/90 Snellville, Gwinnett County

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the Temple Beth David Synagogue are disrupted by a man with a shotgun who shouted epithets. The man is on his own property, and is not arrested.

Source: Atlanta Jewish Times.

01/15/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

On Dill Avenue in predominately Black southwest Atlanta, a carload of Nazi skinheads harasses Black pedestrians.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/20/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Richard Barrett, leader of the Nationalist Movement, a Mississippi-based nazi group, and four other persons hold a rally on Federal Property 400 feet from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s tomb. Approximately 2,600 police officers and National Guardsmen keep the peace.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/20/90 Cumming, Forsyth County

About 80 people, including members of the Invisible Empire, U.S. Klan, and Southern White Knights rally to protest a march by Atlanta-based civil rights leader Hosea Williams. This march marked the third anniversary of a 1987 Brotherhood March, which was attacked by a Klan-led mob.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

01/20/90 Cumming, Forsyth County

Following his "vigil" in Atlanta, Barrett travels to Cumming to hold a two-person march. Members of various Klan groups hold a press conference to denounce Barrett.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/27/90 Griffin, Spalding County

Don Taylor and four others hold the first rally of the "True Knights, Aryan Nations of Georgia." Also taking part was Jordan Gollub, a Mississippi Klan leader. Taylor was a member of the True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan until it disbanded in August of 1989, prior to its Grand Dragon's arrest for murder.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/27/90 Walnut Grove/Monroe, Walton County

A rally, sponsored by the Southern White Knights, draws about two dozen nazis. Prior to the rally the racists leaflet in Monroe and Walnut Grove.

Source: Law enforcement report.

Jan. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A couple return to their car, parked on Dixie Street, to find a sticker which read, "We are watching you and we don't like what we see --- KKK." The Klan sticker was placed over an antiracist bumper-sticker.

Source: Victim's report.

Feb. 1990 Athens, Clarke County

Myers Hall, a dormitory at the University of Georgia, is the scene of several racist vandalism incidents.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

Feb. 1990 Marietta, Cobb County

Early in the year, Ed Fields announces that his "Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration" would begin having regular meetings in the Metro Atlanta area.

Fields is a life-long Nazi and editor of "The Truth at Last" (formerly known as "The Thunderbolt"). Later in the year, Fields angered local racist skinheads by asking them not to wear skinhead garb to the meetings.

Source: Klanwatch.

Feb. 1990 Cobb County

Robert Smith, area director of the American Front (a national nazi skinhead organization), allegedly assaults a 15-year-old former American Front member. The boy is beaten and needs reconstructive surgery.

Smith, who had been jailed in December 1990 for telephoning threats to the A.D.L., was also reportedly facing charges brought by the parents of juvenile girls. He was convicted of similar charges in Douglas County in 1989.

The youth beaten by Smith was mentioned in an American Front phone message line, which suggested that people call up the youth and tell him what they thought of traitors.

Source: Victim report.

02/03/90 Atlanta, Fulton county

Nine nazis wearing Aryan Nations patches harass passersby in the Little Five Points community.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

02/03/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

A group of racist skinheads harass and threaten patrons of a Black dance club on Trinity Street. When the club locks out the skins, they vent their anger on the nearby offices of ACORN (Alliance of Communities for Reform Now), doing \$5,000 worth of damage. Apparently the skins noticed photos in the window depicting Black and white people marching together.

Source: Victim report.

02/06/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

The Neighbors Network receives a death threat on its phone message machine, which mentions mail bombs.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

02/11/90 Blakely, Early County

A 19-year-old Black woman is severely beaten by four white men.

Source: Concerned Black Citizens of Early County.

02/24/90 Fairburn, Fulton County

Members of the Southern White Knights, U.S. Klan, and a nazi skinhead group (the Georgia National Socialist Alliance) hand out literature and hold a rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 02/28/90 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

Klansman Shade Miller of Calhoun, GA is arrested for violating Georgia's mask law. The day before, the press had been notified that Miller would wear his mask in public to challenge the law. Miller is a member of the Invisible Empire.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

#### March 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Death threats, mailed from Atlanta, are received by murder suspect Emmanuel Hammond's defense attorney and the judge hearing Hammond's case. The notes are signed "Aryan Resistance Movement." The threats state that unless Hammond received the death penalty, the defense attorney and judge would be killed. Other threats are left on the two men's phone machines.

Emmanuel Hammond is a Black male suspect charged with murdering a white woman named Julie Love, who was missing for several months before being found dead. Hammond was subsequently convicted.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### March 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

On the first night of a series of concerts by Diana Ross, an employee of the Fox Theater is beaten by a group of people who perceive him to be gay. The man is treated at Crawford Long Hospital.

Source: Victim report.

#### March 1990 Douglasville, Douglas County

A Mexican couple finds the tires on their motorcycle slashed. Suspicion falls on a group of nazis who frequently visited a friend next door.

Source: victim report.

#### March 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A Black transvestite, talking to friends at the corner of Ashby and Simpson Streets, is shot to death in a drive-by shooting.

Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU.

03/06/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Dave Holland, Director of the Southern White Knights, is indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for lying about his ability to pay damages stemming from his role in the 1987 attack on Brotherhood marchers in Forsyth County. Holland faces a possible 30 years in prison.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

March 1990 Rome, Floyd County

A bomb threat is called into the City Auditorium 25 minutes before gubernatorial candidate Andrew Young is scheduled to speak there.

Source: Rome News-Tribune.

March 1990 Marietta, Cobb County

David Craig, former Imperial Wizard of the True Knights, is charged with interference with government property after scratching "I hate niggers" and "KKK Live Again" onto the door of his cell.

Source: Marietta Daily Journal.

March 1990 Conley, Clayton County

A Newman woman was sentenced to only a year in jail for her part in the firebombing of a Black family's home in 1989. Another woman was also charged in the case.

The woman was arrested a few hours before the incident after police observed her shouting racial epithets and throwing an object at the house. Released, she helped firebomb the occupied house.

Source: Clayton News Daily.

03/08/90 Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

A white couple who provide day care for low-income families endure a campaign of harassment which included the words "KKK Kill" spray-painted on their house.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

03/10/90 Canton, Cherokee County

The Invisible Empire holds a rally, which draws about 30 people.

Source: Law enforcement.

03/10/90 McDonough/Stockbridge, Henry County

Rally in McDonough by the U.S. Klan draws a number of nazis. That night, a private property rally is held in Stockbridge. Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

03/11/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

A Clayton County man is charged with putting a fake bomb at the Temple, Atlanta's largest synagogue.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

03/13/90 Lithonia, Rockdale County

Vandals painted a racial epithet on a Gwinnett police car while it is parked outside the officer's home.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

03/14/90 McDonough, Henry County

Four days after the Klan marches, there is a fight between white and Black students at Henry County High School. According to the Sheriff's Department, the fight was racial and 25 students were sent home. The principal said that the fight was not racial, and that only six students were sent home.

Source: Clayton News Daily.

03/17/90 Carrollton, Carroll County

The True Knights, Aryan Nations, hold a public rally, attended by both of its members.

Source: Witness' report.

03/21/90 Warner Robins, Houston County

A man, claiming to be a member of the Aryan Nations, calls the Sheriff's Department with a bomb threat.

Source: Klanwatch.

03/24/90 LaFayette, Walker County

The Invisible Empire holds a rally. Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

03/26/90 Marietta, Cobb County

David Craig, former Imperial Wizard of the True Knights, is convicted of killing fellow Klansman Billy Joe Veitch. After he is convicted, Craig shouts "White Power" and gives a nazi salute. Many area white supremacists attended the trial to show support for Craig.

Source: Marietta Daily Journal.

03/31/90 Coweta County

Leafleting in the county by the Invisible Empire. Source: Law Enforcement.

Spring 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A man is called over to a car by four people who ask him directions to a gay bar. When the man begins to answer, he is pulled part-way into the car and beaten. Suspects are believed to be nazi "skinheads."

Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of ACLU/Georgia.

Spring 1990 DeKalb & Fulton County

A black group pickets Flea Markets owned by Koreans on Candler Road and on Stewart Avenue, also putting up posters which read, "Don't sell out your future. Boycott Korean businesses." Neighbors Network volunteers remove nearly 100 of the signs.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

Spring 1990 Sylvania, Screven County

The Confederate White Knights, a South Carolina based group, hold a rally.

Source: Law enforcement.

Spring 1990 Tallapoosa, Haralson County

A Black doctor who had started a club for teens on Main Street, is the target of two "cross-raisings" at his home and other acts of harassment, including a physical assault.

Source: Victim report.

April 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A Black man enters a "whites only" bar on McDonough Street and is refused service by the bartender who calls him a "nigger" and points a pistol at the man.

About a week before this incident, neighbors report a fight outside the bar between two white women over whether Black people should be served there.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

April 1990 Duluth, Gwinnett County

A Nigerian man finds "KKK" scratched into his car. Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

April 1990 Eurhanlee, Bartow County

Two juveniles are arrested for burglarizing and vandalizing a small church. "KKK" was scrawled inside the church. Source: Gwinnett <u>Daily News</u>.

04/01/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

On Trinity Street, at about 10:30 p.m., two gay men are attacked by two men with a crowbar.

Source: Victim report.

04/03/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Three nazi skinheads rob a man at gunpoint in Little Five Points. They flee in a car with Tennessee license plates.

Source: Victim report.

04/07/90 Dawsonville, Dawson County

The Invisible Empire holds a public rally. Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

04/12/90 Atlanta, DeKalb County

Sabrina Collins, an Emory University freshmen from Hephzibah, GA, was hospitalized after she reported a series of incidents, including racial slurs and threats painted in her room.

Investigators later concluded that Ms. Collins had staged the incidents, which Ms. Collins denied.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

04/16/90 Palmetto, Fulton County

A 13-year-old-girl finds one of at least six threatening racist notes to be left on her desk. One of the notes reads, "Don't you hate Niggers? I do." Another showed a Black child being stabbed, and another listed all 23 Black students at the school. According to the G.B.I., another girl may also have been threatened.

Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

04/27/90 Griffin, Spalding County

Gary Reid, president of the local NAACP Chapter, receives a hand-written letter which threatened to kill him and other Black leaders if they continued to support two fired Black law enforcement officers who had been fired. The letter also threatened to blow up a rally being held to support the officers.

The rally, attended by 300 people, was held with heavy police security and no incidents were reported.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

04/27/90 Temple, Carroll County

A cross is burned at the home of Kwesi Underwood, 17. Underwood had been arrested following an incident on a school bus in which he allegedly assaulted a white girl.

Source: Victim report.

04/27/90 Temple, Carroll County

A robed Klansman and other men in a car follow a school bus near Kwesi Underwood's home.

Source: Victim report.

May 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two gay men are severely beaten near Piedmont and 10th Street by four young men who beat them with nightsticks and a blackjack. The attackers shouted, "Die, Faggots, Die!" One of the victims was hospitalized with internal and head injuries.

Source: Victim report.

May 1990 Rome, Floyd County

An officer of the Royal Confederate Knights, Johnny Pendergrass is convicted of shooting a Black man in a fight in which Pendergrass was stabbed.

Source: Law enforcement.

May 1990

Atlanta, Fulton County

At a party, an anti-racist skinhead is approached by several members of the Old Glory Skins, a nazi youth group, and asked if he was "white power." When he says no, one of the nazis attacked him. He defeats this assault, and is then beaten by the rest of the nazis.

Source: Witness report.

May 1990

Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

The Gwinnett County Court agrees that Klansmen have a right to wear their masks in public, overturning Georgia's thirty-yearold anti-mask law.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

May 1990

Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

A racial remark, made by a juvenile being given a tour of the County Correctional Institute, resulted in a group of inmates shoving the boy against a wall and fondling him.

The boy was in the prison as part of Project Motivation, in which delinquent youths are shown the jail in an attempt to scare them from a life of crime.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

05/02/90

Atlanta, DeKalb County

A racial slur is found scrawled on an elevator at Emory. The G.B.I. says that the vandalism did not appear to be consistent with that found in Sabrina Collins' room.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

05/06/90

Summerville, Chattooga County

About forty people take part in a rally sponsored by the Royal Confederate Knights.

The Klan was attempting to exploit tensions at the local high school, where white students had marked off a "whites only" area, worn white armbands on a "White Pride Day", and fought with Black students.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors, victim reports.

05/06/90

Athens, Clarke County

Teck-chee Chew, a student at the University of Georgia and a resident of Myers Hall, is the victim of a racist attack. Eggs were thrown at Mr. Chew's window and his blinds were torn down. Awakened by the noise, Mr. Chew found a Confederate flag "bearing anti-Oriental slogans . . . involving the Korean and Vietnamese Wars."

Mr. Chew is from Singapore.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

May 1990 Athens, Clarke County

The week following the attack on Mr. Chew, a series of incidents was reported in Creswell Hall at the University of Georgia, where posters about a Miss Black USA contest were defaced.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

05/10/90

Athens, Clarke County

A bomb threat forces the evacuation of an auditorium at the University of Georgia 15 minutes before controversial Black film-maker Spike Lee is sheduled to speak. "We get bomb threats up north too." Lee said.

Source: Red and Black.

05/12/90

Ellijay, Gilmer County

Invisible Empire rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

05/19/90

Forest Park, Clayton County

A pickup baseball game turns into a brawl which police said had "racial overtones." Three people were shot and another hospitalized after being struck in the face with a baseball bat. An 11-year-old child was also treated after being struck with a rock.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

05/25/90

Gainesville, Hall County

Vandals broke into Gainesville High School and left "nine racially-oriented messages" and broke into a vending machine.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

05/26/90

Chatsworth/Resaca, Murray County

The Invisible Empire holds a public rally in Chatsworth, and a private one in Resaca. In Chatsworth, Shade Miller is again arrested for violating Georgia's anti-mask law, along with another Gordon County Klansman.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

05/26/90 Holly Springs, Cherokee County

A bomb damages the car of a 17-year-old girl. Her father was knocked down by the blast. The girl had been threatened in the past because she dated a Black man.

Police said that they did not believe the bombing was racially motivated.

Source: Marietta Daily Journal.

05/26/90 Rome, Floyd County

"Considerable damage" was done to Wada Metals by vandals who broke in and painted racial slurs.

Source: Rome News-Tribune.

05/30/90 Marietta, Cobb County

Prevented from entering the country, Nazi John Tyndall fails to appear at a meeting of Dr. Ed Fields' Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration. Tyndall, the leader of the British National Party, was barred from the country due to his numerous criminal convictions. Flyers announcing the rally were round by the Neighbors Network in Cobb County.

Source: Klanwatch, Neighbors Network monitors.

June 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two Black women are harassed by a carload of young white men. This incident took place in Ormewood Park near the corner of Delaware and Essie.

Source: Witness report.

June 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two people are arrested while attempting to vandalize a billboard along I-75/85 which reads "Gay America Loves You." Source: Creative Loafing.

June 1990 Conyers, Rockdale County

A young man who had briefly associated with nazi skins and then broken with them is assaulted on two occasions by white supremacists. In one incident, the young man is attacked as a "nigger lover", but is defended by a young Black friend, who beats up his assailant. The primary instigator of these attacks is a 15-year-old who was photographed by the Neighbors Network at the July Klan rally in Conyers.

Source: Victim report.

06/02/90 Villa Rica, Carroll County

A private property rally is held by the Invisible Empire. A rally scheduled for Dallas (in Paulding County, GA) is canceled. Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

06/02/90 Marietta, Cobb County

Frank Shirley, longtime nazi activist, and others leaflet outside a gun show at the Cobb County Civic Center after having been refused entry. The leaflets supported J. B. Stoner, longtime white supremacist, in his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor.

Source: Law enforcement.

06/02/90 Marietta, Cobb County

A Miami man at the Motel 6 shoots a transvestite three times. The man was fined \$1000 and put on probation.

Source: Marietta <u>Daily Journal</u>.

06/02/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

A group of young people, one of them a U.S. Marine, are assaulted by a group of racist skinheads calling themselves "Cowskins". The attack occurred after the young people made an anti-racist poster and asked people to sign it.

The Cowskins destroyed the poster, spat on the Marine, and displayed a rifle.

Source: Victim report.

06/04/90 Norcross, Gwinnett County

A cross bearing the words "White Power," "KKK", and racial slurs is erected at a Black family's home. The family had been the target of incidents, including harassment by a truck load of young whites. Three teenagers were arrested in the attack.

Source: Victim report.

06/05/90

Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

A Black family prepared to move into a shelter after repeated harassment by a white neighbor. Police denied the harassment was racially motivated.

Source: Klanwatch.

06/09/90

Atlanta, Fulton County

A woman was harassed and assaulted by a group of 15 racist skinheads. The woman, once married to a Black man, was called "nigger-lover" by the skins. According to the woman, she enlisted the aid of several Black men to escort her back to the parking lot.

Source: Creative Loafing.

06/09/90

Atlanta, Fulton County

A group of Cowskins threaten and harass anti-racist young people in Little Five Points. One assaults a young woman and loses the ensuing fight.

Source: Victim report.

06/11/90

Atlanta, Fulton County

"Cowskins" harass a group of anti-racist young people, at one point displaying a rifle or shotgun.

Source: Victim report.

06/13/90

Atlanta, Fulton County

Two men, reportedly from Clayton County, assault an interracial couple. When a group of people come to their aid, one of the assailants produces a knife and two more people are injured. Neighbors Network volunteers render assistance, take statements, and accompany the victims to court.

Source: Victim report.

06/15/90

Atlanta, Fulton County

At the corner of Moreland and Euclid, several men walk up to a young man and ask him if he was "White Power." When he replies "no," one of the men breaks his nose. Neighbors Network volunteers render first aid to the victim, call the police, follow the assailant and help identify him when police arrive.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

06/16/90 Rome, Floyd County

A rally sponsored by the Royal Confederate Knights draws members of a number of Klan and Nazi groups.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

06/20/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

In Little Five Points, several men shout racial slurs at a Black man and assault him. Victim wins the fight.

Source: Witness report.

06/21/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

"People ought to realize that we all bleed the same," said a Black man after leaving a bar on Memorial Drive where he had been harassed. A few minutes later, he was bleeding, struck in the face by a bottle thrown from a passing car. A Neighbors Network volunteer who had been escorting the man to a bus stop rendered first aid and called the police.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

06/22/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

A group of nazis displaying emblems of the Aryan Nations and Afrikaner Resistance Movement threaten an anti-racist skinhead with a knife. About two dozen bystanders come to his aid, including six Neighbors Network volunteers. The nazis flee in cars from Alabama and Cobb County, GA.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

06/23/90 Calhoun, Gordon County

A march and rally sponsored by the Invisible Empire draws about 100 participants. Convicted church bomber J. B. Stoner was the guest of honor.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

06/27/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Four white supremacists show up at the Atlanta rally of Nelson Mandela's national tour. They threaten to burn an A.N.C. flag. Among the four are Dave Holland and Greg Walker of the Southern White Knights and Gary Gallo of Knoxville, TN. Gallo is leader of the National Democratic Front.

The African National Congress (A.N.C.) is the anti-apartheid South African organization of which Nelson Mandela is the most famous leader.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

#### 06/28/90

#### Atlanta, Fulton County

Five Black residents of Blakely file a suit in Federal Court charging that "racial animus" within the Blakely Fire Department has been responsible for the deaths of Black children in fires in 1986 and 1987.

The Concerned Black Citizens Committee of Early County produced documents appearing to show that the Fire Chief, Franklin Brown, was an officer in the Kolomoki Klavern of the Invisible Empire. One of the documents bears the signature of Daniel Carver, the IE's Grand Dragon.

The Neighbors Network met in February with representatives of the Concerned Black Citizens of Early County. Not having the resources to do work in South Georgia, the Neighbors Network withdrew from the case, which was handled by another organization.

Source: Neighbors Network witness reports.

#### 06/29/90

#### Atlanta, Fulton County

Twenty-three people, 15 of them juveniles, are arrested in Allen Park as they prepare for a gang fight and pass out weapons, including an apparent pipe bomb. The people are incorrectly identified in the press as "skinheads."

Actually those arrested were primarily punk rockers who frequent Little Five Points and were preparing for a fight with a gang called "The Boys in the Hood." "The Boys in the Hood," which has existed for several years in the North Fulton High School area, have a history of assaulting punk rockers and people who go to other schools, and for harassing Asian students. Both groups were racially mixed.

Source: Witness report.

#### 06/29/90

#### Reidsville, Tattnall County

David Craig, former Imperial Wizard of the True Knights, hangs himself in prison. According to law enforcement reports, Craig had been beaten by Black prisoners for being a Klansman and by Klansmen for being an informant. Craig himself had been convicted of killing one of his members.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

06/30/90

Winder, Barrow County

Invisible Empire rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

July 1990 Riverdale, Clayton County

Racist skinheads have been harassing and insulting Black residents at Spanish Arches Apartments.

Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

07/27/90 - 07/28/90 Gainesville/Oakwood, Hall County

Denied a permit to march through Gainesville's Black community, the Invisible Empire, accompanied by members of other factions, splits into pairs to hand out leaflets on numerous street corners. That night, a rally is held on the Atlanta Highway. Ten Klansmen repeat the action the next day.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

July 1990 East Point, Fulton County

Two young white supremacists, one a nazi skinhead, threaten to firebomb the house of a boy in Conyers who had briefly associated with nazis, then rejected their beliefs.

Source: Victim report.

July 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A man leaving a bar on Peachtree Street is the target of an attempted gay-bashing attack, but manages to flee his pursuers.

Source: Victim report.

07/03/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

In Little Five Points, a business owner refuses to display a Georgia National Socialist Alliance poster in his store. That night one of his windows is broken.

Source: Victim report.

07/04/90 Cumming, Forsyth County

The Invisible Empire has a float in the town's annual July 4th parade.

Source: Media source.

07/07/90 Lyerly, Chattooga Co.

The Royal Confederate Knights hold a private property rally, also attended by the Invisible Empire. A newly formed Old Confederates Knight Klavern of the Invisible Empire helps to host the event.

Sources: Klanwatch.

07/13/90 Gainesville, Hall County

On this date, Daniel Carver's appeals of his 1986 conviction for making a terroristic threat ran out. He reports to Rabun County jail to begin his sentence, and serves a total of 17 days. Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

07/14/90 Fairmont, Gordon County

About 30 members of the Invisible Empire take part in a rally in the town square. Rally was sponsored by the Fairmont Klavern. Klaverns from Dalton, Franklin, Calhoun, and Gainesville were also represented.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

07/14/90 Conyers, Rockdale County

A rally sponsored by the U.S. Klan draws about 26 people, including members of the Southern White Knights and the Confederate White Knights is a South Carolina-based group which has a unit in Georgia at Sylvania.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

07/16/90 Clayton County

A Black family's home is firebombed on Cardinal Way in unincorporated Clayton County.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

07/16/90 Riverdale, Clayton County

A firebomb is thrown through the window of the Clayton NAACP office. The bottle does not shatter, and damage is minor. The Clayton NAACP reported one threatening phone call after its office opened in 1989.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

07/21/90 Carrollton, Carroll County

About two dozen members of the Invisible Empire led by Nathan Thomas of Heard County distribute literature.

07/21/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

In a bar on McDonough Street, already the scene of several racist incidents this year, a white man makes an unprovoked racist attack on two young Mexican men. The white man traps one of the Mexicans in the bar's bathroom, thrusting a knife at him. The man also threatened and assaulted a Neighbors Network volunteer who intervened.

In another incident at the bar, a white man dancing with a Black woman was assaulted by the bartender after several white women complained.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

07/21/90 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

A Black woman reported a phone threat from someone claiming to be "the KKK."

Source: Klanwatch.

07/24/90 Clayton County

The Clayton County NAACP offices are again firebombed. This time, there is extensive damage.

Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

07/27/90 Clayton County

Police arrest three teenagers, a 15-year-old and two 16-year-olds, for firebombing the Clayton County NAACP office on July 24th (see above). The 15-year-old is also charged with the two firebomings on July 16th: the first one against the NAACP, and the attack on the house on Cardinal Way (see above). The two older boys reportedly talked the 15-year-old out of bombing another family's home.

According to police, the son of the Black woman whose house was firebombed had been part of a group of Black students who had fought with a group of white students, including the 15-year-old, at Riverdale Middle School.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

07/30/90 Jonesboro, Clayton County

As 500 Black and white people rally against racism in a Jonesboro Church, police arrest two teenagers outside it. The two, in possession of a nazi flag and fireworks, were charged with "criminal intent to disrupt a lawful meeting."

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

## August 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A 22-year-old woman was allegedly attacked by a fast food restaurant security guard and called a "bull-dagger." According to the woman's statement, he also said, "I'm going to kill you, dyke." The guard, an off-duty Fulton County deputy, arrested the woman, who filed a complaint with the Sheriff's department.

Source: Southern Voice.

August 1990 Lee County

Good Hope Baptist Church, a Black church in a predominantly white area, is broken into three times in less than a month. The church has been vandalized a dozen times during the past five years, once by gunfire. Some of the congregation suspect a hate motive.

Source: Macon Telegraph and News.

August 1990 Jasper, Pickens County

The Invisible Empire holds a rally. Jeff Shumate of Cumming is Acting Grand Dragon while Danny Carver is jailed.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

08/02/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

The Metropolitan Community Church, with a mostly gay congregation, has its windows shot out. After first opening in 1982, the church received hate mail and was heavily vandalized several times.

Source: Southern Voice.

08/02/90 Rydal

Eight Klansmen picket a plant to protest layoffs. Source: Klanwatch.

08/04/90 Franklin, Heard County

The Invisible Empire announces, "It's Klanning Camp Time Again." Members are urged not to forget to "bring guns" to this "training camp." They are told that martial arts instruction will be given, and are urged to bring a picnic lunch or covered dish.

08/04/90 Gainesville, Hall County

A group of Invisible Empire Klansmen gather outside the Elite Motel, shouting at its residents. One allegedly throws a bottle that strikes a pregnant woman, causing her to go into premature labor.

About 2:30 a.m., seven Klansmen appear outside Melrose Apartments, shouting racial epithets and are confronted by the 250 Black people they woke up.

Source: Gainesville Times.

08/04/90 Kingston, Bartow County

The Invisible Empire holds a rally. Royal Confederate Knights leader Donnie Allen later complains that local Klan opponents drowned out the KKK's public address system. This rally was held in violation of the Klan's permit, which was only for solicitation.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

08/09/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Exactly one week after the attack on the Metropolitan Community Church (M.C.C.), the Lesbian and gay newspaper "Southern Voice" also has its windows shot out. "Southern Voice" has had its paper boxes vandalized.

Source: Southern Voice.

08/09/90 Marietta, Cobb County

Neva Veitch, a former officer in the True Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, pleads guilty to murder. Former Grand Dragon David Craig had already been convicted in the murder of Veitch's husband.

Source: Marietta Daily Journal.

08/11/90 Jonesboro, Clayton County

The U.S. Klan holds a raily. Source: Law enforcement.

08/11/90 Adairsville, Bartow County

The Invisible Empire holds a rally. Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

08/18/90 Gainesville, Hall County

The Invisible Empire holds a private property rally on the Atlanta Highway.

Around midnight, pairs of Klansmen appear on street corners in Gainesville. Acting Grand Dragon Jeff Shumate confronts about 30 Black people at Melrose Apartments.

Source: Gainesville Times.

08/18/90 Madison, Morgan County

The Southern White Knights leaflet around the town square, and hold a rally at the courthouse. One young participant, with an S.W.K. T-shirt, is recognized by police and arrested on a burglary charge.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

08/18/90 Forest Park, Clayton County

A Black family finds "KKK" spray-painted on their driveway. Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

08/20/90 Duluth, Gwinnett County

On Steve Reynolds Boulevard, four men in a car shout racial slurs and throw rocks at two women.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

08/29/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

The Neighbors Network receives a death threat on their phone message machine.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

08/30/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Three Neighbors Network volunteers are threatened and harassed while putting up anti-racist flyers in Little Five Points. One of the men claimed to be a member of the Aryan Brotherhood, a white supremacist prison gang. Another was a frequent participant in area KKK rallies.

08/31/90 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

Three Klansmen trespass on Central Gwinnett High School property while attempting to distribute racist flyers. The Klansmen fled before police arrived. Racist literature circulated through the school the following week.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

09/01/90 Gainesville, Hall County

About 100 Klan members and nazis parade through a mostly deserted downtown Gainesville. At the advice of the Attorney General of the State of Georgia, authorities do not enforce Georgia's mask law. This was the first time in 30 years that Georgia Klansmen marched wearing full hoods.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

09/01/90 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

Later, in Lawrenceville, more than 200 Klan members and Nazis march from the new courthouse to the old one, and hold a rally. After the rally, police search a North Carolina car occupied by three nazi skinheads. They find a shotgun, a hunting knife, and a box of shells.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers.

09/01/90 Stone Mountain, DeKalb County

The Klan's 60th annual Stone Mountain rally draws hundreds of Klan members and nazis from around the country. The G.B.I. reported two incidents. Agents had to intervene when Klan members attempted to remove a T.V. camerawoman from the site, and a channel 46 news car had its tires slashed.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers, Creative Loafing.

09/01/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Neighbors Network volunteers are harassed and threatened in Little Five Points by drunken nazis.

Source: Neighbors Network volunteers,

Sep. 1990 Cedartown, Polk County

A Klan rally is reported, including members of the Royal Confederate Knights.

Source: Witness.

Sep. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A gay bar is damaged in an arson attack. Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU.

Sep. 1990 Elberton, Elbert County

A notice is posted in an Elberton post office offering a \$5,000 reward to anyone shooting any local official of the NAACP. The notice, signed "Citizens for a Better Hart County" mentioned one NAACP officer by name.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

09/08 & 09/09 Rome, Floyd County

About 10 p.m., members of the Royal Confederate Knights (R.C.K.) appear in pairs on street corners on Broad Street, ostensibly to prevent drug dealing.

Source: Witness reports.

09/14 & 09/15 Rome, Floyd County

About 10 p.m. on Friday and again on Saturday, members of the Royal Confederate Knights and Invisible Empire (IE) gather on Broad Street. This time, they remain in a single group.

09/15/90 Cornelia, Habersham County

The Invisible Empire holds a demonstration, claiming that eight or nine Black boys "jumped" three white boys at a high school football game.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

09/15/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

In Little Five Points, a group of nazis harass and throw a bottle at members of the Anti-Racist Federation (A.R.F.). A.R.F. is a youth group associated with the Neighbors Network.

Source: Victim report.

09/15/90 Cartersville/Camilla, Bartow County

The Invisible Empire holds a rally in Cartersville, followed by an activity in Camilla, after which they head for Rome and arrest.

09/16/90 Rome, Floyd County

About 4:30 a.m. on Sunday morning, 13 members of the R.C.K. and I.E., including state leadership, are arrested for disorderly conduct as they attempt to march through a housing project.

Source: Rome News-Tribune, Witness reports.

09/17/90 Macon, Bibb County

A white man waving a pistol came onto the property of a middle school saying he was going to "get" several teens he said had assaulted him. The man was faced down by police, who later arrested him on numerous charges.

All those pointed at by the man were apparently innocent. "I don't like to raise the race thing, but he seemed to be picking out groups of Black kids at random," said the campus police chief.

Source: Macon Telegraph & News.

Oct. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two Atlanta Lesbians receive death threats after their names and sexual orientations appear in articles in the Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU.

Oct. 1990 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

The Patriots Defense Foundation, Inc., represented by Charles R. Sheppard, an Augusta attorney, joins the Invisible Empire in its attempt to overturn Georgia's anti-mask law.

The Patriots Defense Foundation was founded by Kirk Lyons, a Texas attorney who frequently defends white supremacists.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

10/06/90 Dallas, Paulding County

About 30 members of the Invisible Empire hold a rally at the courthouse.

10/06/90 Temple, Carroll County

Soon after the Dallas rally, the Invisible Empire holds a rally behind the City Hall in Temple. At its height, about 95 Klan members and spectators are present, with others dropping by to pick up literature.

At one point, a jeep containing rally participants made repeated passes by New Canaan Baptist Church, where a unity service was being held. The jeep's occupants stopped to harass Neighbors Network volunteers who were helping to provide security for the service. Police ordered the jeep to leave the area.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

10/12/90 DeKalb County

A dozen white girls failed to attend classes at Morton Grove Junior High School, claiming that they had been racially harassed, including being punched, taunted, and threatened.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

10/13/90 Franklin, Heard County

The Invisible Empire distributes leaflets, then holds a "press conference" inside the courthouse. That night, they hold a rally on private property.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

10/13/90 Morrow, Clayton County

At Morrow Senior High School, "KKK" is painted on a side-walk, and "profane racial slurs" are written on the walls.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

10/18/90 Covington, Newton County

Mr. and Mrs. Mullins, parents of a Black student at Newton County High School, reportedly receive a phone call from a white woman named Phyllis White Allgood, who objected to her daughter seeing their son Bryan Mullins. Allgood allegedly made threats.

According to Mr. Mullins, a group of white males comes to their house shortly after the call, but leave before he could answer the door.

According to Brian Mullins, shortly after the call he is approached in a threatening manner by whites in the school cafeteria. He enlists the aid of several Black students, and both sides go outside to fight, but a teacher prevents violence.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

10/24/90

Covington, Newton County

Mrs. Allgood allegedly makes another threatening call to the Mullins family. At Newton County High School, a fight occurs between white and Black students.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

10/25/90 Morrow, Clayton County

As many as seven Black students allegedly assault a white student in what school officials said was a racial fight. Police say that the assaulted student had spoken up for another white student who had spit on a Black student.

Source: Clayton News Daily.

10/25/90 Covington, Newton County

A fight between a white and a Black student leads to police patrols in the school. On Friday, about 600 students are absent. Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

10/27/90 Covington, Newton County

The Invisible Empire marches at Newton County High School. Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

10/29/90 Covington, Newton County

Two more students are suspended following a fight. Both are charged with simple battery. About 400 of the school's 2,000 pupils are absent. Soon a total of 13 students would be suspended.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

Nov. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Racist and anti-Semitic graffiti again appear in Little Five Points. A racist slur is written on a Mexican restaurant.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

Nov. 1990 Duluth, Gwinnett County

At a recent meeting of the Gwinnett Human Relations Commission mentioned an incident is mentioned in Duluth in which a woman had nazi and KKK symbols and racial slurs painted on her door.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

Nov. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A man is severely injured when run over in a gay-bashing attack in the parking lot of a gay bar.

Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU.

Nov. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Homophobic stickers are stuck to the front of a gay bar on Ponce de Leon Avenue.

Source: Witness report.

Nov. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

A gay man was severely injured near Myrtle and 6th Streets by two men who slashed him with box cutters. The two men were arrested.

The Lesbian and Gay Lesbian Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported this assault as the latest of 32 anti-gay incidents occurring between the start of the year and mid-November. These included one homicide, 12 cases of harassment, seven threats of violence, 10 cases of physical assault, one case of vandalism and one arson.

Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU.

Nov. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two flyers appear calling for attacks on gays, particularly on Halloween. The handbills are signed by a group calling itself "Magnum."

Source: Southern Voice.

11/03/90 Covington, Newton County

Mt. Zion Baptist church is spray-painted with racial epithets. Three young people are later arrested, two of them students at racially-troubled Newton County High School.

Source: Covington News.

11/03/90 Covington, Newton County

Over one hundred white supremacists, led by the Southern White Knights, rally at the courthouse. Also present are members of two nazi youth groups.

11/04/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

About twenty white supremacists from the U.S. Klan and Don Taylor's True Knights / Aryan Nations of Georgia rally at the state Capitol.

Source: media source.

11/07/90 Washington, D.C.

Walter Leroy Moody, a Clayton County resident, is indicted for the mail bombing deaths of Robert Robinson, a Savannah civil rights activist; and Robert Yance, a Federal judge in Alabama. Moody is also charged with sending a mail bomb to the Federal Courthouse in Atlanta, another mail bomb to an NAACP office in Florida, and a tear gas bomb to an NAACP office in Atlanta.

Source: Atlanta <u>Journal-Constitution</u>.

11/08/90 Norcross, Gwinnett County

Two of the boys who in June raised a cross on the lawn of a Black family in Norcross are reported as having joined a racist group, "The Knights of the Junior Klansmen Alliance" at their school, Meadow Creek High School.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

11/10/90 Commerce, Jackson County

The U.S. Klan holds a public rally. Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

11/17/90 Temple, Carroll County

About 20 members of the Invisible Empire and several nazis give out leaflets on Main Street and on Highway 78.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

Dec. 1990 Athens, Clarke County

There is a fight on a middle school bus between two female students, one Black and one white, which results in the police being called and one of the girls being injured. One girl's mother felt that the fight was racial, but the principal said he could not verify this.

Source: Athens Banner-Herald.

Dec. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

Three racist skinheads harass people in Little Five Points. One tears a phone receiver off a wall and is arrested.

Source: Witness report.

12/02/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Hundreds of flyers, bearing a skull and crossbones and the words, "Nigger Beware" are strewn along Ponce De Leon Avenue and in neighboring Little Five Points.

The last weeks of the year saw many incidents of racist and homophobic stickers being placed on utility poles, walls, and other places; particularly in Little Five Points. Some of the stickers were produced by White Aryan Resistance in California, and some by the New Order in Nebraska. A number of the messages are threatening.

Though isolated incidents were noted earlier in the year, some stickers bearing the initials of the Georgia National Socialist Alliance, this is the first widespread use of such stickers the Neighbors Network has seen in Georgia.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

12/05/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

In a 6-1 decision, the Georgia Supreme Court upheld the State's anti-masking law.

Georgia Attorney-General Michael Bowers said that persons wearing masks would be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. "Go ahead. Make my day," Bowers told the Klan.

The case may reach the U.S. Supreme Court.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

12/08/90 Dalton, Whitfield Co.

The Invisible Empire holds a rally which also draws a number of nazi leaders. Included are leaders of National Socialist Youth of Georgia, a newly formed nazi group.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

12/08/90 Covington, Newton County

The U.S. Klan holds a rally, the third here since the beginning of a school year plagued with racial violence. The Southern White Knights also take part.

## 12/10/90 Stockbridge, Henry County

A white Henry County man is shot several times and critically wounded by a Black man. The incident, which occurs in a convenience store, apparently resulted from the Black man's belief that the white man's purchase was being rung up ahead of his. Before shooting, he allegedly said, "I hate white folks. I hate crackers."

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

12/15/90 Franklin, Heard County

The Invisible Empire's Heard County hate message line announces another "Klanning Camp."

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

12/15/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

In Little Five Points, a group of Cowskins in a pizza parlor harass a group of anti-racist punks, one of whom is wearing a Neighbors Network button. One of the punks is shoved and shouted at. After the Cowskins leave, both bathrooms are found to have been defaced with racial slurs and a nazi sticker.

Witnesses in Little Five Points also report a confrontation outside a record store between local people and young people wearing Southern White Knights T-shirts.

Source: witness report.

12/16/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Nazi graffiti vandalizes a number of buildings in Little Five Points, including a Carribean-theme restaurant, a grocery store, and a private residence. The Seminole Avenue Peace Mural, frequently the target of racist vandalism, is also defaced.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

12/18/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Several violent incidents occur at Masquerades, a major Atlanta rock music club, as GBH (Great Britain Hardcore) perform a concert.

At that same concert at Masquerades, a group of Alabama racist skins surrounded and threatened an anti-racist punk. Two N.N. volunteers quickly gathered a group of people to go to his aid, preventing an assault.

A young man wearing a N.N. button was assaulted by a nazi in a bathroom at the show. Among the nazis distributing literature at the concert were Miles Dowling and other members of the National Socialist Youth of Georgia.

Source: Victim reports, Neighbors Network monitors.

12/20/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

"Southern Voice" and the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the A.C.L.U. report harassing phone calls on the bias crimes line.

Source: Victim reports.

12/21/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

Spencer Anderson, longtime nazi activist, allegedly threatens a young man wearing a Neighbors Network button.

Source: Victim report.

12/21/90 Atlanta, Fulton County

One third of the gay men responding to a survey by the Atlanta Gay Center report being assaulted because of their sexual orientation.

Source: Atlanta Gay Center.

12/29/90 Cobb County

Three nazi skinheads hand out copies of "Racial Loyalty" at a Cobb County shopping mall.

"Racial Loyalty" is a publication of the North Carolina based Church of the Creator (C.O.T.C.), a Nazi group. The C.O.T.C. has a religion of its own, professing to hate Christianity "because Jesus was a Jew."

Source: Witness report.

Dec. 1990 Atlanta, Fulton County

At year's end, the Southern White Knights have a permit to rally at the State Capitol. The rally is also announced on the Invisible Empire's hate message line.

