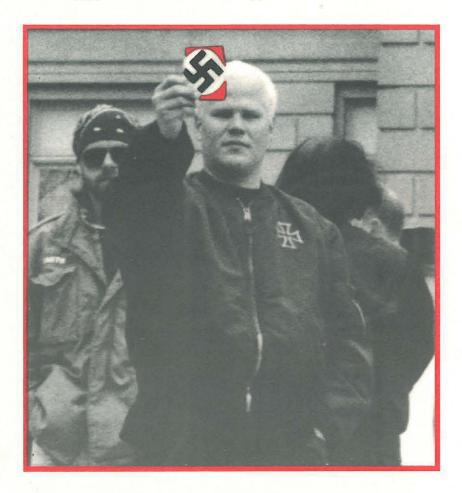
# HATRED IN GEORGIA, 1991

A Chronology and Analysis of Hate Activity



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#### Acknowledgements

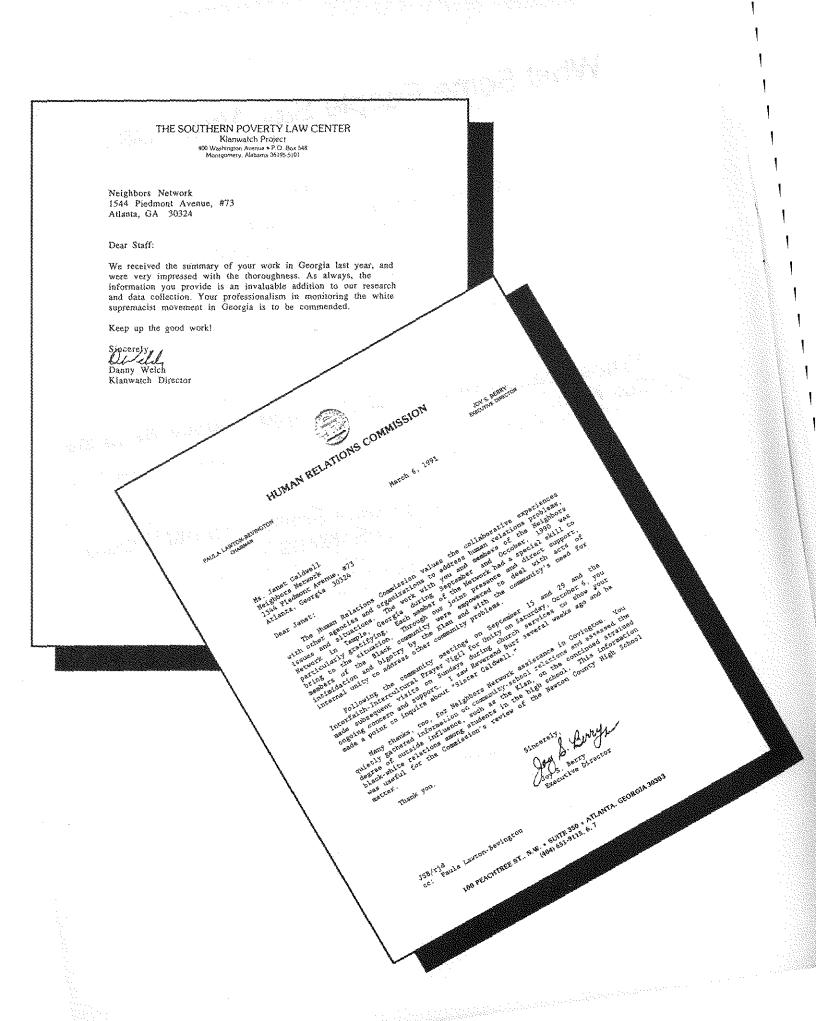
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Southern Voice

## What Some People Say About Us . . .

"These people are one of the biggest obstacles to the Ku Klux Klan."

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



#### Introduction

This chronology is intended to illustrate the problem of hate crime and hate group activity in Georgia. 1 It is not exhaustive, primarily because hate crimes are underreported. In many cases, authorities and community leaders try to shield hate crimes from public view in an attempt to "keep their town from getting a bad name" and "keep things from getting worse." In addition, many newspapers throughout Georgia do not report incidents of racial violence in their area, and some local police departments remove reports on hate crimes from the incident reports they provide for the press.

Neighbors Network compiled much of the information on hate crime and hate group activity by monitoring Ku Klux Klan ("KKK" or "Klan") and Nazi rallies, and from reviewing white supremacist In addition, Neighbors Network received information literature.

from victim reports, arrest reports, law enforcement reports, and media reports. No one whose community has experienced these kinds of incidents should feel embarrassed or defensive. is currently suffering from an epidemic of hate crime. A community should not be judged by whether it has experienced hate incidents, but rather by how it has responded to them. Why Hate Crimes Are Community Problems



Members of the U.S. Klans rally in Jonesboro, Georgia.

Hate crime perpetrators often believe that people outside of the group to which their victims belong will not join hands in defense of the victim. Although the potential for constructive community action has often gone untapped, the vast majority of people in Georgia do not care about the race, religion, or sexual orientation of their neighbors. They only expect their neighbors to be good neigh-

bors. However, this may not be the perception of a family that has just found the charred remnants of a wooden cross on their lawn, or racial slurs painted on their home. They have already heard from the minority of the community that objects to their presence. Now they need to hear from the rest of us.

### Types of Crimes

This chronology deals with violence and harassment against several categories of targets: (1) openly homosexual men and women, and persons who are perceived by their assailants to be homosexuals; (2) interracial couples; (3) high school and middle school students who oppose Nazi or Klan attempts to organize students;

This chronology includes all 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.

(4) minority families into previously moving all white neighborhoods; (5) immigrants, especially Asian and Hispanic immigrants; (6) Jews; and citizens active in anti-racist activities. Attacks on perceived homosexuals (called "gay bashing") and on immigrants are more frequent, more brutal, more likely to end in murder, less likely to be reported, and less likely if reously than other types of hate crimes. Attacks on



ported to be taken seri1991 saw increased incidence of move-in vandalism and ously than other types of harassment against "Gay" people.

homosexuals are common throughout the state. Frequently, the victims have just emerged from bars that serve an openly gay clientele. The intended victim may not even be gay. He or she may merely fit the assailant's stereotype of how a homosexual looks or acts.

Each year, a number of black and Hispanic families moving into previously all white neighborhoods are the target of racially motivated attacks. These attacks have ranged from spray-painting and cross-burnings to gunfire and fire bombings. These are called "move-in" incidents. Such incidents have been reported in several counties throughout Georgia. Rarely do the perpetrators of move-in violence live more than three or four doors away, and they will generally note who comes and goes from the potential victim's home. Most of the victims of move-in violence remain in their homes. However, if one family is forced from their home, it is one too many.

Interracial couples and families have been victimized by movein violence. During 1991, there were several attacks directed against people involved in interracial relationships. Much of the violence that plagued Georgia schools in 1991 resulted from interracial dating and the community's reaction to it.

Racial fighting and Nazi organizing during and after school occurred in many Georgia communities. However, racial fighting in schools is one of the hardest types of incidents to verify. White supremacists, particularly Nazis, have targeted middle schools and high schools for recruiting.

Anti-Semitic violence also occurs, ranging from vandalism to threats and attacks. During the past few years, Jewish families have also been the targets of move-in violence. Vandals sometimes paint anti-Semitic slogans on synagogues.

United States immigration laws were changed in the mid-1960s. Among other things, preferences for immigrants from European countries were removed. This is why recent immigrants to Georgia are often from Latin America or the Far East. Klan and Nazi groups favor immigration only from white nations. They regard the presence of non-white immigrants in America as illegitimate, they

lump all immigrants together with illegal aliens, and they accuse immigrants of "taking jobs away from white people." Gainesville, Georgia has a history of Klan groups trying to initiate trouble with Hispanic immigrants, many of whom work in local food process-

ing plants.

Violence and harassment are also directed at those who struggle for justice. In 1987, peaceful Brotherhood marchers were attacked during two demonstrations in Forsyth County. Since that time, at least five north Georgia civil rights activists and their homes have been the target of gunfire. In addition, white supremacist LeRoy Moody was convicted in 1991 of sending two letter bombs in 1989, that killed a civil rights attorney in Savannah and a Federal District Judge in Alabama.

Organizations that monitor hate activity, including the Neighbors Network, receive frequent hate calls and hate mail. Activists have also been threatened and attacked by Nazi youth gangs. Members of a wide variety of hate groups, ranging from Klan factions to Nazi groups (including racist skinheads), continue to

spread hate and to recruit new members.<sup>2</sup>

#### Aiding the Victims of Hate Crimes

The key objective in aiding the victims of hate crimes is to eradithe perpetrator's perception that the victim is isolated within the community. In addition, it is important to allay the victim's fears that she or he is isolatfrom the community. discussion "move-in" incidents as an example, but the same methods of ending the perceived isolation are applicable to other types of incidents.



Results of Christmas Eve racist vandalism attack on Hispanic-owned restaurant.

Everything that shows community support, from the first police car pulling up at the victim's house, is important. Church leaders, especially those of a different religious or ethnic background from that of the victim, should speak out in support to their congregations, to the public, and to the victimized family. Witnessing a group of clergy entering a victim's home or praying with the family in front of their house can have a positive impact on a neighborhood. It can isolate the haters, as well as encourage neighbors to show their support.

The skinhead style began in Britain with fans of Jamaican music. Both there and in this country, many skinheads strongly oppose any form of racist or anti-Semitic politics. Therefore, this chronology specifies "racist skinheads" or "Nazi skinheads."

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. Unfortunately, these types of responses frequently do not occur.

Press reports are also important, particularly if they are accompanied by strong statements from authorities, elected officials, and neighbors. Through the media, the haters know that their acts will be reported, and that these acts are not endorsed

by the general public.

Since 1989, Neighbors Network volunteers have visited many families in Georgia that have been the victims of move-in violence. We found to our grave concern that in most cases, no other organizations, clergy, or elected officials had contacted the families.

#### Hate Crimes and the Criminal Justice System

Any on-going campaign of violence or harassment is a breakdown in the criminal justice system. The problem may be that victims are too frightened to report the crime. The responding officers may not take the victims seriously. The problem can be at the level of the police chief, police officer, magistrate, or District Attorney. The system must be examined at each step so that the

problem areas can be identified and corrected.

Among local 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 between these extremes. Police officers deal regularly with a wide range of crimes, including murder, rape, and battery. Compared to crimes like these, a spray-painting or a cross-burning may not seem like a serious crime. One must understand, however, that hate crimes are not committed merely to impact upon specific victims. They are not only acts of vandalism or threats. Rather, they indicate other racial tensions in a community, and therefore, should be addressed by the entire community.

A generation ago, many police officers in Georgia belonged to the KKK. In those days, police departments were expected to defend a system of segregation. Times have changed. Each year, there are still isolated incidents of police officers who belong to hate groups, and there are some questionable shootings of black people by white police officers. Although there are still places in Georgia where little has changed in the way of police community-relations, these areas are the exceptions rather than the rule. The vast majority of police officers today have little use for the KKK and perform their jobs in a professional manner.

Civil suits against hate groups are increasingly used as a way of preventing or limiting their activities. In the summer of 1991, sixty-seven plaintiffs received checks of approximately \$550.00 from the Invisible Empire and Southern White Knights, whom they had sued for attacking a Brotherhood march in Forsyth County in 1987 in which the plaintiffs had participated. Former Southern White Knights Grand Dragon Dave Holland was at that time under Federal

indictment for perjury and obstruction of justice. The charges stemmed from his alleged attempts to avoid paying damages awarded to the marchers.



U.S. Klans rally in Jonesboro, Georgia.

#### "Do you think the Klan did this?"

"Do you think the Klan did this?" is a question commonly asked following an unsolved hate crime. A hate crime may be the act of an organized hate group, or it may be the random act of unaffiliated people acting in the same fashion and with the same hateful mentality as an organized hate group. This distinction has no impact on the seriousness of the crime, on the possibility of its being repeated, or on the situation of the victim.

#### "They are just kids."

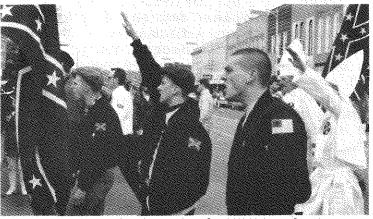
Some people are reassured to hear that such crimes were committed (or may have been committed) by young people. Neighbors Network is not reassured. If all hate crimes were committed by aging men wearing white sheets, we could at least be certain that in another generation this would all be behind us. Unfortunately, Neighbors Network and others monitoring the racist youth situation can testify to the existence of a growing trend of bigotry among the young generation. A hate mentality has affected a portion of our youth to the degree that they will burn crosses, spray-paint slurs on houses, injure and murder people, and attempt to organize Nazi youth gangs in Georgia middle schools and high schools.

The implication is that if adolescents did it, the crime was not serious. Young people commit the biggest share of serious hate crimes in Georgia and nationwide. Hate groups see the value of recruiting the young, and have apparently had some success in recruitment, since the average age of participants at Georgia Klan rallies has decreased dramatically in the past several years.

"We do not want to give our town a bad name."

"We want to keep this quiet so it will not get worse."

A common attitude among public officials, police officers, school administrators, and the like is to keep incidents of hate crime from public view. If they cannot keep such incidents from public view, they will



Aryan Nations Skinheads march with Klan at annual gathering in Pulaski Tennessee.

often deny a racial motive. If they cannot deny a racial motive, they may attempt to deny the seriousness of the crime.

Some public officials compare hate groups to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or to similar legal nonviolent organizations that oppose hate crime. This comparison is especially common if such groups try to assist victims. For example, following a spray-painting incident in Locust Grove, Georgia, the local police chief equated civil rights activists with the KKK. He then pointed to an attempted fire bombing in Clayton County two years before, and expressed the hope that there would not be any protests by civil rights groups such as, he claimed, occurred in Clayton County after the bombing attempt. Actually, the alleged demonstrations never took place.

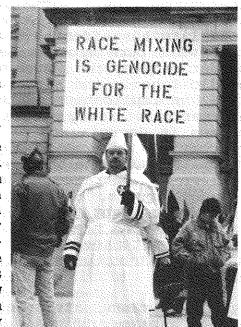
In some cases, there is an attempt to shift all or part of the blame onto the victim. This may be as extreme as two Polk County juries acquitting whites in the shooting deaths of two unarmed Mexicans, on the grounds of "self-defense" or it may be as simple as a police officer stating that the victims of move-in violence should have "expected that kind of thing in this neighborhood."

#### Hate Group Activity in Georgia, 1991

Despite a drop in hate crimes in Georgia during the first half of the year (particularly during the Gulf War), 1991 was an unusually bloody year. Eight murders believed to be motivated by hate were recorded during 1991, in contrast to only one recorded in 1990. Five of the eight hate-motivated murders, including a

double murder in Cobb County and the shootings of three transvestites in Atlanta, were believed to be homophobic crimes. Two of the hate-motivated murders were committed by a black male. The other murder was of a homeless man in which Nazi skinheads were suspected.

Ku Klux Klan Activity. In 1991, Georgia witnessed the smallest amount of public Klan activity in a decade. The Neighbors Network recorded just twenty-six public Klan events in 1991, in contrast to approximately seventy Activities decreased throughout the year, with only four events (three by a single Klavern in Heard County) recorded between September and December. Three rallies, sponsored by the Winder Knights (consisting primarily of the McAndrew family of Winder, Georgia), met with such an apathetic response that it is unlikely the Winder Knights will be a major factor Klan rally, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia. in 1992.



There are several reasons for the decrease in activity. One is the lack of unity within the Georgia Realm of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan ("IE"). A split exists among the state leadership as to whether the group should align itself more closely with Neo-Nazi groups or should follow a more traditional

path. For example, current Georgia IE Grand Dragon James Spivey is a Klan traditionalist who ejected two long-time IE members from a May rally for appearing with a Nazi flag. In contrast, Imperial Board member and former Georgia Grand Dragon Danny Carver has aligned himself more closely with the neo-Nazi wing of the movement.

Additionally, both the IE and the Southern White Knights ("SWK") have been plagued with criminal and civil legal troubles. Danny Carver and former SWK Grand Dragon David Holland and their organizations were held liable for damages in a million dollar civil lawsuit growing out of an attack on civil rights marchers in Forsyth County, Georgia in 1987 (see <a href="Supra">Supra</a>). In February 1992, a United States District Court convicted Holland of perjury for falsifying court documents. Carver is under a court order, stemming from an earlier conviction for making terroristic threats, which

bars him from public Klan activity. In addition, Greg Walker, SWK Grand Dragon, is on probation for firing a shot gun at a man in Conyers. Walker is still active in the SWK.

The only KKK group in Georgia that exhibited growth in 1991 was Keith Smith's U.S. Klans, based in Henry County, Georgia. The Neighbors Network monitored U.S. Klans rallies in Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Growth beyond Georgia's borders is significant because no other KKK faction has expanded outside of the state for many years. Moreover, the U.S. Klans apparently absorbed much of the Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in 1991.

Another reason for the decline in public activity is that some people who once attended Klan rallies have joined revolutionary factions that, in 1991, preferred to pursue covert activities. In addition, the political arm of the white supremacist movement (such as David



Klan rally, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

Duke's campaign for Governor in Louisiana) was exceptionally active in 1991, and some individuals and organizations have devoted their activities to fund-raising and other support for his campaign. 1992 may provide a more definitive answer for the decrease in activity among traditional Klan groups, or it may demonstrate that 1991 was an anomaly rather than a trend.

Nazi Skinhead Activity. Nazi skinhead factions grew in significance in Georgia during 1991. Nazi skinheads shun the segregationist positions of traditional Klan groups in favor of a revolutionary race war against a federal government they perceive as Jewish-dominated. Nazi skinheads find allies among non-traditionalist Klan groups who share their view. Two major events late in the year were indicative of the increased role of the Nazi skinheads.



Nazi/Skinheads march with Klan in Lawrenceville, Georgia.

The first event was the annual Labor Day weekend national Klan gathering at Stone Mountain, Georgia. A Klan tradition since the 1920s, this year's gathering was a marked departure from the past. In contrast to previous years when traditionalist Klans played the primary role, this year's proceedings were dominated by Nazi skinheads and non-traditionalist Klans.

Even more significant was an "Aryan Unity" rally held in Fultondale, Alabama in early November. The rally, located on a farm that belonged to long-time white supremacist Roger Handley, attracted 170 Nazis (most of them skinheads) from Georgia, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, and Tennessee. This was the largest gathering of its kind ever held in Alabama, an area previously thought to be staunchly traditional Klan country.

In 1991, at least three different Nazi skinhead formations operated in Georgia. The most sophisticated of these groups, the Marietta Unit of the SS of America ("SSA"), is largely the descendant of two earlier, now defunct, Nazi skinhead organizations: the Georgia National Socialist Alliance and the National Socialist Youth of Georgia. The Marietta Unit of the SSA draws its strength from Cobb, Douglas, and Cherokee Counties, with a minor presence in Gwinnett County. The group operates a telephone hate line, produces and distributes racist and anti-Semitic literature targeted at teenagers, publishes a newsletter called The War Ax and produces a second publication called Renaissance.

The SSA has units in other Southeastern states, notably Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The SSA has a close association with Terry Boyce's Confederate Knights of America. Both groups are headquartered in Huntersville, North Carolina. The SSA provided the security force for the 1991 rallies in Stone Mountain, Georgia and in Fultondale, Alabama. At the event in Alabama, heavily armed members of a SSA security team patrolled the grounds.

A second Nazi skinhead gang, the Hammerskins, lead by Chad Clark and Ken Collins, surfaced in Atlanta in 1991. Although second in size and organizational skills, the group is no less worrisome than the SSA. In fact, this group has been suspected in a number of criminal incidents.

The Hammerskins originally called themselves WAR, appropriating the name of Tom Metzger's California based White Aryan Resistance ("WAR"). Metzger reportedly objected to this unauthorized use of the WAR name and the Atlanta chapter responded by dropping it in favor of Hammerskins. The group is not associated with Metzger's WAR, but rather is affiliated with former Alabama Klansman, Billy Riccio, sponsor of the November Aryan Unity rally in Fultondale, Alabama. Members of Riccio's immediate circle of followers have been arrested for crimes ranging from violating probation to burglary.

The third Nazi skinhead group, the National Socialist Political Action League ("NSPAL"), lead by Doug Tuttle and Johnny Brewer, is based in Gwinnett County. It is possibly the least effective of the three groups, with its influence apparently limited to alienated suburban youth. The group's efforts have been crude, reflecting the inexperience of its members. However, more than other Nazi skinhead groups, NSPAL seems to appeal to non-skinhead youth, particularly "metal heads," fans of heavy metal music. Some of the group's adherents also claim to be involved in Satanism.

In order to understand these developments, one must review recent Klan history. Throughout its resurgence in the late 1970s and 1980s, Klans made various attempts to attract young people into their ranks through a "youth corps" and other youth programs. These attempts met with only minimal success among the Klans' traditional constituency, and were almost universally unsuccessful among children of contemporary middle-class suburban families.

In contrast, the Nazi skinhead movement has had great success. The Nazi skinhead phenomenon has its roots in the street culture of the alienated alternative youth scene. This scene, defined largely by various styles of music and dress and by a rejection of middle class mores is highly reminiscent of the counter culture of the 1960s. Like their predecessors, participants in the 1990s counter culture are impatient with authority and institutional structures, but their rebellion lacks the optimism of the 1960s. Today's youth are far more likely to respond to the slogan "No future" than to "All you need is love."

The Klans' efforts failed largely because an organization so bound by tradition could not address young people's preference for rebellion and dramatic, radical solutions. Moreover, Nazi skinheads offer these youth something far more attractive and compelling than nostalgia for the "good old days" of the Confederacy and

segregation.

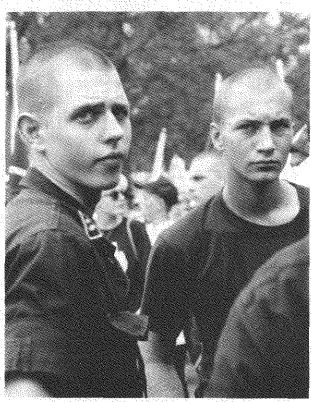
Far from the narrow nativism of the traditional Klan, these groups preach what might best be described as "Aryan Internationalism." The Nazi skinheads repudiate their identity as Americans in favor of a mythic membership in the "Aryan" race. Their goal is for white people on every continent to join together in a white revolution. Unlike the Nazi movement, Klavern meetings and cross-

burnings cannot provide these young racists with the fantasy of a world revolution.

The appeal of this vision of world conquest to imaginative and otherwise bright young people should not be underrated. It is seen as something new and vital, a break with the values espoused by their parents, as well as a break with the reactionary politics of neo-conservatism and the KKK. This allows susceptible young people to see the Nazi skinhead movement as a vehicle for revolutionary change.

Factors contributing to the appeal of the white supremacist movement: Why are some white youth attracted to the Nazi ideology? This phenomenon has dismayed and puzzled parents, teachers, law enforcement, and other adult observers. The Neighbors Network has identified six important factors that have led so many young people into this movement: (1) lack of education about segregation and the Nazi Holocaust; (2) a feeling of economic insecurity; (3) social changes such as immigration, loss of sense of community, the rise of the black middle class, and the shifting roles of family and church; (4) backlash by their parents against efforts to desegregate; (5) the impact of adult white supremacist leaders; and (6) the natural idealism of youth.

One of the primary reasons for this sort of thinking is the absence of education about segregation and the Nazi Holocaust. Young people live in the present, and have little or no sense of history. They have to be taught it. Unfortunately, they are not taught the history and development of bigotry in the United States.



Members of the S.S. of America at Lawrenceville rally.

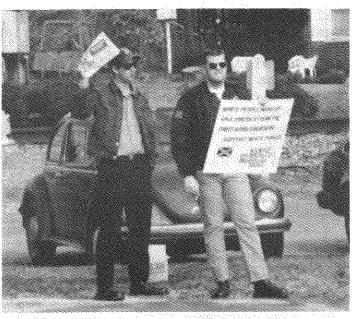
In particular, white youths have little connection to the lessons relatively recent history. of For white schoolchildren, civil rights struggle of 1960s is relegated to a brief review. Only their grandparents, now aged or dead, could testify to them about World War II and Hitler's Holocaust. Consequently, for young whites, the reality of racism and bigotry has faded.

Moreover, an eighteen year old white teenager was only six years old when Ronald Reagan took office. Hence, all that she or he has heard about public policy is that discrimination has been overcome, that equal opportunity has been achieved, that civil rights legislation is not a priority, and that affirmative action should be dismantled.

White teenagers have only their own life experiences and the media by which to assess issues of race and religion. Since legal segregation is a thing of

the past, today's young whites are unable to credit the subtler and still devastating effects of racism and bigotry. Teenagers share in the widespread ignorance of the facts of the AIDS epidemic, which gives them an excuse to scapegoat Gay men and Lesbians for their own adolescent sexual anxieties. The Christian fundamentalists preachers who have provided religious excuses for AIDS have helped fuel this misconception.

A second factor that has driven contemporary youth into the movement is economic insecurity. During the 1980s, the period of the de-industrialization and the



National Socialist Youth of Georgia distributed literature in Acworth, Georgia.

rise of the service economy, the higher paid portions of the working class almost disappeared and the ranks of the middle class grew smaller. The United States is in the middle of the most difficult recession since the end of World War II. Unemployment is high for people of all races. For the first time white youths cannot expect a higher standard of living than their parents enjoyed. The appearance of a black middle class, though small, is another source of anxiety. At the same time, whites are competing with Latin and Asian immigrants for a piece of a shrinking pie. This situation is especially difficult for the young, who are often limited to low-paid, low-skilled, entry-level jobs with little or no chance for promotion.

There is a widespread view among white Americans that affirmative action (especially in the form of numeric goals or quotas) in education and employment is discrimination against the white race. Most white people who believe this are neither hateful and violent in their personal relations, nor white supremacist in their political opinions. Neighbors Network takes no position on the conflicting claims concerning this issue, but we do wish our readers to consider how Nazi organizers capitalize on the ignorance of white teenagers. The Nazis claim that blacks, Hispanics, and other beneficiaries of affirmative action are getting all the best jobs, and that they are the cause of unemployment among whites.

In fact, black and Hispanic unemployment is always higher than white unemployment. Despite what the Nazis say about black people taking white people's jobs (a charge they also make against immigrants), the Nazis are capable of claiming in the next breath that "blacks don't work, but white people have to work so our tax money supports them." Clearly, these are contradictory charges, forcing the victims of bigotry into a "no win situation."

The third factor is a complex set of social changes, resulting in the lost sense of community and identity. Once again, immigration is at issue. Unlike the big cities of the Northeast and

California, Georgia has not had a tradition of receiving large numbers of immigrants. Some Georgians resent hearing foreign language conversations in public or in stores, and dislike seeing public signs in Spanish or Oriental tongues. The opinion can easily be formed that these people have no intention of assimilating or learning English, and that "real Americans" in the same neighborhood may have to learn the immigrants' language rather than the reverse. Some Georgians who know that illegal immigration (especially from Mexico) is a problem may develop the false belief that any "Mexican" whom they may meet is likely to be illegally in the country.



Annual Klan gathering in Pulaski, Tennessee.

Many traditional institutions such as the family, the school, and the church no longer provide stability and purpose for young people. Many families move every few years as the parents' job situations change. People frequently do not bother to come to know their neighbors, and feel no local Two-income families, divorce, and remarriage have produced home environments where teenagers see little of their parents, and therefore, have little chance to discuss their grievances and anxieties. With both parents gone much of the day, many youths see no parental example to follow, except an example of emotional distance. Moreover, the mother or father may be married to a step-parent whom the adolescent children may resent as an outsider. All these things make it difficult for an adolescent to feel a part of a community, or to affirm an identity. Thus, the adolescent is vulner-

able to attempts by bigots to give him or her a made-up community, as a member of the "Master Race."

The fourth factor is backlash by their parents against efforts to desegregate. Neighbors Network notes the important fact that Nazi skinheads are most active in suburban Atlanta counties such as Cobb and Gwinnett, where black and other minority populations are still quite small. White families have settled in these counties for a number of reasons, but it is incontestable that some white families have chosen these areas because City of Atlanta and its public schools contain "too many blacks." Some white children growing up in a household where they hear the expression "too many blacks" frequently used will outgrow this in time, as they develop their own views. Some will become mildly prejudiced, like their parents. Some, unfortunately, will become violent bigots.

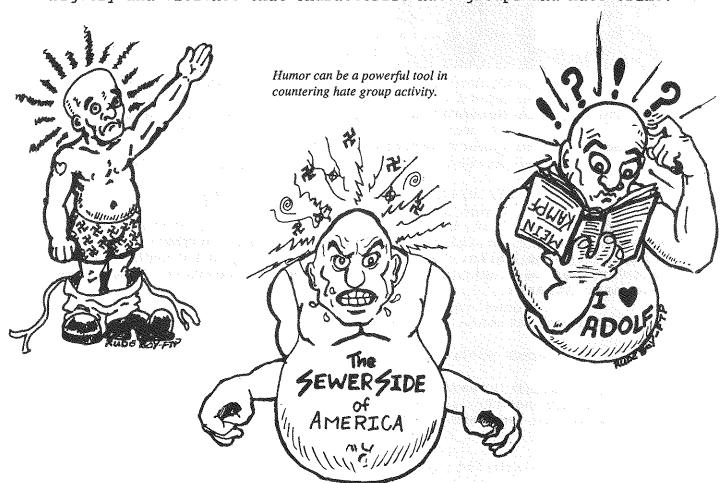
The fifth factor concerns the impact of white supremacist leadership and media treatment of them. Long time Klan leaders and adult Nazi ideologues, following the example of the racist movement in Britain, have used the alternative youth scene as a means of recruiting white youth. Political direction, organization, literature, symbols, and affirmation are provided by adult activists promoting an agenda of race war. Talk shows and "tabloid television" sensationalize the activities of Nazi skinheads and treat David Duke as a serious presidential candidate. Notoriety

can easily be mistaken for fame by white youths who have no understanding of the history of bigotry, and whose experience of life has left them ripe for the simplistic solutions and perverse logic of "white pride" and "white power."

The sixth factor is the natural idealism of youth. Adolescents feel angry and betrayed when they contemplate the contemporary situation and discover that their parents and their parents' generation do not have "the answers." They accept what their parents have achieved as the base line, and insist on having more for themselves. At the same time, they have few material assets or job skills, and therefore, have little to lose. They are willing to consider points of view that would be shocking to their parents, and the shock value is part of the appeal. They wish to believe that, given sufficient will power and dedication, they can achieve a glorious future.

#### Conclusion

Efforts to expose and punish hate crime will help decrease such activity. But preventing growth in the size and influence of hate groups requires a concerted, ongoing commitment by the community. Parents, churches, temples, schools, and young people must mobilize if this effort is to be successful. Every community faces the challenge to create an atmosphere unaccepting of the bigotry and violence that characterize hate groups and hate crime.



#### 01/03/91 Riverdale, Clayton County

A pipe bomb destroyed the mailbox at the home of a black family. Two eighteen-year-old males were arrested in the bombing. Police said the incident was racially motivated.

Source: Media report.

01/03/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A Nazi skinhead physically attacked a black punk in the Little Five Points neighborhood. Anti-racist punks came to the victim's assistance.

Source: Witness report.

01/05/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

To protest the Martin Luther King holiday, about sixty white supremacists, including members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the U.S. Klans, attended a rally sponsored by the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/05/91 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

The Georgia National Socialist Alliance held a leafletting.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/10/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

The Center for Democratic Renewal, an organization that opposes hate groups and hate crimes, received a number of threatening telephone calls. These calls reportedly were made from the telephone of a Lieutenant Colonel at Fort McPherson, a military base near Atlanta.

Source: Atlanta Police Bureau.

#### 01/12/91 Pulaski, Tennessee

At least thirty Georgia white supremacists, including members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Royal Confederate Knights, Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration, and a carload of Nazi skinheads took part in a Klan rally that drew 200 participants. Most Georgia Nazi skinheads boycotted the event, because the swastika was not on the list of pre-approved symbols.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

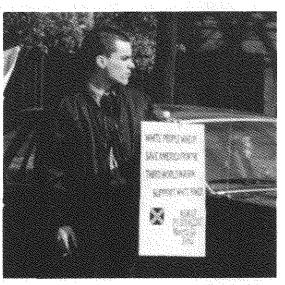
01/12/91 Dacula, Gwinnett County

Nazi skinheads passed out literature. According to a city official, this was the third Nazi leafletting that the officials had recently witnessed.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/17/91 Marietta, Cobb County

"White Power," "Kill Jesus Christ," and a swastika were painted on McEachern High School. The prior week, literature from the National Socialist Youth of Georgia was circulated at the school.



John Edwards, former Associate Director of National Socialist Youth of Georgia (NSYOG). Currently a member of the SS of America Marietta Unit.

Source: Marietta Daily Journal; witness report.

01/18/91 Marietta, Cobb County

Eight students were suspended following a fight precipitated by Nazi organizing at McEachern High School. A student received a broken or dislocated jaw when she tried to stop the fight.

Source: Marietta Daily Journal; witness report.

01/21/91 - 01/24/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

An Iranian-American received bomb threats directed at his restaurant on Peachtree Street in Atlanta. These threats were believed to have been made as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution; Atlanta Police Bureau.

#### 01/26/91 Loganville, Walton County

Five members of the Georgia National Socialist Alliance and the National Socialist Youth of Georgia distributed literature.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/26/91 Watkinsville, Oconee County

About thirty-eight members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and U.S. Klans rallied, protesting the City's refusal to allow the Klan to enter the town's Christmas parade. At the rally, several speakers made disparaging remarks about America's black military personnel serving in the Persian Gulf.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

01/27/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Groups of young black men engaged in several incidents of harassment of whites and Hispanics who were attending a Martin Luther King Day parade. The Neighbors Network confirmed at least one incident.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution; witness report.

01/31/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

The Anti-Defamation League documented a case of anti-Semitic harassment at Morehouse College, a traditionally black college.

Source: The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

January 1991 Atlanta Metro, Cobb County

Early in the year, Nazi skinheads physically attacked a young woman in her home because she was dating a black man. The beating resulted in a miscarriage.

Source: Witness report.

January 1991 Athens, Clarke County

Peace demonstrators were reportedly threatened by men who identified themselves as "Ku Klux Klan."

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### January 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

A group of men reportedly yelled racial epithets and "Go back to Iran" at an employee of Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., publisher of the <a href="Atlanta Journal-Constitution">Atlanta Journal-Constitution</a>. The employee was of Indian descent.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

January 1991 Metro Atlanta

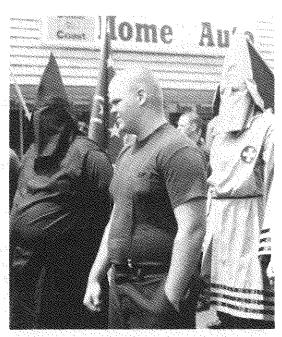
A local Nazi leader apparently threatened, by telephone, a one-time associate of the Nazi skinheads. The person became the victim of two attacks after disassociating with the Nazi skinheads.

Source: Victim report.

January 1991 Metro Atlanta Gwinnett County

An anti-racist skinhead who was sitting with a black friend was reportedly handed a Georgia National Socialist Alliance business card at Gwinnett Place Mall.

Source: Witness report.



In 1991, the Georgia Supreme Court upheld the state's anti-mask law, overturning a lower court decision. During the appeal, Klan activity became increasingly brazen and provocative.

January 1991 Athens, Clarke County

The Anti-Defamation League documented a case of anti-Semitic harassment at the University of Georgia.

Source: The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

January 1991 Metro Atlanta

During January, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported one case of threats of violence/menacing and one case of harassment.

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

#### 02/02/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A man was physically attacked by two white males as he exited a gay bar on 10th Street in Atlanta. The perpetrators shoved, kicked, and threatened (with what appeared to be a knife) the victim. The two men, who were charged with simple battery, reportedly stood outside the bar and cursed at patrons, using anti-gay epithets, for twenty minutes prior to the attack.

Source: Etcetera; Atlanta Police Bureau.

02/02/91 Acworth, Cobb County

Thirteen members of the Georgia National Socialist Alliance and the National Socialist Youth of Georgia leafletted on Main Street in Acworth.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

02/08/91 Metro Atlanta, DeKalb County

John Michael Jones, an unemployed white man, parked his car on an overpass on the Stone Mountain Freeway and opened fire with a rifle, striking a fifteen-year-old black youth in the leg while the youth waited at a Brockett Road school bus stop. The incident appeared to be racially motivated. Jones was also charged with robbing a gas station on January 17.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

02/19/91 Lithia Springs, Douglas County

A number of fights reportedly occurred between black and white students at Lithia Springs High School. During one fight, students mistook firecrackers for gunshots and took shelter in nearby restrooms.

Source: Witness report.

February 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

A fight occurred between black and white patrons at a country and western bar on Moreland Avenue in Atlanta. Several persons were arrested and one person was reportedly stabbed.

Source: Witness report.

#### February 1991 Metro Atlanta

During February, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported one case of harassment and one case of vandalism.

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

Montgomery, Alabama 03/05/91

Copies of The Truth at Last (formerly The Thunderbolt), a white supremacist newspaper published by longtime Nazi Ed Fields of Marietta Georgia, were thrown on lawns in the Delraida area and other neighborhoods. "Some young men" from the Atlanta area distributed the paper in "white working-class neighborhoods," the Montgomery Advertiser quoted Fields as saying. Inside the newspaper was a flyer that attacked Morris Dees of the Southern Poverty Law Center and promoted a March 9 Klan rally to protest the Southern Poverty Law Center.



Montgomery, Alabama.

Source: Montgomery Advertiser. Klans march on Southern Poverty Law Center in

03/06/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A witness reported attacks against patrons at a gay bar on Ponce de Leon Avenue in Atlanta.

Witness report. Source:

03/07/91 Jefferson, Jackson County

A fight at the Jackson County Comprehensive High School resulted in the suspension of twenty-three students. Some white students wore Ku Klux Klan T-shirts and distributed Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan literature.

Source: <u>Jackson Herald</u>.

#### 03/09/91 Montgomery, Alabama

One hundred fifty white supremacists marched in protest to the Southern Poverty Law Center. The rally drew many Georgia residents, including members of the Georgia National Socialist Alliance, Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, U.S. Klans, and Royal Confederate Knights. Three Georgians, Ed Fields, Frank Shirley, and Dave Holland, spoke at the rally. Shirley and Holland organized the rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 03/14/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Seventeen-year-old Clayton DeFoor was arrested for making harassing telephone calls. DeFoor allegedly left four threatening anti-Semitic messages on a victim's telephone answering machine on February 22. One of the messages referred to a "Neo-Nazi Foundation."

Source: Atlanta Police Bureau.

#### 03/19/91 Jefferson, Jackson County

Approximately nine Klan members gathered on the square in Jefferson, Georgia, and later gathered near Jackson County Comprehensive High School, also the scene of a March 7 racial brawl.

Source: Jackson Herald.

#### 03/23/91 Somerville, Alabama

At a Klan "summit" which included a rally and a private meeting, Imperial Wizard Keith Smith of the U.S. Klans failed to bring several other Klan factions under his control. The Alabama Knights and the Confederate Knights of Mississippi were in attendance. Donnie Allen, representing the Royal Confederate Knights (based in Rome, Georgia) also participated.

Source: <u>Huntsville Times</u>.

#### 03/23/91 Atlanta, DeKalb County

The Anti-Defamation League documented a case of anti-Semitic vandalism at Emory University.

Source: Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

#### 03/28/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A white male directed the fog lights of his vehicle into a cab driven by a black woman, then pulled up beside her, and fired a pistol into her vehicle. The man was arrested and the woman was unharmed.

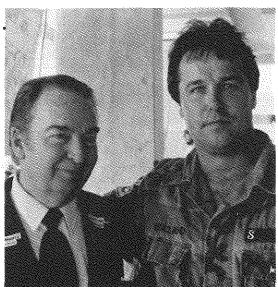
Source: Atlanta Police Bureau.

March 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

According to witnesses in the trial of Michael Hopgood, a black man accused of murdering Korean owners of an Atlanta grocery during a robbery, Hopgood hated anyone not black, and had advocated violent action to "get [anyone who was not black] out of our neighborhood." Two days prior to the killings, Hopgood had allegedly threatened the victims.

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

March 1991 Metro Atlanta



Former Grand Dragon and current National Director of the Southern White Knights of the KKK, Dave Holland (seen here with convicted church bomber J.B. Stoner) is under Federal indictment for perjury.

During March, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported one case of harassment and one case of assault and battery.

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

04/03/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A man was physically attacked on Arnold Street in Atlanta by men who called him "faggot" and struck him with a two-by-four. The man suffered a concussion and other injuries. The attackers were charged with aggravated assault.

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

#### 04/09/91 Winder, Barrow County

A few members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan handed out leaflets and engaged in heated arguments with police.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 04/11/91 Metro Atlanta, Clayton County

A gay man was allegedly knocked off of a twelve-foot ladder and beaten with a sledgehammer by a drunken co-worker. The man suffered a slipped disc and was placed in a body cast. He also had a nervous breakdown, and experienced a serious loss of income.

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

#### 04/13/91 Dacula, Gwinnett County

Members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan leafletted at the town's major intersection.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 04/14/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two men assaulted a third man as he walked along Monroe Drive in Atlanta. The victim stated that he believed he was physically attacked because he was gay.

Source: Atlanta Police Bureau.

#### 04/14/91 Marietta, Cobb County

A number of persons were arrested at a Nazi skinhead gathering. John Edwards, assistant director of the National Socialist Youth of Georgia, was charged with obstruction of an officer.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 04/15/91 Decatur, DeKalb County

A Lesbian couple moved out of their Oldfield Road home following a violent campaign that included "Move Lesbians" painted on their house, slashed tires, and a broken car window, shot out by the perpetrators.

Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia; Southern Voice.

#### 04/16/91 Marietta, Cobb County

Two men who shared an apartment on Lakewood Drive were found "riddled with bullets" in their home, that had been broken into. One of the men's stepsons, who had allegedly threatened to kill the men for being gay, was later arrested.

Source: Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia; <u>Etcetera</u>; <u>Marietta Daily Journal</u>.

#### 04/17/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

The Neighbors Network received a racist and threatening telephone call, apparently sparked by a leafletting by the Neighbors Network and the Committee for Scene Safety at a concert earlier that evening.

Source: Neighbors Network.

04/20/91 Jefferson, Jackson County

A telephone call the Jefferson Police Department received informing them that the Ku Klux Klan would be at a Neighbors Network leafletting that day. Consequently, state, county, and local police attended the leafletting. The police presence greatly deterred the Klan,



Stockbridge resident Keith Smith, Imperial Wizard of the U.S. Klans, expanded his activities into Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee in 1991.

who stopped only long enough to hand a Klan business card to a leafletter.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 04/20/91 Adairsville, Bartow County

Members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan leafletted and rallied.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 04/23/91 Gainesville, Hall County

Ten robed Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan members attended a performance of the play "Coup Clucks" at the Georgia Mountain Center. Klan members sat in the front row heckling and throwing literature on the stage. Police warned the Klan that they would be ejected if the disturbance continued.

Source: The Times.

04/26/91 Covington, Newton County

Approximately thirty-five students, some wearing Klan regalia, walked out of Newton County High School to protest the selection of a black Valedictorian. The students were met by Keith Smith, Imperial Wizard of the U.S. Klans. One of the students soon became an officer in the U.S. Klans.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution; witness report.

04/27/91 Covington, Newton County

Approximately fifty members and supporters of the U.S. Klans rallied in front of the courthouse. This was the fourth Klan rally in Covington since a series of racial brawls racked Newton County High School in the fall of 1990. That night the same group held a private property rally, at which someone fired shots at the crowd. Police recovered a .22 rifle from a nearby wooded area, but could not determine who did the shooting. Police also had to disarm at least one Klan member. Georgia Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan members reportedly attended a rally in North Carolina the same day.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

04/30/91 Acworth, Cobb County

Approximately seventy people, many of them Nazi skinheads, took part in a Hitler's birthday celebration on a piece of lakefront property in Acworth. Among the participants were members of the Georgia National Socialist Alliance and the National Socialist Youth of Georgia.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### April 1991 Gainesville, Hall County

The Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan sent pairs of robed Klansmen out to walk through the city at night. This tactic had fallen into disuse after thirteen Invisible Empire and Royal Confederate Knights members were arrested in September 1990 in Rome, Georgia while attempting to walk through a black housing project.

Source: Witness report.

#### April 1991 Metro Atlanta Gwinnett County

A citizen reported an incident in a park in which twenty to twentyfive Nazi skinheads harassed several Hispanic people attending a company picnic. The Nazi skinheads were travelling in with North cars Carolina and Tennessee license plates. The incident took place the same weekend as the Hitler Birthday celebration in Acworth.

Source: Witness report.

Former Director of the defunct National Socialist Youth of Georgia and current leader in the Marietta unit of the SS of America, Miles Dowling peddles papers in Acworth, Georgia.

April 1991 Blakely, Early County

A settlement was reached in a civil lawsuit brought by a group of Blakely residents charging that racial animus in the Fire Department resulted in the deaths of two black children. Three Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan members employed by the Fire Department lost their jobs as a result of the suit.

Source: Concerned Black Citizens Committee of Blakely and Early County.

#### April 1991 Marietta, Cobb County

"The Holocaust Never Happened" and "Hitler Was Right, Kill All the Jews" and other slogans were painted on construction equipment at the site of the new Kol Emeth synagogue. The tires on a number of vehicles were slashed. The building site had been vandalized several times previously.

Source: Marietta Daily Journal; Atlanta Jewish Times.

#### April 1991 Metro Atlanta

During April, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported one case of assault and battery, one case of assault and battery/objects thrown, one case of vandalism, and one anti-gay homicide.

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

05/01/91 Gainesville, Hall County

Two robed members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, John Land and Timothy Farist, were arrested for inciting to riot. Farist was also charged with violating Georgia's mask law. According to sheriff's deputies, police arrived to find Farist surrounded by fifty to seventy-five Hispanic residents of Holland Avenue. The Klan also agitated on Holland Avenue the night before.

Source: The Times.

#### 05/04/91 Summerville & Lyerly Chatooga County

About twenty-five people, representing the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the Christian Guard, and the True Knights/Aryan Nations of Georgia rallied, ostensibly to protest the stabbing of a white youth by a black youth. Also present was a man introduced as Terry Mayhew of Cartersville, identified as "Grand Dragon of the Fraternal Order of Georgia." There was a private property rally in Lyerly that evening. The Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan apparently canceled a rally planned for the same evening in Paulding County, due to rain.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

05/08/91 Hinesville, Liberty County

A racial brawl occurred between students at the Bradwell Institute, resulting in several arrests and one injury. During the fight, students used fists and rocks.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### 05/18/91 Madison, Morgan County

Approximately thirty members of the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan rallied at the County courthouse. Speakers urged spectators to attend British Nazi John Tyndall's speech in Marietta that evening.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

05/18/91 Marietta, Cobb County

Approximately 150 people came to the Northwest Marriott Marquis Hotel to hear a speech by British white supremacist leader Tyndall. Tyndall, a leader of the British National Party, had been previously barred from the United States because of an extensive criminal record. The audience, including Nazi skinheads, repeatedly interrupted Tyndall's speech with enthusiastic applause. Tyndall toured the United States with Marietta Nazi Ed Fields.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.



Dr. Ed Fields, Editor and Publisher of the Marietta based TRUTH AT LAST. Annual Klan Rally, Pulaski, Tennessee.

#### 05/18/91 Oakwood, Hall County

Various Klan groups, including a new faction, the Winder Knights, rallied at former Grand Dragon of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Danny Carver's property. James Spivey, Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan Grand Dragon, angrily ejected two long-term Invisible Empire members from the property for appearing with a Nazi flag. Spivey had become Grand Dragon after Carver's promotion to the National Board. A film crew from Geraldo Rivera's television talk show was present.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

05/21/91 Covington, Newton County

Robed Klan members picketed a meeting of the Newton County School Board.

Source: Covington News.

May 1991 Hartsfield Airport, Clayton County

Vandals painted "KKK" on an exhibit honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. located at Hartsfield International Airport. Airport Police had no suspects.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

May 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

Franklin Smith and Ronnie Earl Warren battered thirty-two-year-old Christopher LeBeaux in his Grant Park home. The gay-bashing incident left LeBeaux with a fractured skull, neurological damage, a broken shoulder, five broken fingers, and other wounds requiring 250 stitches. The attack occurred when LeBeaux opened his door to Linda Hartwell, who asked to use LeBeaux's telephone. The two men followed her into the house and physically attacked LeBeaux with two-by-four's. Smith and Warren were sentenced to seven years in prison. Hartwell was still at large at that time.

Source: Southern Voice.

May 1991 Lithia Springs, Douglas County
Marietta, Cobb County

In May, a local Nazi skinhead, allegedly pulled a knife on a young man in Marietta and threatened a former Nazi youth in Lithia Springs. Neighbors Network later determined that the former Nazi skinhead had been associated with the New Order/National Socialist White Peoples' Party in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Source: Witness report.

May 1991 Metro Atlanta

During May, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported six cases of assault and battery, and one case of robbery.

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

Spring 1991 Marietta, Cobb County

A young woman who had previously associated with Nazis reportedly received threats. The woman also reported an incident in which a white supremacist came to her home and assaulted another young woman whom he found there.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 06/01/91 Sandy Springs, Fulton County

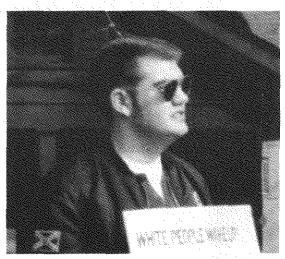
Thirty people attended a Georgia Populist Party meeting at the Sandy Springs Public Library. Among the literature available at the meeting were writings by Nazi Ed Fields of Marietta and William Pierce. Pierce is the author of <u>The Turner Diaries</u>, a novel in which a white revolution leads to the extermination of blacks, Jews, Hispanics, liberals, and others.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 06/11/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A Neighbors Network volunteer was punched in the back of the head at a Ramones concert, but was unable to see her assailant in the crowd. The Nazis present, including Bryan McDaniel of Georgia National Socialist Alliance were threatened with ejection if there was any further disturbance. The Ramones are not a racist band.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.



Brian McDaniel, former member of the defunct Georgia National Socialist Alliance, current member of the SS of America Marietta Unit.

06/15/91 Calhoun, Gordon County

About seven members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan gathered in Calhoun, but canceled their scheduled march, apparently due to low turnout.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 06/20/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A man from Villa Rica was allegedly beaten, slashed with a box knife, and robbed as he got out of his car near a gay bar in Atlanta's Morningside community.

Source: Southern Voice.

## 06/22/91 Jefferson, Jackson County Winder, Barrow County

Approximately six members of the Winder Knights of the Ku Klux Klan leafletted and rallied in Jefferson. Also in attendance were members of the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The rally was an embarrassment marked by falling flags, a malfunctioning public address system, and a public recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in which its wording was misquoted. No robes were worn. That night the Winder Knights held a private property rally in Winder. These rallies were the first held by this faction, which consisted primarily of the McAndrew family of Winder.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

06/22/91 Traveller's Rest, South Carolina

Approximately thirty people, including sixteen robed Klan members, gathered at a rally in Traveller's Rest, South Carolina, under U.S. Klans' sponsorship. Several speakers denounced the Neighbors Network. The U.S. Klans is based in Henry County, Georgia.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

06/26/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A black man opened fire with a pistol on Peachtree Street, wounding a white businessman. There was apparently a racist motive.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

06/29/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

On Braeburn Drive in Atlanta, three black males approached a man and stated, "There go those faggots." One of them shot the man in the arm, head, and buttocks. The victim refused to talk to police or enter an ambulance.

Source: Atlanta Police Bureau; Southern Voice.

#### June 1991 Metro Atlanta, Cobb County

At Town Center Mall, two members of the Committee for Scene Safety, an anti-racist youth group, were confronted and threatened by two Nazi punks who also stated that they were organizing a group to "come down and get the Neighbors Network." One of the Nazis identified himself with the National Socialist Youth of Georgia, while the other identified himself with the White Aryan Resistance.

Source: Committee for Scene Safety.

June 1991 Macon, Bibb County

A former medical examiner in Bibb County was charged with falsifying autopsy reports of four men who were murdered in late 1989 or early 1990 by Earl Lewis Jones. Jones robbed and killed each of the men after meeting them at or near a gay bar in Macon. The falsified autopsy reports prevented police from realizing that Jones was a serial killer.

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



Daniel Carver, former Grand Dragon of Georgia and convicted felon. Current member of Imperial Board, Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,

June 1991 Hinesville, Liberty County

A racial brawl, involving approximately 250 people, occurred when a group of white men distributed Klan business cards of the "Loyal Order of White Knights" at a Hardee's restaurant. Later in the year, literature from this faction was reported in Bainbridge, Georgia.

Source: Police reports; Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center.

#### June 1991 Metro Atlanta

During June, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported two cases of assault and battery, one case of threats, and one case of harassment.

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

#### 07/02/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Alvin James King, a thirty-four-year-old black man, killed two white men and wounded a third man at Five Points in downtown Atlanta. Neighbors reported that King had "talked crazy about killing white people." King was also charged with shooting a white businessman on June 26.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### 07/03/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

In Little Five Points, an in-town Atlanta neighborhood, a white motorist yelled racial slurs at a multi-racial group of young people. A fight ensued. The motorist was taken from the scene in an ambulance. In a second incident, five young black men harassed an interracial couple, assaulted a Neighbors Network volunteer who intervened, and injured a deaf man. A large multi-racial crowd ejected the men from the neighborhood.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 07/04/91 Wrightsville, Johnson County

A confrontation between a group of white people and a group of black people led to a riot involving approximately 100 people. Eight people were arrested and one person was hospitalized with stab wounds. Some of those present fired guns into the air.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### 07/09/91 Atlanta

A black inmate punched a white inmate in the eye. The perpetrator claimed that he punched the victim because he was white.

Source: Atlanta Police Bureau

#### 07/20/91 Moultrie, Colquitt County

Shortly after midnight, a fight broke out between black youths leaving a carnival and white youths from a nearby game room. The fight, marked by rock and bottle throwing, resulted in one arrest for disorderly conduct.

Source: Gwinnett Daily News.

#### Atlanta, DeKalb County 07/23/91

Vandals spray-painted a newspaper vending machine containing Etcetera, a gay publication.

Source: Etcetera.

07/24/91 Douglasville, Douglas County

Police arrested three Douglas County boys for painting racial slurs on streets and street signs in Chestnut Log subdivision. Police followed a paint trail to one of the boys' houses.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

07/25/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

vending

containing Southern Voice, a gay

community newspaper, were vandalized

Four

Graffiti left by Nazi vandals in Little Five Points Community in Atlanta, Georgia, on Christmas Eve 1991.

in Little Five Points. Several other machines containing Southern Voice had their contents stolen earlier in the month.

machines

Southern Voice. Source:

> 07/25/91 Lithonia, Gwinnett County

Shane Farmer of Lithonia was arrested and charged with two counts of terroristic threats and one count of arson for burning a cross at his former employer's home. All parties involved were white.

Source: Victim report.

07/26/91 Athens, Clarke County

Racial slurs were painted on the garage of the house of a black elementary school teacher in Clarke County. Among the slurs 'nigger."

Media report. was the word "nigger."

Source:

#### 07/27/91 Decatur, Alabama

A rally sponsored by the Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan drew participants from three Georgia Klan factions: U.S. Klans, Southern White Knights, and Royal Confederate Knights.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

07/27/91 Atlanta, DeKalb County

Vandals defaced the front door of <u>Etcetera</u> magazine's office on either July 27 or July 28.

Source: <u>Etcetera</u>.

07/29/91 Atlanta, DeKalb County

Vandals spray-painted an obscenity on the front door of the office of <a href="Etcetera">Etcetera</a> magazine.

Source: <u>Etcetera</u>.

07/31/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two men physically attacked a man walking along Ponce de Leon Avenue in Atlanta. The perpetrators referred to the victim as "faggot" and they forced the victim into some nearby bushes. The victim maced his attackers and escaped.

Source: <u>Etcetera</u>; Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia.

July 1991 Roopville, Heard County

The Heard County telephone message line run by the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan announced a "shooting expedition" for its members.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

July 1991 La Grange, Troupe County

A La Grange family received an anonymous letter containing derogatory statements about black people. This family had recently filed a complaint against a local school system with the Office of Civil Rights of the United States Department of Justice. The complaint alleged racism in extracurricular school activities.

Source: Columbus Ledger-Enquirer.

July 1991 Jonesboro, Clayton County

Approximately six members of the Winder Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

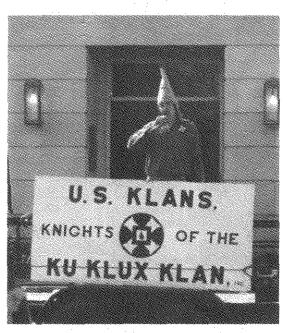
July 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

A man on a Harley-Davidson motorcycle almost hit a black person who was walking along Pryor Street in Atlanta. The rider, who was wearing a German spiked helmet, had just exited a "whites only" bar run by members of the Outlaws motorcycle club. The Outlaws are a racist group whose current T-shirt includes a Nazi-style thunderbolt.

Source: Victim report.

July 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

During a two week period, bottles were thrown through windows at the home of two gay men.



U.S. Klans rally in Watkinsville, Georgia, January 12, 1991.

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

#### July 1991 Metro Atlanta

During July, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported one burglary, four cases of vandalism, two cases of harassment, one case of attempted murder, and one case of assault and battery.

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

08/03/91 Monticello, Jasper County

Approximately thirty-two members of the U.S. Klans and Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan rallied at the courthouse. Police officers found a U.S. Klans member with a concealed boot knife and escorted him to the Monticello Police Department.

#### 08/03/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Three Nazis assaulted three anti-racist youths in Little Five Points in Atlanta. The Nazis maced and threatened the youths with spiked brass knuckles. The Nazis fled when a Neighbors Network volunteer, who had been monitoring the situation, reached the scene. A Neighbors Network team provided first aid and urged the victims to call the police.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

08/08/91 Forest Park, Clayton County

Three young white males burned a cross on the lawn of a white family whose daughter had been spending time with a black male. They were promptly arrested.

Source: <u>Clayton News Daily</u>.

08/11/91 Metro Atlanta, DeKalb County

Nazi skinheads harassed three white high school students at a Waffle House at the intersection of Interstate Highway 285 and LaVista Road.

Source: Witness report.

08/22/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Over a period of several hours, eight young black men shouted anti-gay epithets and physically attacked patrons departing from a Midtown Atlanta gay bar.

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

08/23/91 Forest Park, Clayton County

An unidentified person or persons poured and ignited gasoline in the shape of a cross on a black family's lawn.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### 08/24/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two men, who identified themselves as Doug Tuttle and Johnny Brewer of the National Socialists for Anglo-Americans, called the Neighbors Network and stated that they "had a baseball bat with the Neighbors Network name of it" and that they "would shoot anyone coming onto their property." They also complained that "Neighbors Network buttons [were] all over Gwinnett County."

Source: Neighbors Network.

08/26/91 Tallapoosa Haralson County

Several young white men confronted a woman at a convenience store, called her a "nigger lover" and subsequently ran her car off the road. Several hours later, six young white men appeared at the homes of several interracial couples and beat two black men.

Source: Witness report.

08/31/91 Stone Mountain DeKalb County



Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan March against Morris Dees of the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Alabama.

Approximately 500 Klan members and Nazis, including at least 200 skinheads, attended the annual Stone Mountain Klan rally. The Georgia factions in attendance included the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the U.S. Klans, the National Socialist Youth of Georgia, the True Knights/Aryan Nations of Georgia, and the Emergency Committee to Suspend Immigration. Ray Harrelson of Smyrna, an officer in the Populist Party of Georgia, also participated. Nazi skinheads from a number of Georgia counties, including Rockdale and Cherokee, took part.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

08/31/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A woman shouted anti-Lesbian remarks and threw a briefcase, books, and hot coffee at her roommate and her roommate's house quest.

Source: Lesbian and Gay Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia.

August 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

Southern Voice, a gay publication, reported damage to its office and to two of its vending machines.

Source: Southern Voice.

August 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two transients were physically attacked and stabbed while they slept under a bridge near North and Moreland Avenues in Atlanta. One of the victims was killed. According to a witness, the attackers were three men "dressed in punk style clothes and hairstyles." By the end of the year, attacks on homeless men in this area by Nazi skinheads were becoming commonplace.

Source: Witness report; Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

August 1991 Forest Park, Clayton County

A black family found a racial slur painted on the door of its home on Sylvia Drive in Forest Park.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

August 1991 Roswell, Fulton County

School authorities held a meeting of the parents of eight students believed to be involved with the National Socialist Youth of Georgia. This meeting was sparked by an incident in which a black student found a piece of racist literature in her schoolbook. Concerned parents contacted the Neighbors Network about Nazi organizing at the school. It was determined that the National Socialist Youth of Georgia and the National Socialists for Anglo-Americans were organizing at the school.

Source: Witness report.

August 1991 Metro Atlanta, Gwinnett County

The Committee for Scene Safety, a Gwinnett based group of anti-racist punks, received harassing telephone calls. The calls apparently resulted from the group's declaration of a "Nazi-Free Zone" in Little Five Points.

Source: Committee for Scene Safety.

August 1991 Metro Atlanta, Gwinnett County

According to anti-racist punks, Nazi skinheads handed business cards to white shoppers at Gwinnett Place Mall.

Source: Committee for Scene Safety.

August 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

Anti-Semitic videotapes were sent to an undetermined number of students at the Westminster Schools. The tapes, produced by National Prayer Network, were "clearly anti-Semitic," according to the President of the Westminster Schools. The tapes mentioned recent controversy over the Westminster Schools' refusal to hire non-Christian faculty.

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



# TAKE AIM AT THE JEWS

Anti-Semitic cartoon published in RACIAL LOYALTY, newspaper of the Church of the Creator.

#### August 1991 Metro Atlanta

During August, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported five cases of vandalism, three cases of assault and battery, one involving thrown objects, and one case of harassment.

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

Summer 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

Nazi skinheads robbed an anti-racist punk and threatened to shoot anyone else who tried to intervene. The Nazis involved were reportedly connected with White Aryan Resistance.

Source: Victim report.

#### 09/02/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Two white people in a car disrupted a party on Peachtree Street attended by approximately 1000 Morris Brown students. Morris Brown is a traditionally black college. The white people threw bottles and yelled racial slurs. As the car sped away, the party turned into a shoving match with police.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### 09/07/91 Griffin, Spalding County

Don Taylor, leader and possibly only member of the True Knights/Aryan Nations, held a one-person rally at the courthouse. Also present were a Neighbors Network team, a reporter, and several police officers. There were no spectators or supporters.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

### 09/08/91 Marietta, Cobb County

The SS of America Marietta Unit held its first meeting, drawing members of the defunct Georgia National Socialist Alliance and National Socialist Youth of Georgia. Under the leadership of Josh Buckley, and with assistance from long-time Marietta Nazi Ed Fields, the group soon became the most sophisticated Nazi youth group to date in the Atlanta area. By the end of 1991, SS of America was maintaining a telephone message line and producing a newsletter called The War Ax.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 09/14/91 Calhoun, Gordon County

Seven people attended a Populist Party meeting at a Calhoun hotel. The featured speaker was long-time Marietta Nazi Ed Fields. The meeting was organized by C. Ray Harrelson of Smyrna. At least three of those present, including the meeting's organizer C. Ray Harrelson, had taken part in the August Stone Mountain Klan and Nazi rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 09/21/91 Newnan, Coweta County

Nathan Thomaston and about seven other members of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan distributed leaflets. They belonged to the Franklin Klavern in nearby Heard County.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 09/21/91 Sandy Springs, Fulton County

About a dozen people attended a Populist Party meeting at the Sandy Springs branch of the public library.

#### 09/24/91 Jackson, Butts County

Two robed Klan members attended a pro-death penalty rally at a prison just prior to an execution.

Source: Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center.

September 1991 Atlanta Fulton County

A man and a woman physically attacked an Asian man working as a security guard on Peachtree Street in Atlanta. They also called their victim a "nigger."

Source: Creative Loafing.

September 1991 Heard County

A white family's home was the target of a "night rider shooting," apparently sparked by a friendship between the family's son and a black man. Two shotguns were used in the attack.



Louis (Ace) Baxter, Confederate White Knights.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

September 1991 Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County

Shade Miller, a member of the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was acquitted from a 1990 charge for violating Georgia's mask law. However, Georgia's Supreme Court subsequently upheld the thirty-year-old mask law.

Source: Daily News.

September 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

A swastika was painted on the often-defaced Seminole Avenue Peace Mural in Little Five Points. Swastikas also appeared on a nearby house and on the Krog Street viaduct.

#### September 1991 Atlanta, DeKalb County

A group of students disrupted the September meeting of the Oglethorpe University Lesbian and Gay Association when they stood outside of a building and yelled anti-gay epithets. University officials had no suspects.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

September 1991 Blakely, Early County

Gary Lamar Griffin, a Blakely fireman who had been dismissed for concealing his membership in the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, sued the city.

Source: Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center; Concerned Black Citizens Committee of Blakely and Early County.

#### September 1991 Metro Atlanta

During September, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported three cases of assault and battery, one case of threats, and one mugging.

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

#### 10/02/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Robert Q. Smith, a Nazi activist recently released from prison, allegedly made threatening statements by telephone to the Center for Democratic Renewal. Smith apparently stated that he "had an attitude" toward the Neighbors Network and was bringing a group of friends to an upcoming Neighbors Network sponsored Anti-Hate Speakout.

Source: Police reports; Center for Democratic Renewal.

10/05/91 Franklin and Centralhatchee, Heard County

The Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a leafletting in Franklin and a rally in Centralhatchee.

#### 10/08/91 Jackson, Butts County

During a hearing on a motion to grant a new trial to convicted murderer Wayne Williams, a police informant testified that Charles S. Sanders, then a member of the New Order Knights, admitted to killing one of the murdered and missing children in the early 1980s in Atlanta.

Source: Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center.

10/10/91 Clarkston, DeKalb County

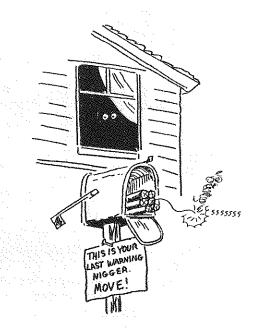
A black youth was sentenced for his role in the beating of a Vietnamese youth who was on his way home from school.

Source: Human Relations Commission of the State of Georgia.

10/12/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A gay-bashing attack on North Avenue apparently occurred when a carload of men attacked and threatened a man and struck the man's car with a club.

Source: <u>Creative Loafing</u>.



Racist cartoon published in RACIAL LOYALTY, newspaper of the Church of the Creator.

10/14/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Twenty-eight-year-old Hurriell Locke, a transvestite, was found shot to death on Milton Avenue in Atlanta, the first of several transvestite murders in Atlanta during 1991.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

10/19/91 Covington and New Oxford, Newton County

Greg Walker and approximately sixteen other members of the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan held a rally. Keith Smith and members of the U.S. Klans observed the rally but did not participate. That night, Walker held a private property rally in New Oxford. At the afternoon rally, Dave Holland of the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan called the Chief of Police "white trash" and "race traitor." Holland was arrested and indicted for using fighting words.

#### 10/19/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Miles Dowling of the SS of America and eleven other Nazis attended the Atlanta premiere of "Blood in the Face," a documentary about the Nazi movement. The group left the showing upon seeing Neighbors Network volunteers who were also in attendance. Later, the SS of America newsletter incorrectly credited the Neighbors Network with hosting the film.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 10/25/91 Marietta, Cobb County

The Populist Party of Georgia held a "state meeting" at a Marietta hotel. Long-time Nazi activist Ed Fields attended the meeting and collected money for David Duke's Louisiana gubernatorial campaign.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 10/26/91 Springfield, Tennessee

The Henry County, Georgia based U.S. Klans held a rally that drew approximately 100 participants, including nine Nazi skinheads. Members of the Indiana-based Northwest Territory Knights of the Ku Klux Klan also attended. One rally participant tore up an antiracist sign made by observers of the rally.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

#### 10/27/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Tom Sands was beaten with a stick after exiting a gay bar. Sands chased his attackers and got the license tag number of their car. Four young men from Acworth and Woodstock were subsequently arrested.

Source: <u>Etcetera</u>; Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia.

#### 10/29/91 Metro Atlanta, DeKalb County

Thirty-year-old Dean Lyles, a transvestite, was found along Interstate 285 near North Druid Hills Road shot to death.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### October 1991 Kennesaw, Cobb County

Racist and Nazi graffiti were spray-painted on a bridge. This graffiti was quickly painted over.

Source: Witness report.

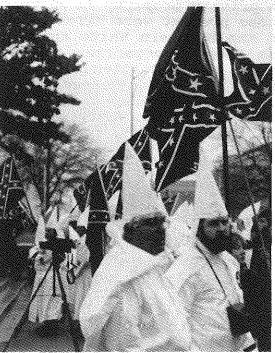
October 1991 Lithia Springs Douglas County

A fight ensued between black and white youths at a fast food restaurant on Thornton Road in Lithia Springs. The white youths restaurant were led by a Lithia Springs High School student with a reputation as a racist.

Source: Witness report.

October 1991 Atlanta Fulton County

During October, a newly created police foot patrol in Midtown Klan rally opposing M. L. King Holiday at Atlanta, designed to discourage Georgia State Capital. anti-gay attacks, produced its first



arrest. The victim of the attack reported that his assailant had threatened him with a knife, demanded his car, and used anti-gay epithets.

Source: Southern Voice.

#### Metro Atlanta October 1991

In October, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported two homicides, one mugging, two cases of assault and battery, one case of vandalism/harassment, and one case of threats.

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

#### Fall 1991 Walker County

There were at least two racially-motivated fights during the fall in the Walker County school system.

Source: Human Relations Commission of the State of Georgia.

#### 11/02/91 Fultondale, Alabama

Approximately 170 people attended an "Aryan Unity Rally" held on private property in Fultondale, Alabama near Birmingham. Among those present were Miles Dowling of SS of America and Dave Holland of the Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, introduced as the Georgia organizer for the White Aryan Resistance, of which seven members attended. The participants were young, heavily armed, and in many cases extremely intoxicated. Participants fired pistols, shotguns, and rifles into the air as they burned a cross and a swastika. SS of America members, some of them from Georgia, provided security.

Source: Klanwatch Project of the Southern Poverty Law Center.

#### 11/08/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Thirty-three-year-old Woodrow Powell, a transvestite, was found shot to death. The <u>Atlanta Journal-Constitution</u> reported that "by both police and hustlers' accounts, a transvestite has been shot on the street approximately every two weeks since June. 'People will drive by and yell. Sometimes they'll shoot,' one transvestite said, who also reported threats and harassment by Rastafarians." According to an Atlanta police sergeant who supervised officers along Ashby Street, "We had that several years ago, but it was kids [doing the shooting]."

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

#### 11/15/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A series of fights in early and mid-November between black and Hispanic students at North Atlanta High School left two Hispanic students injured. One of the students, a native of Mexico, suffered stab wounds. Several Hispanic students dropped out of the school as a result of the fights.

Source: <u>Mundo Hispanico</u>.

#### 11/24/91 Lithonia, DeKalb County

Ronald Gene Newell of Jonesboro allegedly punched Larry Pelligrini of Queer Nation, a national gay rights activist organization, after voicing anti-gay epithets to another Queer Nation member. The incident took place as Queer Nation members picketed a Cracker Barrel Restaurant that allegedly engaged in discriminatory hiring practices.

Source: Queer Nation; Etcetera.

#### November 1991 Dubuque, Iowa

Nineteen-year-old David Israel Simpson, who moved to Iowa from Ellijay, Georgia in 1988, was arrested in a cross-burning, one of at least ten cross-burnings in Dubuque since July.

Source: Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

November 1991 Metro Atlanta

In November, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported two cases of vandalism, one case of harassment, four cases of assault, numerous cases of verbal abuse, and one case of murder.

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

Douglas County Jamboree in Pulaski, Tennessee.



Francis (Frank) Shirley, former member of 12/01/91 Lithia Springs Forsyth County Defense League, at Klan

The family of Dierdre and Kenneth Garner, who had moved into their new home two days before, found "KKK" spray-painted on their house when they awoke in the morning. Neighbors, local churches, and the Sheriff's Department were very supportive. The Neighbors Network contacted the family to offer assistance. Asked whether the family was planning to move, Ms. Garner replied, "My neighbors love me, and I ain't goin' nowhere."

Source: Victim report.

12/02/91 - 12/06/91 Roopville, Heard County

The Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan announced on its telephone line a "Training Camp" that it planned to sponsor in early December.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

12/06/91 Gainesville, Hall County

Gainesville canceled its Christmas parade after most groups refused to participate, because the Invisible Empire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan planned to enter a float in the parade entitled "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas."

Source: The Times.

#### 12/07/91 Marietta, Cobb County

Two weeks after the dedication of Temple Kol Emeth, person or persons unknown spray-painted "Attention, Jews Are Not Desired Here" in German on a stone wall near the building's entrance. During the prior year and a half, at least four other incidents of vandalism were reported at the proposed site.

Source: Atlanta Jewish Times; Marietta Daily Journal.

12/07/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

Anti-Japanese graffiti, including death threats, appeared near Northlake Mall around Pearl Harbor Day.

Source: Witness report; Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia.

12/07/91 - 12/08/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A large number of Nazi skinheads, some of them members of the White Aryan Resistance, attended a concert at Masquerade, an Atlanta rock club on North Avenue. Some of the Nazis set off firecrackers in the "pit." Shortly after the concert, a group of Nazi skinheads attacked a nearby homeless settlement known as "Veterans' Hill." The group, using a black jack, beat up a homeless man, painted a swastika on a shack, and apparently used firecrackers to ignite a fire that burned down the shack. They also tore down the veterans' American flag. The perpetrators may have been the same group who had set off firecrackers at Masquerade earlier that evening. Homeless people reported constant attacks and harassment in the vicinity of their hut settlements in the vacant lots along Ponce De Leon Avenue.

Source: Neighbors Network monitors.

## 12/24/91 Atlanta, Fulton County

A person or persons unknown painted racist and Nazi graffiti on the walls of buildings bordering a parking lot in the Little Five Points community. The graffiti included "The SS," "White Power," swastikas, lightening bolt symbols (the lightning bolt is a white supremacist emblem), and obscene racial slurs. A cart used by a resident to refurbish his home was also defaced with racial slurs.

#### December 1991 Atlanta, Fulton County

Nazi skinheads armed with sticks threatened two white homeless men.

Source: Victim report.

December 1991 Lithia Springs Douglas County

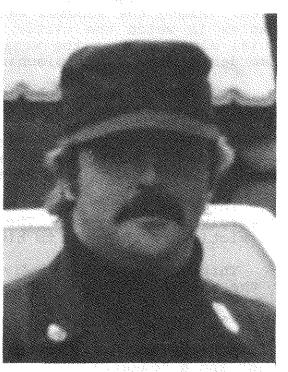
A fight occurred between two white students and a number of black students at Lithia Springs High School.

Source: Witness report.

December 1991 Metro Atlanta Gwinnett County

Anti-racist punks reported that at least two fights occurred at Gwinnett Place Mall between Nazi skinheads and black youths.

Source: Witness report.



Greg Walker, Grand Dragon, Southern White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

December 1991 Emory University, DeKalb County

A group of forty to fifty mostly male Emory University students harassed two gay students as they sat together in a dormitory kitchen. The group shouted, "Die, faggots, die" and threatened the two students. According to the two victims, they received prank calls and threatening notes after the incident.

Source: Southern Voice.

#### December 1991 Metro Atlanta

During December, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Chapter of the ACLU of Georgia reported one robbery, four cases of harassment, one vandalism, and one case of threats of mutilation/death.

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

#### July 1991 - December 1991 Atlanta

A white female, who resided in a virtually all-black neighborhood, complained that she had been harassed by young black males. Among the accused was a security guard at the apartment complex in which the victim resided. The guard allegedly used racial slurs against the woman and was subsequently charged with disorderly conduct and discharged from his employment.

Two black males physically attacked a white male and questioned him about his sexual orientation.

The home of a black female was vandalized with the phrase "KKK - Move Now." The woman reported that a white neighbor had repeatedly used racial slurs against her.

Three security guards employed by the First Baptist Church allegedly attacked a man. The attackers reportedly used a baton on the victim and referred to him as a "fag."

Three white men allegedly attacked a black man by knocking him to the ground and punching him. They apparently called the victim a "nigger" and a "faggot." All three of the attackers were arrested.

Eight black males reportedly attacked a man and called him a "fag" and a "queer."

Source: Atlanta Police Bureau.



P.O. Box 8111 Atlanta, GA 30306 Headquarters (205) 980-0195



NATIONAL SOCIALIST POLITICAL ACTION LEAGUE

RACE AND NATION

P.O. Box 956801 Duluth, GA 30136

## Invisible Ampire Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

JAMES W. SPIVEY

GRAND DRAGON STATE OF GA.

P.O. BOX 93384 ATLANTA, GA. 30377 (404) 792-3528



INTERNATIONAL OFFICE P.O. BOX 700 GULF, NC 27256 Business cards distributed by white supremacists based in Metro Atlanta.

# Symbols of Hatred



Aryan



The Nazi Swastika



Klan **Blood Drop** 

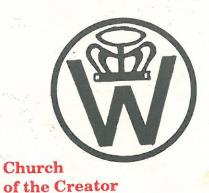




**Celtic Cross** 



Thunderbolt





Swastika



The Night Rider